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THE
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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“IF OUR SCHOOL EVER GIVES UP THE STRICT INDUCTIVE METHOD OF HAHNE-
MANN, WE ARE LOST, AND DESERVE TO BE MENTIONED ONLY AS A CARI-
CATURE IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE.”—*Constantine Hering.*

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THE
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA AND CLINICAL MEDICINE.

“If our school ever gives up the strict inductive method of Hahnemann, we are lost, and deserve only to be mentioned as a caricature in the history of medicine.”—CONSTANTINE HERING.

Vol. XIV.

JANUARY, 1894.

No. 1.

EDITORIALS.

APPEAL FOR PAYMENT.—In the December number a strong appeal was made to subscribers for the payment of their dues. Whilst not every one has responded to this appeal yet a considerable number have complied with our urgent demands, and as a result our treasury has a little more cash than when the December number was issued, and we are enabled to go to press as usual and even to continue the publication of Wells on Inter-mittent Fever. Accordingly another fascicle appears in this number.

The amount of money received is not enough, however, and we again must ask the subscribers to pay up their arrears of dues that we may go on with the work to the end of the year without failure.

For the response already made to the December editorial, we return our warmest thanks. It is all the more highly appreciated in view of the general depression in business affairs and the great reduction in the amount of money in circulation.

Most of the subscribers have been exceedingly loyal to the journal, appreciating the efforts made by its editor to keep to the standard of pure Homœopathy and to the straight line of truth.

For the new year we ask a continuance of the excellent contributions to the pages of THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN which have graced them in the past.

The distinguished authors who have written articles that have been warmly received by the profession can render the cause of medicine no greater service than by continuing their writings, and thus sustaining the editor in his own efforts for the benefit of the cause.

ISOPATHY.—The excellent article on Tuberculinum by Dr. Horace P. Holmes in this number has aroused in the editor some thoughts upon that curious perversion of Homœopathy called Isopathy. It seems surprising that any one who has once been enlightened by the revelations of Homœopathy, and has the teachings of the old school of medicine to compare them with, should be attracted by the formula of Isopathy.

It would seem almost superfluous to direct the attention of any of our readers to the history of the old school of medicine. Yet that appears to be actually necessary for those who believe in Isopathy.

The one lesson to be learned by a survey of old school history is the continual speculation by the doctors upon the cause and phenomena of disease, the crystallizing of these speculations into theories more or less at variance with the facts, and the treating of the patients upon a "rational basis" which is only the logical sequence of the theories. The attention of the theorist being riveted to the contemplation of his theories, he is but feebly, or not at all, aware of what is perfectly patent to the bystander not burdened with these theories—the wide divergence of his measures of treatment from the lines of efficacy and safety. Only when some perfectly obvious catastrophe overtakes him does he consent to change his method. That means, of course, the substitution of a fresh theory and the repetition of the old errors in a new form. Now, what Hahnemann did was to follow the example of the brilliant physicists who were contemporaneous with him. That was to form no previous theories, but, casting all theories, notions, and opinions behind them, to resort to careful, thoughtful experiment, and deduce from the experiment a view more or less symmetrical from the results of the experiment, the view being amplified or corrected

by further experiments as needed. This is the inductive method. The results of such methods of inquiry are always surprising, for they are always widely at variance with the preconceived view. Consequently, when Hahnemann announced his discovery, it was diametrically opposed to everything known or believed, and to what is called common sense. Nevertheless, there it stands, and the ocean of criticism and opposition rolls against it only to surge back again, because it is beating against a rock.

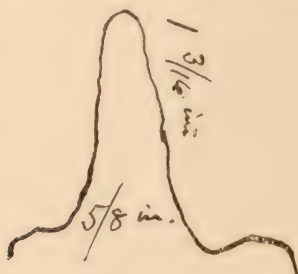
Now, when any one advocates Isopathy, he is advocating a theory. He is indulging in speculation; he is assuming things which he does not know and has not proved; he is simply returning to the field of the old school of medicine, to follow in their paths and repeat their meanderings.

If the product of a disease will cure that disease, which product shall we select? What means have we for deciding what one should be used? If it be tuberculosis, why should we select the sputum, which is a complex compound? According to Dr. Holmes, Dr. Swan's preparation was from the sputum and Dr. Burnett's from the lung tissue. Which is right? They are not alike in character, and so there must be other differences in their effect on the system. How shall we decide? The plain path of the inductive method, the *proving* of these compounds on the healthy is rejected and *assumed* to be unnecessary, and in this very assumption the Isopathist unconsciously returns to the speculative methods of all philosophy and scientific inquiry before the inductive method obtained a standing. So, therefore, before we commit ourselves to the advocating of Isopathic methods, we would best inquire into their relationship to all other modes of treatment of the sick, and all other modes of scientific inquiry. If this be done intelligently, we shall not be deceived by any theory, however specious, nor, because cases here and there are actually cured, will our judgment be reversed or confused.

STAPHYLORRAPHY:* A CASE FROM PRACTICE.

EDMUND CARLETON, M. D., NEW YORK.

Mr. McC. came from Pennsylvania for operation and was brought to me by Dr. E. C. J. Tappen. He was eighteen years old. The accompanying outline sketch shows the gap which had to be filled—one inch and three-sixteenths long on the shortest side; greatest breadth five-eighths of an inch.



Of course his speech was very poor; and while hopes were held out that closure could be effected in part, he was cautioned not to expect much improvement in talking, as it is almost impossible at eighteen years of age to overcome the bad habits of articulation acquired in childhood.

For a number of days before the operation, he faithfully tickled his throat with a feather and rubbed it with a swab, to make it tolerant of manipulation.

At the appointed time, April 14th, 1893, the patient sat in an ordinary chair facing the window, which gave me an opportunity to sit facing him with my back to the window and to have plenty of light shine directly into the throat. Besides Dr. Tappen and Dr. W. L. Allen (an old school friend), our colleague, Dr. Fralick, gave his valuable assistance.

The Whitehead gag having been put between the jaws and well opened, the parts were brushed with cocaine. The right

* Read before The Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, November 9th, 1893.

flap (patient's right) was seized at its extremity with a tenaculum forceps and held tense, and then pared with a slender blade, beginning with transfixion above and ending with a downward cut. This, at my hands, gives a better result than the ordinary upward cut, although the necessity of working rapidly is not overlooked, to avoid obscuration of the path of incision from hemorrhage. Then the sponge mop. Then the other side trimmed in like manner, so that the entire portion removed was one slender piece. Then the gag was removed and patient requested to gargle until hemorrhage stopped.

N. B.—All sponging and gargling during this operation was with Croton water from the warm faucet, medicated with tincture of Calendula, a tablespoonful of the latter to a quart of water.

In a few minutes the patient was ready for the gag once more. Four silver sutures were then introduced, from patient's left to right, by means of a tubular needle, curved an inch from point backward, and then made rectangular to the rest of itself and the handle. After the last stitch had been taken, which was the lowest, the first (upper) stitch was found to be broken, so great had been the tension at that point, and had to be renewed.

The next important step was to divide the levator and tensor palati muscles. This was done by inserting a tenotome just inside the hamular process, and carrying the blade upward with a sweeping movement until both muscles were severed. The careful observer of the outline sketch has noticed that the left side was larger than the right (patient's left, right side upon paper). All along, I had cherished the idea that somehow this could be turned to advantage. And so it was. By dividing the muscles upon the right side only, tension was removed, and at the same time the parts were brought into such relation that a respectable little uvula appeared.

After another careful gargling, final instructions were given not to use the muscles of the throat, either for speech or swallowing, for eight days. Liquid food was allowed to run down into the stomach without effort.

Six days later, a small point was found ununited. This was

touched with nitrate of silver, five days in succession, until firm union was assured. Then *Natrum-muriaticum* in potency, was given to antidote *Argentum-nitricum*. The stitches were removed on the eighth day.

As soon as he was permitted to use his vocal organs, this young man went to work intelligently and systematically, under instruction, to master the difficulties that lay before him. Already he speaks rather plainly, and does not skip the gutturals when he comes to them. At this rate, he will talk naturally at the end of a year. I ascribe our success in a large measure to him. The preparation of the case, careful attention to details, and use of *Calendula* are of first importance in my estimation.

LATER.—Under date of November 5th, 1893, he writes: "I can speak much plainer than I have done, and am improving all the time."

A CASE OF DERMOID CYST OF THE PAROTID GLAND, WITH SPECIMEN.*

EDMUND CARLETON, M. D., NEW YORK.

This specimen was taken from the region of the right parotid gland, in the case of a young married lady, the mother of two children, and patient of our colleague, Dr. A. C. R. Stevens, October 12th, 1893. I am glad that the Committee on Pathology is to report also this evening, as the case should come to the notice of that committee equally with that of surgery.

A few years ago a physician removed a hard tumor from the same spot. At the time he told the family that it was a fibroid tumor; whether or not after minute examination is unknown to me. Antiseptics were used. Erysipelas followed, with slow convalescence and recovery.

About a year ago, patient discovered a hard swelling, which steadily grew to the proportions you now observe. Though bound down firmly at its base, it was less adherent at the sides.

* Read before the Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, November 9th, 1893.

Removal was effected while the patient was under the influence of Nitrous Oxide Gas, given by the dentist, Dr. F. Hasbrouck. This seemed to me the best plan, for obvious reasons; and numerous trials of it have invariably given satisfaction. There are but a mouth-piece and a tube in the way, allowing ample room for work; it is a cleanly process, without sign of emesis; it is safe; time unrestricted.

Dissection was necessarily careful; but by keeping close to the tumor and using the edge of the knife but little, all accidents were avoided. A fragment of the tumor about the size of a filbert was torn from the main portion and somehow lost; otherwise it is all here in one mass.

I am sorry to disappoint our antiseptic friends who are looking for more bacilli to conquer; but truth compels me to admit, that simple cleanliness only was relied upon during the operation and with the subsequent dressing. After the tumor had been removed the cavity was sponged clean with *Calendula* and water. A few threads of silk were laid in, to facilitate drainage; the edges fastened together with silk stitches; a compress of cotton and cheese-cloth applied; and slight, uniform pressure maintained with a roller bandage. On the fourth day, when the dressings were removed, all the parts were healed, excepting only where threads prevented. I have yet to be convinced, that simple, homœopathic methods, in medicine and in surgery, are not the best.

Our colleagues, Drs. Stevens, Fralick, Dyer, and O'Brien, kindly assisted me during the operation.

Examination shows that the growth is a dermoid cyst. The pathologist, Dr. C. Heitzman, under date of October 15th, certifies as follows: "The tumor, brought for examination last Friday, after hardening in a dilute chromic acid solution, under the microscope exhibited the following features:

"The central crumbly whitish mass consists of epidermal scales, partly in fatty degeneration, filling a small cystic cavity. The wall of the cyst has a few red-brown specks, which are remnants of blood. The thick capsule of the cyst consists of a dense fibrous connective tissue, in which there are imbedded

numerous, mostly compressed, acini of the parotid gland. Nowhere was any inflammatory infiltration visible.

“*Diagnosis:* Dermoid cyst, probably an original cholesteatome, of the parotid gland; due to an incomplete obliteration of a branchial duct, in the earliest stages of embryoneal development. The tumor is entirely benign.”

Believing the case to be sufficiently uncommon to make it interesting, I have brought it to your notice.

DISCUSSION.

Dr. F. E. Doughty spoke for those doctors who went “gunning for microbes.” They used antiseptics to ease their consciences. As a matter of fact, however, wounds healed without antiseptics. He remembered a compound fracture of the thumb that recovered perfectly, notwithstanding the unfavorable condition it was in when first seen. It was washed clean, and then received simple dressings only.

Dr. T. M. Dillingham understood that Dr. Carleton had never adopted the antiseptic plan, but had always urged simple cleanliness and pure Homœopathy. After ample trial, many of the old school had lost faith in antiseptics; especially so after Tait’s demonstrations in a very large number of cases, so that now the profession are coming to accept the views which Dr. Carleton has advocated all the time.

TUBERCULINUM.

HORACE P. HOLMES, M. D., OMAHA, NEB.

Read before the International Hahnemannian Association June meeting, 1893.

Tuberculinum is one of those remedies which has come up to us along with the outgrowth of that peculiar system of therapeutics known as Isopathy. Where the isopathic idea originated is impossible to trace. Paracelsus wrote in such a way as to give little room for doubt that he believed in the occasional application of the theory that “the same cures the same.” Instances are not wanting to trace a complete chain of evidence

of the occasional use of isopathic remedies from the time of Paracelsus, early in the sixteenth century, down to the present day.

In regard to the particular isopathic remedy here chosen for a subject—Tuberculinum—we have many references, and more history than would be supposed at first thought. If one were to ask the great world who was first to use the diseased products of consumption as a cure for that malady, the universal answer would be—Koch. And yet we have records going back two hundred and fifty years, when an English physician, Dr. Robert Fludd, wrote: "*Sputum rejectum a pulmonico post debitam præparationem curat phthisin.*" Here Koch with his theory was antedated two hundred and fifty years. But as far as we are concerned, and for all practical purposes, we need to go back but sixty years to the time when our own Constantine Hering wrote, in 1833, that of the many remedies which would cure isopathically, he would advise "phthisine for phthisis." Here again Koch was antedated sixty years. The man, however, who has done more to put Tuberculinum, as a remedy, in the hands of his professional brethren, and who, so far as the writer can ascertain, was the first to actually prepare and use it for tuberculous troubles, and to have his work reported in regular publications, was Samuel Swan, M. D., of New York city. We should give all "honor to whom honor is due," and detract nothing from the helpful hints of those who have here and there thrown out suggestions which have been as rays of light to the followers. Hering suggested, Swan acted. Swan's work once established, Dr. Burnett wrote his excellent monograph on the *New Cure of Consumption*. Dr. Swan was some twenty years ahead of Koch, and when the latter famous scientist was paralyzing the world with the brilliancy of his supposed discovery, J. Compton Burnett, M. D., was writing his *Five Years' Experience in the New Cure of Consumption by Its Own Virus*. In our homœopathic literature we have a report of a case in the July, 1879, number of *The Organon*, a journal which was published for a short time in England. In the number referred to, Dr. Samuel Swan gives an exhaustive report

of a complicated case where he deemed tuberculous influences were at work in his patient. The record says he prescribed Tuberculinum on the 18th day of November, 1877, and repeated the doses once a week until four doses in all were given. The permanent, curative results were something wonderful. The above article bears the date of January 17th, 1879, and, as stated, appeared in the July issue of the journal the same year. In the same volume is a second article on Tuberculinum by Dr. J. A. Biegler, of Rochester, N. Y., in which that gentleman reports the cure of a case of tubercular meningitis. The diagnosis had been confirmed by an eminent old school physician, so there can be no controversy on the point of diagnosis. Tuberculinum was administered on November 2d, 1878, and repeated at irregular intervals. The improvement was prompt and positive, and the cure complete and permanent.

The two principal preparations of Tuberculinum are Swan's and Burnett's. The latter is prepared by Heath and is sold under the name "*Bacillimum Heathii*." Dr. Swan made his Tuberculinum from the rich creamy pus, the contents of a freshly ruptured vomica from the lungs of a man in the last stages of phthisis tuberculosis. It was a patient of Dr. A. W. Pierson, of New York city, and the pus was potentized early in the '70s. A record of its use as early as 1874 is in existence. Dr. Burnett draws a comparison between the two preparations which seems ludicrous. He says of Swan's Tuberculinum, "The mode of obtaining it I felt to be too nasty."

His own æsthetic preparation was from a portion of a lung taken from an individual who had died from genuine tuberculosis. This post-mortem specimen, of course, contained all the morbid products of such a diseased condition—"bacilli, *débris*, ptomaines, and tubercles in all stages," and Dr. Burnett naïvely adds: "There is, moreover, nothing disgusting in this, which can hardly be said of sputal tuberculinum—one instinctively shrinks from it." Well, this is a matter of taste, and the writer is unable to draw a line as to the palatability or æsthetic position of one remedy over the other.

Dr. Burnett's change of name from the Tuberculinum of

Swan to Bacillinum is one open to serious criticism. It is not only unfair to the man who has done so much to bring the remedy into general use, and to whom Dr. Burnett is indebted for what little he first knew of Tuberculinum, but it is scientifically incorrect, so far as a specific name is concerned. Bacillinum is a term which might with equal propriety be applied to any cultures of bacilli or any morbid product containing them. It in no way specifies the one applicable to tuberculosis, and might with equal propriety apply to the diseased products of septicæmia, typhoid fever, cholera, glanders, leprosy, syphilis, malaria, and many other diseases in which specific bacilli are found. To be correct it should particularize the disease from which it came, and this Tuberculinum does. Moreover, Tuberculinum had been adopted and in use for more than sixteen years before Dr. Burnett wrote his first little book on the subject, and in which he took the liberty of changing the name. Another error lies in the implied assertion that as bacilli were not found in Swan's first preparation they were probably not there, and as they were found in Burnett's material, it must follow that his was the more reliable of the two. It may seem unfortunate that Dr. Swan prepared his Tuberculinum and verified its efficacy some ten years before Koch discovered the bacillus tuberculosis. But such was the case. Had Dr. Swan waited until his work was coeval with Dr. Burnett's the bacillus would undoubtedly have been easily found in his first source of Tuberculinum. But as all the microbial scientists to-day agree that tubercle bacilli are found in the expectoration of typical cases of tuberculosis, and as that was the source of Swan's Tuberculinum, it is idle talk to intimate that the preparation is not so reliable as the one in which bacilli were found. It is an evident effort to appropriate the honor which belongs to another, and to detract from Dr. Swan's work the merit which is due him.

Koch's Lymph is prepared from the tuberculous processes in such a manner as to make it of little use to the homœopathic profession. The principal objection is that it is a compound, and not only that, but the chances are exceedingly probable that

its composition may vary in character. In the first place, it is derived by artificially cultivating the tubercle bacilli in a suitable medium in order to obtain a quantity of the bacilli and their products. This culture fluid with its contents is filtered through porcelain and then heated to a baking temperature. To this is added enough carbolic acid to thoroughly obliterate the germ action and it is then mixed with glycerine. Strange as it may seem, this preparation was found to have a most virulent action when diluted one thousand times, or to the third decimal attenuation. Whether the supposed curative action was due to the dynamic influences of the bacillic culture or to the action of the carbolic acid and glycerine, similar to the phenic acid preparations with which Dr. Declat thought to revolutionize therapeutics, still remains to be settled. The remedy seemed to alleviate a few, killed a great many, and proved non-curative in almost every instance in which it was used according to Koch's instructions. But when Koch's Lymph fell into the hands of homœopathic practitioners and was diluted to the 6th or 10th decimal attenuations a curative action was developed which already promises wonderful results. Not only have the tuberculous lung affections been brought under a very decided control, but in other maladies as well the action of the remedy has proved its value. Dr. Marc Jousset, of Paris, has cured acute parenchymatous nephritis where there was one grain of albumen per litre, the albumen disappearing in a very few days. In experiments made on animals, it has been proven that Koch's Lymph produces acute parenchymatous nephritis, and hence the curative action of this remedy in Bright's disease and its homœopathicity to it.

The field of action to which Tuberculinum is applicable presents a wide range, not only for tuberculous affections of the lungs, but for all maladies which owe their origin or their chronicity to a tuberculous taint. Since the researches of those scientists who have devoted so much study to the microbial theory of diseases has incontestably proved that the so-called scrofulous affections of the glands known as chronic adenitis are, as a rule, but a latent tuberculosis, we are entitled to carry the reasoning a step

farther, and claim that other inveterate chronic troubles, such as skin diseases, kidney difficulties, nervous affections, etc., are often but other forms of latent tuberculosis. It must lead us into a very close relationship with the psoric theory of Hahnemann and cause us to make a new differentiation. If psora is to be a name which expresses in a broad sense a dyscrasia which gives diseases a chronic foothold, then we must subdivide psora into different families of which tuberculosis will be one. Others will be found to have for their origin a syphilitic, gonorrhœic, or some other taint for which psora will be too indefinite a term, and for which a closer differentiation is necessary to diagnosis and prescribing. What Psorinum has done in its broad field of usefulness, Tuberculinum must do in those particular conditions where tuberculosis is the fundamental feature in the malady.

Tuberculinum will be found useful in either simple or more serious colds where there is a tendency to cause bronchitis. It is especially serviceable to those individuals who take cold very easily, and where the difficulty at once locates itself on the bronchial mucous membrane, causing a teasing, troublesome cough, which is slow to recover, under either time or the ordinary methods of treatment. For incipient tuberculosis, and also where a case is slowly but surely dragging a patient on to a serious tuberculous condition, this remedy has proved itself to be one of most excellent merit. For well developed cases of phthisis tuberculosis it is too much to expect that this, or any other remedy will cure in very many instances. But it already promises to be more efficacious than any other remedy. Based upon its indications, through provings of Koch's Lymph, it has promptly relieved acute parenchymatous nephritis, as has already been noted, and removed the albumen from the urine in from two to four days. May this not be a reasonable ground for inferring that Bright's disease is an affection really based on tuberculous tendencies? Tubercle bacilli are often found in the urine, and it is not at all improbable that affections, which many physicians pronounce Bright's disease, are in reality tuberculous conditions of the kidneys. A closer differentiation

in these cases will be necessary in order to settle upon the etiology, as well as treatment.

Tubercular meningitis was one of the first diseases successfully treated with Tuberculinum, and analogous reasoning shows it indicated in tuberculous affections of the bowels. Tabes mesenterica and cholera infantum have been cured by this remedy. Tubercular affections of the bones and joints have been promptly benefited by this remedy, and Burnett's experience with ringworm proves its efficacy in skin diseases, and also shows that skin diseases may often be based on a tuberculous origin. Cases which have not recovered from la grippe, and which date their ill-health to the epidemic invasion of that malady, are as a rule, favorably influenced by Tuberculinum. Idiocy and cretinism, undoubtedly based on tuberculosis, have shown wonderful improvement when treated with Tuberculinum. Rheumatism and gout, chronic headaches, sleeplessness, general decline, accompanied by amenorrhœa in young girls, chronic diarrhœa, hæmorrhoids, chronic conjunctivitis, and granular ophthalmia, are among the many affections which have been benefited or cured with this remedy.

Provings of Tuberculinum may be found in Hering's *Guiding Symptoms*, Volume X; in Allen's *Therapeutics to Gregg's Consumption*; in different numbers of the *Homœopathic World* for 1891, provings of Koch's Lymph were published, and in the November number of the *Homœopathic Recorder*, is a proving of Bacillinum Heathii by R. Boccock, M. D. The first proving was made by Dr. Swan, and is thus far the principal one at our command. In all probability other provings will rapidly be made, and their additions joined to what we already have, making Tuberculinum one of the best proved remedies in our materia medica.

This remedy seems better adapted to blondes than to brunettes; to the thin, slender individuals rather than the fleshy; and to the mentally active, rather than those of sluggish dispositions. It is allied to Sulphur, Psorinum, and Carbo-veg., in being useful where the indicated remedy fails to act. It has the power of reviving the vital force, so that indicated remedies may regain

an action, and good authority says an occasional dose of Tuberculinum is not interfered with by the intercurrent use of other remedies.

As to dosage, we can only advise the higher potencies. Koch killed patients with the 3d decimal attenuation, and all the successful results have been accomplished in our school with the 30th and higher potencies. Burnett favors the 100th and 200th, and all are emphatic in advising doses to be infrequently given at not shorter intervals than one week. In the writer's hands the most efficacious potencies, after months of experience with different potencies of *Bacillus Heathii*, have been Swan's highest. In many instances in the writer's experience hæmoptysis, with sharp lancinating pains in the lungs have followed the administration of a simple dose of Swan's Tuberculinum—his highest potency. This has been too often verified to admit of doubt as to its being an aggravation caused by the remedy.

In closing, a word of caution will be *apropos*. We have in Tuberculinum a most valuable remedy, and at the same time capable of doing a vast amount of damage. The greatest care and judgment should be used in administering it, and the advice of those who have brought this remedy into prominence—to use only high potencies, and at the intervals of not less than one week—should not be ignored. There are already many physicians who will not use it because they are unable to get it in the 3d or 6th attenuation, and do not believe in a higher potency of any remedy. To such physicians it is imperative to say : Let this remedy alone until you can take the advice of those who know what they are talking about.

RINGWORM.—In his little book on Ringworm reviewed in our August number at page 446, Dr. Burnett speaks of curing ringworm with Tuberculinum. The editor of this journal tested it in one of his own cases with gratifying success, the eruption disappearing in a few days. [Editor.]

PROVINGS AND CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS WITH HIGH POTENCIES.

MALCOLM MACFARLAN, M. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TROMBIDIUM^{5C}.

Oppression of chest ; thought her breath was leaving her.

TRITICUM^{5C}.

Tightness and soreness in the middle of the sternum. It catches him every time he coughs ; pain across the chest at the diaphragm.

Soreness down the sternum and in the epigastrium ; pain going through to the back from the sternum ; sneezing caused distress across the upper part of his chest.

TRILLIUM^{10M}.

Aching pains through the chest ; sensation as of cold in the chest.

TEREBINTH.^{17M}.

Smothering feeling and pressure at ensiform cartilage ; feels as if something were in the back part of wind-pipe smothering him whenever he lies down ; tight cough after lying down.

TRILLIUM-PEND.^{10M}.

Often seized with sudden pain at the end of the sternum, like cramp ; severe sneezing ; thought he would have died from suffocative attacks of irregular breathing, with sneezing.

ZINC.^{5C}.

Dull, aching pain in chest ; *coughs mostly at night* ; raises much phlegm.

HEART.

CORNUS-FLORID.^{45M}.

Violent pain settled about the heart, causing a feeling of pressure and palpitation.

CACTUS-GR.^{CM}.

Sensation as if the heart was compressed by a hand.

CUPRUM-ACET.^{45M}.

Fearful griping and spasm about the region of the heart, lasting only a moment.

IRIS^{CM}.

Distress commenced with beating, throbbing in and about the heart and centre of the sternum.

KALI-HYD.^{CM}.

Fluttering of the heart when waking; fluttering of the heart on exertion; giddiness.

SPIGELIA^{75C}.

Stitch or darting-like pain in the heart.

STRONTIA^{5C}.

Sensation of smothering about her heart, with oppressed breathing; restless; heavy load at her heart; moaned continually; symptoms appeared on third day, taking medicine every hour.

These prominent symptoms verified several times.

UPPER EXTREMITIES.

ACONITE^{50M}.

Pains mostly in small joints of extremities.

ADEPS^{1M}.

Her elbows painful.

ÆSCULUS^{56M}.

Her hands swell up after washing in water.

AGARIC^{2M}.

Arms stiff; muscles sore.

AILANTHUS^{45M}.

A blister appeared on the end of the thumb, small sores around the finger nail.

BURSA-PAST.^{9M}.

His fingers very painful; pain in his left shoulder so severe that he thought it was injured in some way; a felon appeared on the tenth day after he began taking the medicine.

CAUST.^{30M}.

Fore arms in front very sore to touch and pressure; muscles of the extremities sore generally.

CARB-SULPH.^{45M}.

Sudden, violent, spasmodic pain begins at the left elbow and extends down the whole left side to the foot.

CHELON-GLAB.^{45M}.

Whole upper extremity was so sore she thought the parts were bruised and skin removed; elbow mostly affected.

CICHOR-INTYB.^{5C}.

Rheumatic-like pain across the fingers; more in left hand and somewhat on fore-arm.

CORNUS-FLORID.^{45M}.

Neuralgic sharp pains began in the right elbow extending to the hand and shoulder, passing down the right side and then up the left side; could not use the arm properly because of pain and lameness; hands and feet were swollen, and the pains were of a darting needle-like character.

Elbows and wrists much affected.

COCHLEAR.^{10M}.

Grasping-like pain in both shoulders.

CARB-VEG.^{76M}.

Severe pain from right shoulder to elbow; lameness.

DRACONTIUM^{10M}.

Cured violent aching pain in her left shoulder. The symptom was chronic and correspondent to the proving.

EUPAT-PERF.^{CM}.

Left ankle, left hip, and left shoulder pains more than other parts of body.

GLANDERINE^{12C}.

Right arm pains in front and above the elbow ; very sore to touch.

GETTYSBURG^{45M}.

Aching mostly in both shoulders.

HYPERICUM^{45M}.

In two provers caused severe pain in the last phalanges of the fingers, mostly thumb, fore, and little finger.

MERC-VIV.^{101M}.

General aching ; right shoulder mostly affected.

MYRTUS^{5C}.

Pains in the arm pits and in the shoulder, as if the latter were out of place. The suffering was severe.

PLANTAGO-MINOR^{11C}.

Sharp pain in wrist joint ; both affected ; little finger of the right hand seems stiff. Wrists and fingers more or less stiff.

Sharp pain suddenly appears at the middle of the left forearm ; leaves a soreness.

Seized in the night with violent pain like rheumatism at the middle of the left arm ; hands appear hot and are sensitive. These were symptoms common to many provers.

PHYTOLAC.^{47M}.

Intense pain in and around right elbow joint, and down the fore-arm. She cries out because of it, constantly.

RANUNCULUS-ACRIS^{10M}.

Burning sensation in the hands.

RUMEX^{45M}.

Aching sensation from the shoulder-blades all the way down the back to the region of the kidneys. Muscles of the back affected.

SILICA^{CM}.

Cures inflammation at the ends of the fingers, with offensive discharges; felon, onychia, paronychia. Often verified. Fistulous discharges from bone in like manner.

TARAXACUM^{67M}.

In two cases caused aching in the left upper extremity, side of head and ear. Hot hands.

LOWER EXTREMITIES.

ACON.^{50M}.

Pain in finger joints.

ÆSCULUS^{56M}.

Walking difficult. Weakness and aching in the legs.

ADEPS^{1M}.

Great weakness in the posterior part of her knees. Rising from sitting position is painful. Her hips and elbows ache.

AGARIC.^{2M}.

A good deal of pain over both hip joints. She gets up from a chair like an old woman. Joints seem stiff.

APOCYNUM^{6M}.

General stiffness of the legs and joints of the body. Bending is painful. *Stiff knees* a prominent symptom in many provers.

ARGENT.^{45M}.

Severe soreness in muscles, mostly of extremities.

ARUM-TRI.^{16M}.

Her feet are painful on standing and pressure; even the stockings when drawn on pain her; feet feel bruised, and cause her great suffering.

ARANS-EXCELS.^{5C}.

Aching through the hips on walking.

AURUM-MUR.^{5M}.

Legs swollen, and very tender to touch, especially along the inner side of the tibia. Backache severe.

BORAX^{3M}.

Cramps in the muscles of the calf of the leg; left mostly affected.

BROMINE^{CM}.

Aching pain in both knee joints.

BURSA^{9M}.

Toes are painful and sensitive.

BROM.^{CM}.

Wonderfully curative in certain kinds of old varicose ulcers occurring in the aged and those broken down in general health.

CAUST.^{30M}.

Sudden severe pain commences in the *left hip joint*. Lasts a short time. Feels as if it had been injured. Legs very sore, or rather the lower extremities ache and feel tired.

COBALT^{6M}.

Tingling sensation in the feet.

CARB-SULPH.^{45M}.

Sudden severe pain begins in the left elbow and arm, and extends down the whole left side to the foot.

CIMICIFUGA^{95M}.

Acute pains through her lower limbs, something of the nature of growing pains, but a great deal worse; legs mostly affected; medicine given for three weeks twelve times daily.

COCHLEARIA^{40M}.

Aching pain in or at the adductors of the thighs at their upper part. In the language of the prover, it almost drags her to pieces.

CUPRUM-ACET.^{45M}.

Ankles and knees are painful; aching soreness.

CUPRUM-ACET^{45M}.

Sensation of sickness down the inside of the left thigh and leg from the hip to the foot; rest of the extremities less so. Right lower extremity less affected.

ERECTHITES^{10M}.

Lower limbs seem stiff and painful.

EUPAT-PERF.^{CM}.

Sharp pain in the right heel as if it had been injured.

Sharp burning pain in the feet; had to remove her shoes while the pain lasted; feet seemed swollen.

Left hip and ankle are troubled with sharp pains which come on instantly and go away as quickly.

EPAT-PERF.^{CM}.

Left ankle, hip, and shoulder pain him very much.

FORMICA^{45M}.

Legs felt as if she had no power in them; sore; tired.

GELSEM.^{CM}.

Thighs very sore (left mostly affected); very sensitive to touch; pains were all relieved when in perspiration.

GETTYSBURG^{45M}.

Sharp pain in left knee.

GLANDERINE¹².

Feet felt sore and tired, walking painful ; soles of her feet very sensitive.

HYPERICUM^{45M}.

Rapid cure of articular rheumatism ; all the joints affected ; much effusion about the knee-joints.

A female prover, after three days, found her feet *much swollen*.

Male prover. Sharp pains in the knees, could scarcely touch them, after taking the medicine for two weeks six times a day, this was the most prominent and severe symptom ; his head symptoms were next in importance ; dull pains shoot through his fingers as if they were festering.

In several provers appeared pains in the joints with some swelling like rheumatism of wrists, knees, and ankles.

KALI-HYD.^{CM}.

Cured large, old, deep, foul looking syphilitic ulcers of the leg ; verified a great many times.

Cured an old ulcer of the leg where the crude remedy had been given for a long time without any effect, and have had many cases the reverse of this, but do not know the philosophy or reason of it.

LITHIA-CARB^{5C}.

Cured a deep, foul, old, ragged syphilitic ulcer on calf of leg in a short time.

Curative in old deep circular offensive varicose ulcers near the ankle, often associated with syphilis.

MERC-VIV.^{101M}.

Much soreness in the thighs and arms, worse on pressure ; motion is painful.

MERC-IOD.^{2C}.

Thighs feel very much bruised, with general muscular soreness.

NITRIC-ACID^{5C}.

Legs (mostly the left) very sore in front along the shin from ankle to knee; bound flannel on them to see if do any good. This symptom appeared in at least half-dozen provers, and has been often verified by cures.

PETROL.^{CM}.

Knees feel very tired; walking is painful.

PHYTOLACCA^{47M}.

Great pain down the sides of the hips and thighs.

PLANTAGO-MIN.^{11C}.

Suffering violently with pain in her right thigh from her knee to the hip-joint and then around to the back, not constant pain, but it comes quick as thought, sometimes every few seconds and then perhaps twenty to thirty minutes apart, it is so severe that she *screams*; afterward there remains dull pain.

POLYGONUM^{42M}.

From knees to her feet ached severely; aching pain in her legs prevented sleep; sore to touch.

Limbs ache and chilly sensations followed by fever mostly in the afternoon.

A HINT OR TWO.

C. CARLETON SMITH, M. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

When you have a case of colic with severe *burning* pains, do not fix your mind on Arsenicum to the exclusion of other remedies, but keep in mind Solanum-nig. The abdominal pains of this latter drug are very similar to Colocynth, also—*i. e.*, better from bending forward and from pressure. But unlike Colocynth the pains extend upward toward the heart and left shoulder.

Sinapis-nig. also has intense burning in stomach with colic, somewhat like Colocynth, with this difference, the pains come

on while patient is bent forward, but are instantly relieved by sitting up straight.

When a patient complains of an attack of acute catarrh, and says that there is a profuse watery discharge from the right nostril while the left is completely stopped up, with chilly sensation alternating with heat, similar to Aconite, think of *Solanum-nig.*

In lumbago, extorting cries from the sufferer, compelling him to walk bent over, though the least movement causes intense agony, don't give Bryonia, but relieve the case with *Solanum Tuberosum Ægrotans*. Cold water under this drug causes shock either from washing the face or drinking.

For an excessively dry spasmodic cough, always coming on toward evening, preceded by tickling in trachea, think of *Stillingia Sylvatica*.

EROTOMANIA DURING TYPHOID FEVER.

C. M. BOGER, M. D., PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

October 11th, at 9 A. M., was called to see Miss T., æt. fourteen, who had been under allopathic treatment for typhoid fever for three weeks. The following condition presented itself: Great restlessness, and an abject fear of being put to bed; constant endeavor to escape from the house; marching back and forth, requiring the close attention of several persons to prevent her from running against any obstacle in her path; eyes wide open with dilated pupils, and accumulation of eye gum, now and then sinks for a moment into a chair and slumbers, with open eyes and balls rolled upwards. She constantly endeavored to reach to the genitals, to expose them, or to carry the hands of her attendants to them; tries to climb up the walls, feeling all over them with trembling hands, as if in search of something she could not see; picks at the tips of her fingers, frequent urging to pass a scanty stool, which resembled cornmeal and water; urine retained, pulse 102, temperature could not be taken on account of the great restlessness. This condition persisted for five days and nights, and had resisted the

administration of Morphia and Chloral by her allopathic physicians. She received at once one powder *Hyoscyamus*²⁰⁰, dry on the tongue, to be repeated at 1 P. M. During the afternoon amelioration set in, at 11 P. M. she was asleep, and resting well, waking at 7 A. M., with no recollection of her previous condition. Her mind now was clear, and she rested well contented in bed. The improvement continued for two days, during which time she received *Sac-lac*. Then pulmonary symptoms called for *Lachesis*, of which she received two doses in five days. The last remedy cleared up all the cough symptoms, and her recovery was rapid. To-day she is the picture of health, in spite of the unfavorable prognosis of her former attendants.

IN MEMORIAM—SAMUEL SWAN, M. D.

EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN:—I do not feel inclined to allow the departure of my dear old friend to a better, a happier, more useful, and truer state of existence than any of us can possibly enjoy on this side of Time, without some small tribute to his memory, to his worth, as a pioneer of one of the greatest discoveries in therapeutics. Swan needs no floral wreaths on his bier, or strewed over his grave; he made, he wove his own wreaths by his provings of *Luesinum*, *Medorrhinum*, *Lac-caninum*, *Lac-vacc.*, *Lac-vacc-deflor.*, *Lac-vacc-coag.*, *Lac-felinum*, etc., etc., etc.

Samuel Swan bravely encountered the crushing hatred of a body in the profession who considers itself *infallible*—the only authority as to what is reconcilable with the teachings of the master, and what is not—and what is not, is ISOPATHY. If such followers of the master live long enough, they may live to know that Samuel Swan was in the right, and that they were—well, I will not say where they were or are!

Samuel Swan was no more infallible than the rest or any of us—Thomas Skinner being no exception to the rule—not even excepting those who have joined the majority, such as Hering, H. N. Guernsey, Lippe, Dunham, and P. P. Wells—but Swan

was unlike all of these men, he had an originality of thought, a gem which is priceless in any man; and it was the original course which he struck out for himself which gave us the possession of Tuberculinum, Septicæmia or Pyrogen, *et hoc genus omne*, to say nothing of the deep debt which the homœopathic profession owes him, for the introduction (along with Dr. Fincke) of the high attenuations in general by mechanical means.

As time advances, I make no doubt that Samuel Swan's name, minus his few faults, will be handed down to posterity second only to Hahnemann and Bœnninghausen, as an original and true thoughtsman.

Yours fraternally,

THOMAS SKINNER, M. D.,
25 Somerset Street, London, W.

November 19th, 1893.

ADDRESS TO DELINQUENTS IN THE DECEMBER NUMBER.

EDITOR HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN:—I have been a faithful subscriber to your journal for many years. Its vigorous and fearless editorials have delighted and refreshed me many times when I have been weary of sham and the knowledge that "policy" rather than "truthfulness," both as regards conduct or the expression of opinion, has been more than usually distasteful to me. But the December number contained a great, I may say a painful surprise. Really, I cannot but grieve over the bad taste displayed in thus rudely calling delinquent subscribers to account.

We have gone on reading our journal year after year, in peace. The question of *paying* for the privilege has never once disturbed our equanimity. Indeed we feel that we have a *right* to our journal regularly delivered without having our soul vexed by questions of finance.

"An expense to the editor"? Nonsense! "Printers bills

must be paid"? Only vulgar minds can condescend to such absurd details. Please send along my journal and leave me in peace. What! Arrears *must* be paid. Confound the fellow, I believe he means it! Such persistence is very bad form really; but as I can't do without my HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN I guess I'll have to settle up.

ONE OF THE DELINQUENTS.

THE CONDITIONS OF NUX VOMICA IN WHITLOW.

EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN: In the January number of your journal at page 12, line 24 from the top, Dr. W. L. Reed suggests that the conditions of the whitlow, quoted in *The Guiding Symptoms* under Nux-vomica, have been misprinted.

Permit me to say that the conditions as stated in *The Guiding Symptoms* are quite correct. The case is one cured by myself. It was reported in *The Transactions of The International Hahnemannian Association* for 1892, page 245.

E. W. BERRIDGE, M. D.

48 SUSSEX GARDENS, LONDON, W., ENGLAND.

IN MEMORIAM—DR. JOHN C. ROBERT.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Homœopathic Union, held at 53 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, November 16th, 1893, the President, Edmund Carleton, M. D., in the chair, announcement was made of the death of John C. Robert, M. D., at New Utrecht, N. Y., on the 12th inst.

After remarks by members upon the character and services of the deceased, the following resolutions were offered by B. Fincke, M. D., seconded, and by vote unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased God to remove from us Dr. John C. Robert, of New Utrecht, a graduate of Bellevue Hospital College, member of the New York Homœopathic Union and of the International Hahnemannian Association;

Resolved, That by his death we have lost a true Hahnemannian homœopathician, who in his quiet, unassuming way contributed to the promotion of homœopathic science and art, by careful provings and successful practice;

Resolved, That we deem a public recognition due to his memory, in this behalf, and also on account of his philanthropic work among the sick and suffering lowly;

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Union, and that copies be sent to his family and to the homœopathic journals.

(Signed) J. W. THOMPSON, M. D.,

Secretary pro tem.

HOW TO CURE RHUS POISONING.

EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

SIR:—Will you kindly allow me space to say a few words upon the treatment of Rhus poisoning, which was noticed in your August number, at page 445, and in the October number at page 509. In the vesicular stage it readily yields to two or three doses of *Sanguinaria-canadensis*²⁰⁰ (B. & T.). When it has been neglected, and has become pustular, *Croton-tig.*⁵⁰⁰ (B. T.) has never failed to cure. I have used this treatment for twelve years, and have found it invariably successful.

A LAYMAN.

BOOK NOTICES.

OUTLINES OF PRACTICAL HYGIENE; ADAPTED TO AMERICAN CONDITIONS. By C. Gilman Currier, M. D., Visiting Physician to New York City Hospital, etc. New York, 1893: E. B. Treat, 5 Cooper Union. One large octavo volume, 468 pages, illustrated. Price, 2.75.

The intelligent and scientific utilization of all known means for prolonging life and preventing diseases has become a speciality in itself.

Recognizing this fact, and in response to a large and growing demand, we call especial attention to the above indicated volume, which upon investigation will be found to embody the results of the most profound research. It is by far the most recent, scientific, agreeably written and practically instructive, of all the existing books on the subject.

Although a practical sanitarian, and expert specialist, the author, before permitting the book to be issued, submitted his manuscript to the careful criticism of experts in the various departments of the great field which the book

covers. We accordingly commend it emphatically as a volume fully abreast of the times, in which accepted truths only are admitted and opinions advanced in accord with leading thinkers and workers.

The book embodies much matter based on the most recent American and European literature that no one can afford to dispense with, who cares to keep in touch with the scientific progress of the day.

THE PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST. (Lindsay & Blackiston's).

The fact that this Visiting List has been published annually for forty years is sufficient guarantee of its excellence and popularity. In addition to the visiting list proper, it contains easily-accessible suggestions upon many of the emergencies that may arise in a physician's practice, as when he is too far from home to learn from his text-books the antidote for a poison that may have been swallowed or the proper method of resuscitating a half-drowned person. True, he should know these things, but who does not occasionally forget, when he most wishes to remember? There are also dose-tables, tables of the metric system, a list of new remedies, rules for examining urine, a table for calculating the period of pregnancy, and other equally useful information. The arrangement for entering patients, visits, consultations, etc., is exceedingly simple, and the whole makes a thin, compact, and easily-carried volume.

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Address P. Blackiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

FUNK & WAGNALLS' STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Volume I of this great work will be issued on December 16th.

This volume has been four years in making; two hundred and thirty-eight editors and specialists have been employed upon it, and the cash outlay has been about a half million dollars. The advance orders for the work mount up into the tens of thousands.

The following letter was received by the publishers from a well-known gentleman, prominently identified with the late World's Fair at Chicago:

MINES AND MINING BUILDING,
JACKSON PARK, ILL.

Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls.

GENTLEMEN:—I am pleased to inform you that the *Standard Dictionary* has been granted an award (diploma and medal) in group No. 150. The exact wording of all the awards will not be announced for probably three or four weeks.

The Dictionary exhibit consisted of a number of proof-sheets, as the work was only part in type. This fact makes the award more significant. The award of diploma and medal is the only class of awards granted. A gentleman who was present during the examination informs the publishers that the judges devoted nearly three hours to a critical inspection of the sheets (it was a very unusual thing to devote so much time to the examination of any exhibit), comparing the definitions with those of other dictionaries, and that they frequently expressed themselves as highly pleased and in favor of the features of the *Standard*. At the close of the examination one of the judges remarked: "I have the best of other dictionaries, but this work has desirable features that others have not. I must possess a copy when it is published."

The vocabulary of the *Standard* is extraordinarily rich and full, that of no other dictionary nearly equalling it, although great care was taken to throw out all useless words.

The following is an actual count of words and phrases recorded under the letter A:

<i>Stormonth Dictionary</i> , total terms in A,	4,692
<i>Worcester Dictionary</i> , total terms in A,	6,983
<i>Webster (International) Dictionary</i> , total terms in A,	8,358
<i>Century Dictionary</i> , total terms in A,	15,621
<i>The Standard Dictionary</i> , total terms in A,	19,736

The full number of words and terms in these dictionaries for the entire alphabet is as follows: *Stormonth*, 50,000; *Worcester*, 105,000; *Webster (International)*, 125,000; *Century* (six volumes, complete), 225,000; *Standard*, 300,000.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL ANNUAL FOR 1894.

E. B. Treat, Publisher, New York, has in press for early publication the 1894 *International Medical Annual*, being the twelfth yearly issue of this eminently useful work. Since the first issue of this one volume reference work, each year has witnessed marked improvements, and the prospectus of the forthcoming volume gives promise that it will surpass any of its predecessors. It will be the conjoint authorship of forty-one distinguished specialists, selected from the most eminent physicians and surgeons of America, England, and the Continent. It will contain complete reports of the progress of medical science in all parts of the world, together with a large number of original articles and reviews on subjects with which the authors' names are especially associated. In short, the design of the book is, while not neglecting the specialist, to bring the general practitioner into direct communication with those who are advancing the science of medicine, so he may be furnished with all that is worthy of preservation, as reliable aids in his daily work. Illustrations in black and colors will be consistently used wherever helpful in elucidating the text. Altogether it makes a most useful if not absolutely indispensable investment for the medical practitioner. While the book will be so much improved over previous issues, the price will remain the same as heretofore, \$2.75.

AMERICAN TEXT-BOOK OF GYNECOLOGY.

Mr. W. B. Saunders, Publisher, of Philadelphia, Pa., announces this work as ready for early issue. It is the joint work of Drs. Howard Kelley, Pryor, Byford, Baldy, Tuttle, and others who stand before the profession for all that is progressive in gynecology. The work will contain operations not before described in any other book, notably ablation of fibroid uterus. It is designed as a profusely illustrated reference book for the practitioner, and every practical detail of treatment is precisely stated.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. By Henry J. Garrigues, A. M., M. D. Profusely illustrated. Price, cloth, \$4.00, net; sheep, \$5.00, net. In press. Ready shortly. W. B. Saunders, 925 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

SOUTHERN PINES, MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, is a new winter health resort just coming into prominent notice. It is located in the high dry long leaf pine sand hills amid the tar, pitch, and turpentine district. Thousands of Northern invalids have visited the place and many remarkable cures have been effected. Prominent physicians have visited the place for investigation and without a single exception say, it is the best in the United States, and we are specially requested by Mr. John T. Patrick, Commissioner of Immigration for the Southern States, to invite physicians of the Northern and Western States to visit the place and investigate in the interest of their patients.

Any physician desiring information can address Mr. Patrick at Pine Bluff, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL REPARTEE.—Apropos of the lawyers pitching into experts on the witness stand in murder trials, the case is recalled where the lawyer looked quizzically at the doctor who was testifying, and said :

"Doctors sometimes make mistakes, don't they?"

"The same as lawyers," was the reply.

"But doctors' mistakes are buried six feet under ground," said the lawyer.

"Yes," said the doctor, "and lawyers' mistakes are sometimes hung on a tree."—*Boston Herald*.

MUSICAL CONTEST.—We have received from the publishers the two great rival marches: *Protective Tariff Grand March* and *Free Trade Grand March*. The former is by the well-known author, Will L. Thompson, of East Liverpool, Ohio. The latter is by Wm. Lamartine, an author of equal talent, and both pieces are beautiful, bright, and showy marches of medium difficulty for the piano or organ. Price, 40 cents each. They are for sale at all music stores, or may be procured from Mr. Thompson at one-half price. One firm alone has ordered 15,000 copies.

Partial sensation of coldness on the feet. Coloc., Nitr-ac., Nux-m., Zinc. or

Acon., Arg., Ars., Bell., Chel., Creos., Dros., Ign., Laur., Merc., Samb., Sulph., Valer., Verat.

— *on the toes.* Acon., Ran-bulb., Sulph., Verat.

SHUDDERING.

General shuddering. Apis, Ars., Aur., Camph., Cann., Caps., Carbo-an., Caust., Cham., Chel., Cina, Clem., Con., Coff., Colch., Coloc., Cyc., Dros., Euphorb., Ferr., Ign., Lach., Laur., Led., Magn., Men., Mosch., Mur-ac., Natr., Nux-v., Oleand., Phos., Phos-ac., Plat., Puls., Ruta, Sep., Staph., Tar, Verb., Zinc. or

Acon., Agar., Alum., Amm., Anac., Ang., Arg., Arn., Asaf., Asar., Bar., Bell., Bor., Bry., Calad., Calc., Carbo-v., Chin., Con., Creos., Croc., Dig., Dule., Guaj., Hell., Hep., Hyosc., Ipec., Kali, Lye., Magn-mur., Mang., Merc., Merc-corr., Natr-mur., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Op., Par., Plumb., Rheum, Rhus, Sabad., Sarsap., Sil., Spig., Spong., Stann., Stram., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Thuja, Valer., Verat., Viola-od.

Shuddering with goose-flesh. Camph., Caust., Sabad. or

Ang., Aur., Bar., Cann., Chin., Ign., Laur., Led., Mezer., Sabin., Sarsap., Stann., Staph., Sulph-ac., Thuja, Verat.

— *one-sided.* Bell., Caust., Cocc., Nux-v., Puls., Rhus, Verb. or

Alum., Ambr., Anac., Ant-tart., Arn., Bar., Bry., Cham., Chin., Croc., Dig., Ipec., Kali, Lye., Natr., Par., Phos., Phos-ac., Plat., Ruta, Sabad., Sarsap., Spig., Stann., Stram., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Thuja.

— *running downward.* Bell., Chel., Croc., Sabad., Valer., Zinc. or

Agar., Caust., Coff., Colch., Mosch., Staph., Sulph-ac.

— *running upward.* Acon., Cina, Lach., Sarsap. or

Agar., Carbo-an., Coleh., Hyos., Puls., Sabad., Spig., Stront., Sulph.

Shuddering running around the body. Colch. or

Bar., Cham., Rhus.

— *internal.* Chel., Coff., Ign., Phos. or

Dros., Hell., Rheum.

— *running over the body.* Anac., Ang., Asaf., Colch., Con.,
Kali, Men. or

Acon., Aur., Par., Secale, Sil., Spig., Thuja.

PARTIAL SHUDDERING.

— *on the head.* Caust., Cocc., Men., Sil., Stront., Valer. or

Arg., Arn., Bar., Bell., Caps., Cham., Cina, Merc.,
Mosch., Phos-ac., Plat., Ruta, Seneg., Sep., Staph., Sulph.,
Thuja, Verat.

— *going from the head.* Mosch. or

Valer.

— *going from the occiput.* Valer. or

Bell., Sil.

— *on the face.* Arn., Caust., Cham., Puls., Rhod. or

Acon., Calc., Ign., Laur., Merc., Phos-ac., Ruta, Staph.,
Stann.

— *going from the face.* Caust.

— *on the chin.* Stram.

— *on the epigastrium.* Bell., Caust.

— *about the hypochondria.* Puls.

— *on the abdomen.* Bell., Cham., Coloc. or

Camph., Conn., Coff., Phos-ac., Puls., Sabad., Spig.,
Staph., Zinc.

— *on the scrotum.* Ang., Zinc.

— *on the throat and neck.* Graph. or

Amm., Bell., Caust., Cham., Con., Croc., Staph.
Valer.

- Shuddering on the chest.* Dig., Men., Nux-v., Plat. or
 Acon., Carbo-an., Chin., Cina, Cocc., Guaj., Hep., Nitr.,
 Ruta, Spig., Staph.
- *on the shoulder-blades.* Bell., Nitr-ac., Stront. or
 Bry., Ran-bulb.
- *on the back.* Anac., Ang., Asaf., Bell., Caust., Chel., Chin.,
 Cocc., Colch., Croc., Dig., Graph., Lach., Men., Natr-mur.,
 Puls., Sabad., Seneg., Zinc. or
 Acon., Aur., Bor., Bovis., Canth., Caps., Carbo-an.,
 Carbo-v., Cham., Coff., Guaj., Hep., Kali, Led., Mang.,
 Merc., Mezer., Mosch., Nit-ac., Nux-v., Par., Phos., Phos-
 ac., Plat., Rhus, Ruta, Sabin., Sep., Spig., Spong., Staph.,
 Stront., Sulph., Thuja, Verat.
- *going from the back.* Croc. or
 Bov.
- *over the loins.* (Kreutze.) Nit-ac. or
 Asaf., Rhod., Stront.
- *on the upper extremities.* Bell., Cham., Chin., Merc., Plat. or
 Acon., Arn., Bar., Camph., Chel., Hell., Ign., Laur.,
 Merc., Mezer., Puls., Ran-bulb., Rhus, Spig., Staph.,
 Sulph., Verat.
- *going from the arms.* Hell.
- *on the lower extremities.* Cann., Caust., Chin., Cocc., Kali,
 Plat. or
 Arn., Bry., Camph., Cina, Coloc., Con., Graph., Ign.,
 Lyc., Magn-mur., Men., Phos., Puls., Ran-bulb., Samb.,
 Sarsap., Spig., Stront.
- *on the knees.* Chin., Samb.
- *on the legs.* Kali. or
 Men.

AGGRAVATION—TIME.

Morning. Ang., Arn., Ars., Bor., Bry., Calc., Con., Cycl., Led., Merc., Mur-ac., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Rhod., Spig., Staph., Thuja, Verat. or

Acon., Agar., Ambr., Anac., Ant-c., Ant-tart., Apis, Bar., Bell., Calad., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Caust., Cina, Chin., Cocce., Coff., Coloc., Creos., Dros., Euphras., Graph., Hell., Hepar, Kali, Lye., Magn., Magn-mur., Mang., Mezer., Natr., Nux-m., Phos-ac., Plumb., Puls., Rheum, Rhus, Sarsap., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Sulph-ac.

Forenoon. Ambr., Ang., Ant-c., Ars., Asar., Calc., Carbo-v., Chin., Cycl., Dros., Euphras., Led., Natr., Natr-mur., Phos-ac., Sabad., Sarsap., Sep., Stann., Stront., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Viola-tr. or

Agar., Alum., Amm., Ant-tart., Arn., Bar., Bell., Bov., Bry., Cann., Carbo-an., Cham., Graph., Guaj., Kali, Lye., Magn., Magn-mur., Merc., Mur-ac., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Op., Par., Petr., Phos., Plat., Plumb., Puls., Ran-bulb., Rhod., Rhus, Sil., Staph., Stram., Thuja, Zinc.

Noon. Ant-c., Phos. or

Alum., Arg., Asar., Bor., Bry., Calc., Kali, Lach., Magn., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Ran-bulb., Stram., Sulph.

Afternoon. Ang., Apis, Arg., Ars., Asaf., Bor., Bry., Canth., Carbo-an., Caust., Chin., Cocce., Con., Croc., Euphras., Guaj., Lach., Laur., Lye., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Ran-bulb., Sabad., Spig., Stram., Sulph., Thuja, Zinc. or

Alum., Amm., Amm-mur., Anac., Ant-c., Ant-tart., Arn., Asar., Bar., Bell., Calc., Camph., Carbo-v., Cham., Cina, Coff., Dig., Dros., Graph., Hyosc., Ign., Ipec., Kali, Magn., Magn-mur., Mar., Merc., Mezer., Natr., Natr-mur., Petr., Phos-ac., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Spong., Stann., Staph., Sulph-ac., Verat.

Evening. Acon., Alum., Arn., Amm., Amm-mur., Apis, Arg., Aur., Bell., Bor., Bov., Bry., Calad., Calc., Canth., Caps., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Chel., Chin., Cina, Cocc., Creos., Cycl., Dulc., Ferr., Graph., Guaj., Hep., Ipec., Kali, Lach., Laur., Lye., Magn., Magn-mur., Mang., Merc., Merc-corr., Mur-ac., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Nux-m., Nux-v., Par., Petr., Phos., Phos-ac., Plat., Plumb., Puls., Ran-bulb., Rhod., Sabad., Sabin., Scill., Sep., Sil., Stann., Staph., Sulph., Thuja, Vit., Zinc. or

Agar., Ambr., Ant-c., Ant-tart., Ars., Asar., Bar., Camph., Caust., Cham., Coloc., Con., Hell., Hyosc., Ign., Led., Mar., Mezer., Op., Ran-scel., Rhus, Samb., Sarsap., Spig., Spong., Stram., Strout., Sulph-ac., Verat.

Night. Ambr., Amm-mur., Ars., Aur., Bar., Bell., Bor., Bov., Bry., Calad., Caust., Dros., Ferr., Hep., Hyos., Iod., Merc., Merc-cor., Nux-v., Par., Phos., Sabad., Stann., Sulph. or

Agar., Alum., Amm., Ang., Ant-tart., Arg., Calc., Canth., Caps., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Con., Creos., Euphras., Ipec., Kali, Laur., Lye., Magn., Magn-mur., Mang., Mur-ac., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Op., Petr., Phos-ac., Puls., Ran-scel., Rhus, Sarsap., Scill., Sep., Sil., Spig., Spong., Staph., Thuja, Verat., Zinc.

Before midnight. Amm., Arg., Phos., Puls. or

Aur., Calad., Carbo-an., Chin., Mur-ac., Rhod., Sabad., Sulph., Verat.

About midnight. Ars., Caust. or

Hep., Sil., Stram.

After midnight. Ars., Bor., Calad., Nux-v., Sulph. or

Amm-mur., Canth., Caust., Cham., Cocc., Dros., Ferr., Kali, Laur., Nitr., Petr., Phos., Ran-scel., Rhus, Scill., Thuja.

In the daytime. Ant-c., Asar., Dros., Hell., Kali, Rhod., Sabin., Sulph-ac. or

Alum., Ant-tart., Hep., Natr., Sil., Spig., Verat., Viola-od.

Returning at the same hour. Ant-c., Bov., Hell., Kali, Lyc., Sabad., Spig., Thuja. or

Apis, Cina, Con., Graph., Hep., Magn-mur., Phos., Stann., Staph.

Afternoon about three o'clock. Apis, Con. or
Staph., Thuja.

Evening, between four and eight. Bov., Hep., Lyc., Magn-mur.
or
Graph., Hell.

Returning every fourteen days. Ars., Calc., Chin., Puls.

Returning every year. Ars., Carbo-v., Lach., Sulph.

CIRCUMSTANCES.

After anger. Bry. or
Acon., Ars., Mar., Nux-v.

After each paroxysm. Cupr.

From being chilled. Zinc. or
Natr-mur., Sil.

From uncovering or undressing. Acon., Agar., Amm-mur., Arg., Arn., Bor., Cham., Clem., Cycl., Hep., Mosch., Nux-m., Nux-v., Puls., Rhus, Scill., Sil., Stann., Thuja. or

Ars., Asar., Aur., Bell., Canth., Caps., Chin., Cocc., Coleh., Con., Dig., Dros., Lach., Magn., Mezer., Phos., Plat., Rhod., Samb., Spong., Stront.

From rising up. Bell., Bry., Merc-corr., Nux-v. or
Acon., Arn., Ars., Cham., Merc., Mur-ac., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Scill., Sulph., Verat.

From rising from bed. Amm-mur., Calc., Cham., Hell., Lach., Merc., Nux-v., Phos., Rhus, Spig. or

Acon., Bor., Bry., Canth., Carbo-v., Coloc., Euphras., Graph., Laur., Mang., Mezer., Natr., Natr-mur., Puls., Ran-bulb., Staph., Sulph., Verat.

In bed. Acon., Alum., Ambr., Ang., Ars., Aur., Bell., Bry., Carbo-an., Chel., Chin., Dros., Ferr., Hep., Hyos., Kali, Lyc., Magn., Merc., Merc-corr., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Par., Phos., Puls., Rhod., Sabad., Selen., Sil., Sulph., Vit., Zinc. or

Amm., Amm-mur., Ant-tart., Arg., Arn., Bar., Bov., Calad., Calc., Canth., Caps., Carbo-v., Caust., Clem., Coloc., Creos., Graph., Guaj., Hell., Iod., Ipec., Laur., Led., Magn-mur., Mang., Men., Mur-ac., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr., Petr., Phos-ac., Plat., Rhus, Sabin., Samb., Sarsap., Scill., Sep., Spig., Spong., Stann., Staph., Stront., Sulph-ac., Thuja, Verat.

From touch. Acon., Chin., Lyc., Nux-v., Spig. or

Ang., Apis, Bell., Cham., Colch., Hep., Hyos., Phos., Puls., Ran-bulb., Sabin., Sep., Staph., Sulph.

From touching a cold object. Natr-mur., Sil., Zinc.

From motion. Apis, Bry., Coff., Merc-corr., Nitr., Plumb., Rhus, Scill., Sep., Sil., Spig. or

Acon., Alum., Ant-tart., Arn., Asar., Bar., Bell., Cann., Caust., Chel., Chin., Cann., Colch., Con., Hell., Hep., Kali, Led., Merc., Mezer., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Ran-bulb., Selen., Staph., Thuja.

After motion. Ars., Puls., Rhus. or

Agar., Cann., Kali, Nux-v., Phos., Sep., Stann., Valer., Zinc.

After vomiting. Verat. or

Ant-tart., Cupr.

After being heated. Ant-c., Bry., Nux-v., Puls. or

Acon., Bell., Camph., Carbo-v., Dig., Kali, Natr-mur., Op., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Thuja, Zinc.

On awaking. Ambr., Arn., Bry., Lyc., Sep. or

Ars., Calc., Caust., Hep., Merc., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Sabad., Samb., Sarsap., Sil., Staph., Thuja, Verat.

Before eating. Carbo-an., Graph., Natr. or

Ambr., Bov., Calc., Carbo-v., Chin., Euphorb., Iod.,
Laur., Lye., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.

While eating. Euphorb., Ran-scel., Staph. or

Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Cocc., Con., Kali, Nitr-ac., Sep.

After eating. Ars, Asar., Bry., Calc., Carbo-an., Caust., Con.,
Ipec., Kali, Lye., Mar., Nux-v., Ran-bulb., Rhus,
Sulph., Tar., Verat., Zinc. or

Agar., Alum., Amm., Amm-mur., Anac., Bell., Bor.,
Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Croc., Cycl., Graph., Ign., Lach.,
Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Petr., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls.,
Selen., Sep., Sil., Staph.

After attacks of epilepsy. Calc., Cupr. or

Ars., Camph., Carbo-v., Cocc., Sil., Sulph., Verat.

In the open air. Agar., Alum., Amm., Anac., Ars., Asar., Bry.,
Cham., Chel., Chin., Con., Euphorb., Hep., Merc-corr.,
Nitr-ac., Nux-m., Nux-v., Petr., Plat., Plumb., Rhus,
Seneg., Sep., Tar., Viola-tr., Zinc. or

Bell., Bor., Calad., Cann., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Caust.,
Cocc., Coff., Creos., Dulc., Guaj., Ign., Kali, Laur., Magn-
mur., Mang., Merc., Mosch., Nitr., Phos-ac., Ran-bulb.,
Rhod., Sarsap., Selen., Sil., Spig., Stram., Stront., Sulph.,
Sulph-ac., Thuja.

While yawning. Cina, Nux-v., Sarsap. or

Arn., Caust., Cycl., Graph., Ign., Ipec., Men., Mur-ac.,
Oleand., Phos., Rhus, Sabad., Staph.

While walking in the open air. Ars., Chel., Chin., Euphorb.,
Merc., Merc-corr., Nux-v., Sil., Spig., Sulph. or

Anac., Ant-tart., Bell., Bor., Bry., Carbo-an., Carbo-v.,
Colch., Con., Dig., Hep., Mang., Nux-m., Phos-ac., Selen.,
Sulph-ac., Tar.

After walking in the open air. Ars., Puls., Rhus, Sep. or

Agar., Amm., Anac., Bry., Cann., Carbo-v., Kali, Laur.,
Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Spong., Staph., Zinc.

Before urinating. Nitr-ac. or

Arn., Bor., Bry., Coloc., Nux-v., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.,
Thuja.

While urinating. Nitr-ac., Plat., Thuja. or

Lyc., Merc., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Sulph., Verat.

After urinating. Plat. or

Arn., Calc., Hep., Natr-mur., Puls., Rhod., Sulph.
Thuja.

While coughing. Ars., Con., Mezer., Puls., Rhus, Sabad.,
Verat. or

Bry., Calc., Carbo-v., Cupr., Hyos., Nux-v., Phos., Sep.,
Sulph.

In cold air. Agar., Ars., Camph., Caps., Coff., Cycl., Mezer.,
Nux-v., Rhod., Rhus. or

Bry., Caust., Cham., Dig., Hell., Hep., Kali, Mosch.,
Nux-m., Petr., Phos., Sabad., Sep., Sil., Spig., Verat.

Before the catamenia. Calc., Lyc., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Thuja,
Verat. or

Acon., Amm., Bar., Carbo-v., Cham., Coloc., Con.,
Creos., Kali, Mang., Merc., Nux-v., Phos., Ruta.

During the catamenia. Amm., Cham., Graph., Nux-v., Phos.,
Puls., Verat. or

Amm-mur., Bell., Calc., Carbo-an., Cocc., Creos., Ign.,
Kali, Lyc., Magn., Natr., Sep., Sulph.

After the catamenia. Graph., Puls. or

Bor., Creos., Lyc., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Phos.

By a warm stove. Alum., Anac., Apis, Ars., Bov., Cina, Cocc., Dule., Guaj., Ipec., Laur., Magn-mur., Merc., Mezer., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Ruta, Sarsap., Spong., Staph. or

Ant-c., Asar., Bar., Bry., Canth., Caust., Chin., Colch., Croc., Graph., Hell., Iod., Kali, Lach., Lye., Mar., Men., Mur-ac., Natr-mur., Phos-ac., Plat., Ran-bulb., Rhus, Sabin, Sep., Sil., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Thuja.

In sleep. Amm., Bor., Lye., Mur-ac., Puls., Sulph., Zine or
Acon., Alum., Ambr., Ars., Aur., Bell., Bry., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Caust., Cham., Chin., Hep., Merc., Natr-mur., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Sabad., Sarsap., Sep., Sil., Staph., Verat.

With the pains. Ars., Bov., Coloc., Dule., Euphorb., Graph., Ign., Mezer., Nitr., Puls., Rhus, Scill., Sep. or

Ang., Bar., Bry., Cocc., Hep., Kali, Lach., Led., Lye., Natr-mur., Plumb., Ran-bulb., Sil., Sulph.

After the pains. Kali.

With the coryza. Ant-tart., Cham., Graph., Nux-v., Puls. or
Anac., Bry., Calad., Caps., Caust., Hep., Natr., Spig., Spong., Sulph.

After fright. Merc., Puls., Verat. or

Acon., Bell., Ign., Nux-v., Op., Plat., Sil.

With the vertigo. Puls., Viol-tr. or

Chel., Cocc., Led., Merc., Plumb., Rhus, Sep., Verat.

On the side on which one is lying. Arn. or
Thuja.

While sitting. Creos., Dros., Phos., Puls. or

Ambr., Caps., Con., Hell., Ipec., Lye., Phos-ac., Plat., Sep., Rhus.

While speaking of unpleasant subjects. Mar. or
Calc.

In a warm room. Alum., Anac., Ant-c., Apis, Bov., Bry., Cina, Clem., Cocc., Dule., Guaj., Iod., Ipec., Laur., Magn-mur., Merc., Mezer., Phos., Puls., Ruta, Sarsap., Spong., Staph., Sulph-ac. or

Ars., Asar., Bar., Canth., Caust., Chin., Coleh., Croc., Graph., Hell., Kali, Lach., Lyc., Mar., Men., Mur-ac., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Plat., Ran-bulb., Rhus, Sabin., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuja.

Before stool. Calad., Merc., Mezer., Puls., Verat. or

Ant-tart., Bar., Bry., Caps., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Caust., Cham., Dig., Mang., Natr., Spig.

With the stool. Ars., Calad., Coloc., Merc., Puls., Spig., Sulph., Verat. or

Alum., Bell., Calc., Cham., Chin., Con., Dig., Hyos., Magn-mur., Merc-corr., Natr., Nitr-ac., Phos., Rheum, Rhus, Sep., Sil., Stann.

After the stool. Canth., Kali, Merc., Mezer., Plat., Puls. or

Ambra., Ang., Ars., Bov., Calc., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Caust., Lach., Magn-mur., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Selen., Staph., Sulph., Verat.

After drinking. Ars., Asar., Caps., Chin., Nux-v., Rhus, Sil., Tar., Verat. or

Ant-tart., Arn., Bry., Cann., Cocc., Croc., Hep., Mezer., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Puls., Sulph.

From turning in bed. Bry., Puls. or •

Acon., Caps., Hep., Lyc., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Sil., Staph., Sulph.

From taking cold. Bry., Camph., Lyc., Merc., Nux-v., Puls., Sep. or

Acon., Ars., Bell., Calc., Cham., Chin., Graph., Phos., Rhus, Sil., Spig., Sulph., Verat.

From being wet through. Bry., Rhus, Sep. or

Bell., Calc., Coleh., Hep., Lyc., Nux-m., Puls., Sarsap.

In alternation with mental symptoms. Plat. or
Croc.

With the pains. Hell. or
Chin., Kali, Natr-mur.

From damp, cold weather. Nux-m., Rhus. or
Amm., Calc., Lyc., Mang., Merc., Sulph., Verat.

From stormy weather. Bry., Rhus, Zinc or
Cham., Chin., Nux-m., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Rhod.

With pains in the teeth. Kali, Puls. or
Euphorb., Mezer., Rhus.

From wind current, draught. Calc., Caps. or
Bell., Canth., Chin., Hep., Kali, Selen., Sil., Sulph.

AMELIORATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

After rising from bed. Ambr., Aur., Iod., Natr., Puls., Sep. or
Amm., Ant-tart., Arg., Ars., Bell., Dros., Euphorb., Fer.,
Ign., Led., Lyc., Magn., Merc., Merc-corr., Plat., Rhod.,
Rhus, Selen., Stront., Sulph., Verat.

In bed. Caust., Kali, Kali-hyd., Magn-mur., Nitr., Nux-v.,
Rhus, Scill. or
Bry., Canth., Coce., Con., Magn., Mezer., Natr., Nitr-
ac., Puls., Sarsap., Stram., Sulph.

From motion. Creos., Puls. or
Sabin., Staph., Sulph-ac.

After eating. Ambr., Ars., Iod., Kali, Natr. or
Bov., Cann., Chel., Cupr., Ferr., Ign., Laur., Mezer.,
Petr., Phos., Rhus, Sabad., Scill., Stront.

Walking in the open air. Ang., Agar., Bry., Graph., Magn.,
Mezer., Puls., Sabin., Staph., Sulph-ac. or
Acon., Alum., Ant-c., Arg., Bar., Cic., Croc., Hell., Ipec.,
Lyc., Magn-mur., Merc., Phos., Ran-scel., Spong., Stann.,
Sulph.

From walking in the open air. Alum., Puls., Staph., Sulph-ac.,
or

Aur., Caps., Lye., Magn-mur., Rhus, Sabin., Sep.,
Spong.

Lying down. Bry., Nitr., Nux-v. or

Arn., Asar., Bar., Bell., Calc., Canth., Cocc., Colch., Natr-
mur., Scill.

After sleep. Nux-v., Phos., Sep. or

Arn., Ars., Calad., Caps., Chin., Colch., Creos., Cupr.,
Fluor., Samb.

While sitting. Bry., Dros., Nux-v., Scill. or

Colch., Cupr., Merc.

In sunshine. Anac., Con. or

Plat., Stront.

In a warm room. Ars., Bor., Camph., Caust., Chel., Hep., Ign.,
Kali-b., Kali, Men., Nux-m., Nux-v., Plat., Rhus, Sabad.,
Sulph-ac. or

Agar., Amm., Calad., Canth., Carbo-an., Carbo-v.,
Cham., Chin., Cic., Coff., Con., Creos., Guaj., Hell., Lach.,
Laur., Magn., Mang., Merc., Merc-corr., Petr., Ran-bulb.,
Rhod., Selen., Sep., Sil., Spig., Sulph., Valer., Zinc.

By drinking. Caust., Cupr., Nux-v., Phos., Sil. or

Bry., Carbo-an., Graph., Ipec., Mosch., Oleand., Rhus,
Selen., Spig., Tar.

From external warmth. Ars., Bar., Caust., Cic., Con., Hell.,
Hep., Ign., Kali, Lach., Men., Nux-m., Nux-v., Plat.,
Rhus, Sabad., Scill., Ther. or

Aur., Camph., Canth., Clem., Laur., Mosch., Rhod.,
Samb., Sil., Stront., Sulph.

CONCOMITANT SYMPTOMS.

Anxiety of mind. Acon., Ars., Calc., Camph., Cham., Cocc.,
Puls., Verat. or

Apis, Arn., Bov., Calad., Caps., Chin., Coff., Con., Hep.,
Ign., Merc., Nux-v., Phos., Plat., Rheum, Rhus, Sulph.,
Thuja.

Excitability. Acon., Cham., Coff., Hep., Nux-v. or

Ars., Aur., Bell., Bry., Calc., Cann., Caps., Carbo-v.,
Cocc., Ign., Lyc., Mar., Natr-mur., Phos., Sep., Spig.,
Sulph., Verat.

Indifference. Arn., Ars., Calc., Con., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls.,
Sep. or

Apis, Con., Ign., Lach., Op., Selen., Sil., Verat.

Cheerfulness. Coff., Croc., Natr., Nux-m., Op., Plat., Sarsap.
or

Cann., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Verat.

Melancholy. Con., Ign., Lyc., Verat. or

Ars., Calc., Hell., Natr-mur., Phos., Plat., Selen., Sep.

Discouraged. Caps., Rhus or

Alum., Anac., Bry., Con., Natr., Nux-v., Petr., Sil.

Dejected. Con., Sep. or

Apis, Bar., Calc., Camph., Chin., Hep., Ign., Lyc., Merc.,
Puls., Rhus, Spig., Sulph.

Depression of spirits. Apis, Chin., Con. or

Ars., Cann., Hep., Ign., Lach., Natr-mur., Plat., Puls.,
Rhus, Sulph.

Sadness. Acon., Cycl., Graph., Ign., Natr-mur., Puls. or

Calc., Cann., Cham., Cocc., Con., Nitr-ac., Nux-v.,
Plat., Rhus, Sep., Spig., Staph.

Irritability. Acon., Caps., Cham., Coff., Nux-v., Sep. or

Arn., Bry., Chin., Colch., Con., Hep., Natr., Petr.,
Phos., Selen., Verat.

Irritability of mind. Arn., Con., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Sep. or

Ars., Calc., Chin., Puls., Selen., Stram., Verat.

Restlessness. Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Calc., Cham., Lyc.,
Nux-v., Phos-ac., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Verat. or

Amm., Anac., Apis, Asaf., Bov., Carbo-v., Caps., Chin.,
Coff., Creos., Ipec., Lach., Merc., Mezer., Natr., Natr-
mur., Petr., Phos., Plat., Puls., Ruta, Sabad., Spig.

Fretful. Ars., Calc., Caps., Cham., Con., Lyc., Plat., Puls.,
Rheum, Spig., Sulph. or

Arn., Bry., Chin., Creos., Hep., Ign., Mezer., Nitr-ac.,
Petr., Phos., Rhus, Sabad., Sil., Thuja.

Despairing. Acon., Aur., Bell., Calc., Cham., Ign., Sep. or
Ars., Bry., Graph., Hep., Merc., Nux-v., Rhus, Verat.

Weeping disposition. Aur., Bell., Calc., Cham., Lyc., Petr.,
Puls., Viol-od. or

Acon., Ars., Cann., Carbo-v., Con., Hep., Ign., Kali,
Merc., Natr-mur., Plat., Selen., Sil., Sulph., Verat.

Rage. Cann. or

Acon., Ars., Canth., Lyc., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Stram.,
Verat.

Mind—stupid. Arn., Natr-mur., Op., Puls. or

Ars., Bell., Bor., Bry., Calc., Cham., Con., Hell., Hyos.,
Laur., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Rhus, Verat.

Delirium. Bell., Cham., Hyos., Op., Stram., Verat. or

Acon., Ars., Bry., Calc., Carbo-v., Chin., Cina, Dulc.,
Ign., Iod., Kali, Natr-mur., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac.,
Plat., Samb., Sulph.

Giddy. Bry., Caps., Cham., Ipec., Rhus, Ruta. or

Ars., Bell., Calc., Con., Hyos., Kali, Laur., Natr-mur.,
Nux-v., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Valer., Viol-tr.

Confusion [*eingenommenheit.*] Calc., Caps., Hell., Kali, Natr.,
Nux-v., Rhus, Verat. or

Ang., Bell., Bar., Bry., Cic., Con., Dros., Ipec., Led.,
Natr-mur., Nux-m., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Plumb., Ruta,
Sep., Valer.

Ecstasy. Acon., Phos. or

Bell., Lach., Op., Stram.

Weakness of memory. Rhus or

Bell., Con., Hyos.

Loss of thought. Bell., Bry., Lach., Rhus.

Illusive imaginations. Bell., Bry., Kali, Op., Phos., Rhus, Sulph.

Vertigo. Calc., Con. or

Alum., Apis, Ars., Bell., Bry., Chel., Chin., Cocc., Ipec., Kali-bi., Laur., Led., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Verat., Viola-tr.

Drunkenness. Caps. or

Alum., Bell., Cie., Cocc., Nux-v., Op., Puls., Rhus, Stram.

Loss of consciousness. Ars., Camph., Con., Hyos., Natr-mur., Phos., Phos-ac., Stram. or

Acon., Arn., Bell., Caps., Cham., Cie., Cocc., Hell., Kali, Mur-ac., Op., Rhus, Sep., Verat.

Excited intellect. Bell., Coff., Lach., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Spig.

Weakness of intellect. Bell., Bry., Lach.

Madness. Bell., Cham., Hyos., Op., Plat., Stram., Sulph., Verat.

Absent minded [Wüstheit.] Ars., Bell., Bry., Ipec., Nux-v., Puls., Rhus.

Headache in general. Acon., Apis, Ars., Bell., Bry., Con. Dros., Graph., Hell., Kali, Mang., Mezer., Natr-mur., Petr., Psor., Puls., Rhus, Sang., Sep., Tar. or

Alum., Amm., Anac., Ang., Ant-tart., Arn., Bor., Calc., Caps., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Cina, Coff., Creos., Ferr., Gels., Hep., Ign., Ipec., Kali-bi., Lach., Led., Lyc., Merc., Natr., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Rhod., Ruta, Seneg., Sil., Spig., Spong., Sulph., Thuja, Verat., Viola-tr.

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"If our school ever gives up the strict inductive method of Hahnemann, we are lost, and deserve only to be mentioned as a caricature in the history of medicine."—CONSTANTINE HERING.

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EDITORIAL.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SELECTING THE IDEAL SIMILLIMUM.—An old lady, suffering from an attack of grippe, having been relieved of the most urgent symptoms, seemed to be quite convalescent, when she was suddenly attacked with sinking spells and great weakness. Her family administered whiskey and beef tea, without much result. Here was a case where, according to common-sense ideas, "supporting treatment" was needed, and should have been given. Vigorous tonic treatment would have been administered by physicians of the regular school, and if the patient had died it would have been considered that all had been done for her that was possible. Her physician, however, being the editor of this journal, placed no confidence in the "supporting" treatment, but perversely sought the similar remedy. This proved to be Sulphur. It was given, with the most gratifying success, and the patient, after a long siege, was carried safely through the dangerous crisis.

Here, then, is an object lesson on the supreme importance of finding the true simillimum to any case.

Seek it, and find it, and the patient is rescued, to the gratification of the friends and the quiet self-satisfaction of the physician. Fail to find it, or neglect to make any serious effort to find it, and the patient slips through the doctor's fingers, to the grief of the family and the chagrin of the physician, as well as to the impairment of his reputation.

The responsibility resting upon the shoulders of the homœopathic physician is, therefore, very great. Only a conscientious man is fit to practice under this system, and he must have the approval of his own conscience if he would succeed, for he must have such stimulus to induce him to persevere in the onerous task of hunting for the simillimum in the vast labyrinth of our *materia medica*.

The ideal homœopathic prescription must cover every symptom which can be found in the present condition of the patient. If a drug be selected that does have this totality, there will be a response so prompt upon the part of the system when it is administered that it is absolutely bewildering to the homœopathist and hopelessly incredible to the skeptic. Rarely can we attain this ideal. Generally the proving of the drug will contain a part only of the symptoms, and sometimes these are not the most characteristic ones. Or, it may have one or two characteristic symptoms, but not those of lesser importance. Then the patient's recovery is more tardy. It is marked with more variations. It is less satisfactory to the physician.

Though it may not be possible to select the absolute simillimum in the majority of cases, yet the attainment of the totality should be the ideal which every physician should set before him and strive for with the earnestness that comes of the conviction that success will surely be achieved.

The artist who paints a great picture secures his success only because he has ever before him, in his mind's eye, a vivid ideal of perfection for which he strives. Without it his work would become commonplace, or even a failure. With it he wins fame and fortune.

In the same way must the homœopathic practitioner create in his own mind a great ideal of the simillimum. Emancipating himself from those theories of therapeutics which are founded upon the rational conception of pathological processes—conceptions which are ever changing—he must fix his mind upon, and consume his time in the study of the *materia medica*, that he may be ready promptly to apply it when the emergency arises. His reward—the amelioration of pain, the rescue from approach-

ing death, the lustre to his name, the helping along the cause of a standard materia medica by verifying some symptoms and discovering the unreliability of others—ought to be a certain incentive to hard study and the rearing in his own mind of the ideal simillimum.

COMMENTARIES ON *THE ORGANON*.*

Provings on the healthy with high potencies.—*Organon*, §§ 128–137.

B. FINCKE, M.D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Under the auspices of Dr. Ad. H. Gerstel, in Vienna, in 1844, provings of *Aconitum Napellus* were made by sixteen provers which in boldness exceeded anything of the kind known before.

Dr. Arneth took 100 drops of *tinctura fortis* in nine days, and after taking the 3d, 2d, and 1st dilution in succession by the tablespoonful for four days without sufficient effect, resumed the strong tincture after ten days, and took 370 drops in three days, when he could not obtain any more symptoms.

Dr. Gerstel took 233 drops *tinct. fort.* in fifty-five days with good results. He showed little receptivity to larger doses, which affected him more, but produced nothing new.

His nursing wife took 6 drops in 5 ounces of water, which produced some fever-symptoms, but the nursling was not affected. A second dose of 20 drops *tinct. fort.* brought out a vesicular eruption.

His children, three to seven years of age, took 3–6 drops *tinct. f.* without effect.

Dr. Maschauer took 545 drops *t. f.* in twenty-two days. After 10 drops the first two days there was no action at all.

A medical student, twenty-three years, took 2,386 drops *t. f.* in sixty days with great effect.

Dr. Reisinger took 1,293 drops *t. f.* in ninety-four days. His rheumatic affections appeared on the days when he took no medicine, and disappeared on resuming it.

*Read before the Homœopathic Union.

Dr. Rothansel took 105 drops t. f. in daily increasing doses, by 1 drop, in ten days. He observed that wine, instead of being an antidote, as Hahnemann says, increased the action.

Dr. Schwarz took 1,669 drops t. f. in sixty-nine days with great effect.

Dr. Sterz took 285 drops t. f. in eighteen days; then 100 drops 1st cent. one day; the next five days 100 drops of the 2d cent., rising every day with the potencies to the 3d, 4th, and 5th, until the sixth day he took 100 drops of the 6th cent. A week later, through three days again, 100 drops of the 1st cent. The symptoms from all these low dilutions were of little account.

Dr. Watzke took 1 drop t. f., rising every day by 1 drop for ten days, without regard to diet, taking wine, beer, coffee, etc., and found that they were not antidotes to Aconite.

For a second experiment he took 15 drops t. f.; for the third, 80 drops t. f.; for the fourth, 400 drops t. f. in eight days. Two months later he took 40 drops of the 12th cent. and 10 drops of the same the next day without effect. The day after he took 10 drops of the 8th cent., which repeated some previous symptoms.

This is the same Dr. Watzke who, after all the laborious provings of large doses of crude tinctures, confessed that in spite of his own distrust of the higher Hahnemannian potencies, all the symptoms of Hahnemann obtained by the 30th cent. of *Natrum-muriaticum* had not only been confirmed, but that the Hahnemannian observations were even more valuable.

Dr. Wurm took 2,325 drops t. f. in fifty days, with a specially meagre result. This prover was plethoric, of lively character, bilio-nervous or sanguine constitution, dark hair, vivid color of the face, and therefore, according to Noack & Trink's *Materia Medica*, should have been peculiarly susceptible to the action of Aconite, which he was not. Thus much for generalization of medicinal action!

But the palm of these provings must be rendered to Dr. and Professor Joseph von Zlatarovich, who took no less than 5,000 drops of the strong tincture in sixty-eight days, and then 1,010

drops of the 2d cent. in sixteen days, and furnished a considerable array of symptoms.

Dr. Gerstel, at the close of his remarkable report, regrets "that many of our colleagues, though animated by the best intention, could not disabuse themselves of the idea that they must be thoroughly impregnated with the medicine, taken uninterruptedly and continued mostly in increasing doses, so that they do not only disturb the action of a pretty well adapted dose, by the following doses, but also produce a merely chaotic picture of the medicinal disease which is of little value."

This is exactly what Hahnemann teaches in the sections on proving which we are just discussing. His warning not to apply large and frequently repeated doses in provings was as little heeded as his advice to give only single infinitesimal doses in treating the sick. What the after-affects upon those provers may have been who took such enormous doses of the crude Aconite-tincture, history does not tell. But it seems almost impossible that they should have escaped ill effects, even if they had not been very susceptible to the medicine. One warning example occurs in the letter of Hahnemann to Stapf d. d. September 16th, 1828, where he writes, "If Franz and the others are not taught by such sad experiments upon themselves considering the necessity of most possibly small doses, I do not know what to think of it. Do I merit such a distrust on what I wrote? Or do they deem themselves more wise?"

Franz in proving *Zincum-metallicum* had taken the first day 13 grains of the first centesimal trituration; after two months the first day 6 grains, then every sixth and eighth hour 8 grains of the first trituration, and killed himself.

Hering also remarks in his criticism on the Austrian provings that a too great turmoil of symptoms caused by strong doses is always suspicious, just as all symptoms enforced by large doses. With moderate doses there is no such danger. He knew, for he had taken already in 1822 Iodine and Arum in enormous doses; in 1823, Paris and Tartarus-emet.; in 1824, Mezereum and Sabadilla; in 1825, Sabina and Plumbum; in 1826, Cantharides; in 1827, Caladium; in 1828, Lachesis in

the first trituration, Mezereum, Sabadilla, Sabina, Cantharides, and Caladium in doses of 10, 20, 50, to 100 drops of the strong tincture for weeks. But he gave it up because the experience taught him that "the coarsest, most violent, and forcible symptoms are the most useless, because every powerful medicine shows them."

You ask whether the heroic provings of the Austrians gave a greater and better harvest than Hahnemann's provings. To answer this question would necessitate a careful comparison of the respective symptoms, for which our time would be too short.

The number of Hahnemann's symptoms of Aconite amounts to 541, that of the Austrians to 712. For the present it must suffice to quote what Dr. Gerstel judges about the provings at the close of his report: "It is remarkable how precisely in expression but still more in essence the communications of our single provers correspond * * * and how nearly all the former observations of Hahnemann are confirmed and explained, so that our proving of Aconite and that of Hahnemann mutually verify each other."

My own first experience dates back to 1849, when I had prepared my first potencies according to Hahnemann up to the 30th potency, at a time when I had not yet seen *The Organon*. A lady friend some sixty years of age, perfectly healthy, satisfied my curiosity as to the efficaciousness of this preparation by taking at ten P. M. one drop of this 30th cent. of Aconite at bed-time.

After half an hour the following symptoms were observed:

Sensation at the back of the head as if the scalp were scraped off toward the top; burning and sensation of dryness in the eyes as after much weeping or from dust in hot weather; sensation as if the eyes were smaller and waved to and fro; burning in the face and drawing in the malar bones; distended and hard abdomen, tender to touch, thicker on the right side, that she could not lie on it; sensation of weakness ascending from the stomach almost to fainting; corns inflamed; feet feel as if swollen; burning in the feet from the soles to the ankles; dullness of the head; sensation in the throat as of mucus obstruct-

ing the passage ; cool sensation in the nose, extending free and easy into the brain.

These symptoms lasted till twelve o'clock, followed by sound sleep.

In the morning, at the root of the tongue burning.

Though these symptoms are somewhat different from those of Hahnemann, they are clear and defined, and form an addition to what we have.

Since that time, as you well know, we have ascended in the scale of potencies, without reaching the terminus of efficaciousness, and we have found that even the higher potencies are able to produce pathopoëtic pictures not inferior in distinctness and trustworthiness to the provings obtained by the lower potencies and crude drugs, and forming a confirmation, supplement, and complement of the latter. The opposition of the materialists against high potencies cannot alter what has been observed by their advocates, upon competent persons, with as much care and foresight as they claim for themselves. The character of such provings evidences their genuineness by comparison with previous provings. But the materialists reject the high-potency provings altogether, whether they confirm old provings or not, on the ground that no medicinal force can reside in a preparation exceeding the 12th centesimal, in which a stray atom of some substance may have been detected. On the other hand, if a non-sensitive person furnished symptoms with the crude substances and low potencies in large and repeated doses, they are accepted without hesitation, because palpable substances have been applied. The tacit premise is accepted that these symptoms have appeared on account of the materiality of the medicine applied. But Hahnemann has decidedly dismissed that premise, not only on theoretical, but also on practical grounds, for, owing to his primary position, that diseases are the consequence of distunement of the life-force (section 12) they can only be treated by similar dynamical or virtual forces of suitable medicine. Though, in the beginning, proving the medicines in appreciable doses, he, in his progress to better knowledge by experience, applied them in infinitesimal doses, the

result of which we have, in the inestimable provings, contained in the work on *Chronic Diseases*. The deniers of the action of high potencies in health and disease, therefore, make themselves guilty of a fallacy, because their argument turns upon the inadvisability of immaterial doses of medicine, which is not the criterion of medicinal action. This can consist in nothing else than experience, observation, and experiment. If all the scientific rules are observed, the result of these irrefutable means of acquiring knowledge of medicinal action must decide it, whether proving and healing with high potencies have a legitimate status in homœopathics or not. The accumulated experience of the homœopathsicians answers this question affirmatively.

Therefore, the Hahnemannian advice, given in sections 128–137, deserves the highest consideration and approval, and, accordingly, the method of giving a dose of a higher potency to a healthy, sensitive person, under the necessary rules of conducting provings and allowing it full sway of action, till the system returns to its natural course of life, is the true way to arrive at greater knowledge of the sphere of action of the medicine in the human organism. Whether it be better to begin at the foot of the ladder and ascend gradually higher, or the reverse, is a matter of experiment. But, whatever pure experiment ever will be made in this direction, they can only serve to enrich our *Materia Medica Pura*. Such provings, to make them easier of access in study and more available for practice, ought to be collected in a special periodical work, continuing from year to year, thus forming an ever-increasing treasure of positive symptoms, a *Thesaurus homœopatho-poëticus*.

A CLINICAL EXPERIENCE.

ADOLPH LIPPE, M. D.

Apis-mel. in Typhus.

Mr. J. W., æt. seventeen, being quite indisposed while in the country, became alarmingly ill and hastened to his home, traveling, in this condition, about seventy miles by rail and about ten miles in a carriage. I first saw him December 27th, 1867. I

found him very much prostrated, complaining of violent throbbing headache, with sleeplessness; violent pain in the small of the back; fever high and face very red; aversion to light and noise. The headache and pain in the back were much relieved by a dose of *Belladonna*.

The symptoms most prominent and gradually developing themselves were entire sleeplessness, disinclination to talk, aversion to food, much thirst for cold water. On the fifth day diarrhœa set in. (*Phosphor-acid* had but a short and slight effect on this condition.) The aversion to talk increased; the stools became more frequent; pulse 96; the tongue remained moist and clean till January 6th, when it became dry and red on the tip; the nights were very restless (*Rhus-tox.* gave no relief). From January 6th the stools passed involuntary. The abdomen was not painful to the touch or pressure. The exacerbation of the fever now commenced at 11 P. M., was at its height about 1 A. M., and diminished at 4 P. M. The pulse became small, hard, and frequent. January 6th he received *Arsenicum-alb.*, and was better on the 7th but worse on the 8th, and a repetition did not produce any effect. The debility increased, the pulse became much smaller, and the knees cold; thirst and the dryness of the tongue increased; complained every day of feeling very nervous. On the 9th he received one dose of Sulphur, but improved for a short time only. On the 11th of January I found him growing worse. The nervousness had now reached a very high degree. The *subsultus tendinum* formerly observed in him but for a short time had now changed into a quivering trembling of the whole body; the extremities could not be kept quiet for a moment. He complained of no pain, but whined continually in the most pitiful manner. The countenance showed great suffering; the features were pinched; aggravation from 11 P. M. till 4 P. M., 1 A. M. being still the height of the aggravation. Frequent involuntary, painless stools; they have been dark brown, papescent, and very offensive, and are now mixed with mucus; diarrhœa worse in the morning hours; no *tympanitis*; no pain in the abdomen on pressure; considerable thirst for water; skin dry; lips become

blackish, tongue more dry ; he lies only on his back. Pulse is now in the neighborhood of 180 to 200. The two principal remedies presenting themselves in the case were *Arsenic* and *Apis*. *Ignatia* had the mental symptom, but did not seem to correspond with the other conditions of the case. *Arsenic* corresponded well with the time of aggravation, but the characteristic restlessness of *Arsenic* was not present, but rather complete indifference ; the diarrhœa was painless and worse in the morning hours, while the *Arsenic* diarrhœa is a *painful one*, and is worse during the night or after eating and drinking. Under *Apis* we find (Hering's *Amerikanische Arzneipruefungen*) Symptom 1.—*Indifference*. 970. *The whole nervous system seems highly agitated*. 971. *Great irritability of the nerves*. 973 and 1066. *Nervous restlessness the latter part of the night*. 980. *Trembling*. 983. *Trembling of the hands and feet*. 612. *Painless diarrhœa, especially in the morning*. The "quivering-trembling" was the last symptom, not dependent on any former remedy, but clearly indicating the progressiveness of the disease. The totality of the latest and most prominent symptoms was more characteristic of *Apis* than of any known remedy. On the evening of the 11th of January, the fourteenth day of the disease, the patient received *Apis*^{20m}, six pellets dissolved in two ounces of water, a teaspoonful every two hours. The effect was astonishingly happy. The quivering-trembling had ceased during the night, the whining had almost entirely subsided, the diarrhœa was lessened, the pulse in the morning marked 120, full and soft, the tongue less dry. The remedy was continued for three days at longer intervals. The urine was no longer discharged involuntarily, and showed for the first time, when allowed to stand, a cloud in the middle, and later a heavy sediment ; perspiration and sleep followed until the patient asked for food on the 18th of January. He had slept for five days almost without interruption. The diarrhœa had ceased entirely, the tongue became moist, and he began to converse again. On the 26th of January he received one dose of *Lycopod*.^{10m} for a few remaining symptoms, and was fully restored to health without further medication. He returned to college in March,

and when I saw him in the last week of April he had gained more flesh, had a better color, was in fuller strength, and better able to pursue his studies than before his illness.—*The Hahne-manian Monthly*, August, 1868.

SCROFULA.

[Proceedings of I. H. A.]

DISCUSSION UPON DR. J. H. ALLEN'S PAPER ON "SCROFULA."

Dr. Hoyne—The only criticism I have to make on the paper is that the author takes a long time to tell us what is already very well known, namely, that scrofula and syphilis have many points of resemblance, and sometimes seem almost identically the same thing. The father with tertiary syphilis communicates scrofula, not syphilis, to his children, and from this arises the fact that these scrofulous persons when they get a chancre get a mild one. When in our practice we come across a case of primary syphilis, if we have had much experience we recognize this fact. When a person not at all scrofulous contracts a chancre, he is very apt to go through the secondary and tertiary stages. Not so with a scrofulous person, for then we can succeed in cutting the disease short, or in curing it with great success. Moreover, I do not think urticaria can be traced to syphilis, as the doctor claims. It is an intensely itching disease, and syphilitic eruptions seldom or never itch. When any eruption itches excessively you can make up your mind it is not syphilitic.

Another point is that syphilitic eruptions are symmetrical or strongly inclined to symmetry, and urticaria is not so especially.

Dr. J. H. Allen—What I meant was that urticaria was a latent form of inherited syphilis. The fact that its aggravations and ameliorations are very much like those of Syphilinum, and that I have cured a great many cases with Syphilinum, leads me to think that it is of syphilitic origin. I have relieved these cases many times with ordinary remedies, but the attacks would

return over and over again. When I prescribed Syphilinum the attacks stayed away.

Dr. F. O. Pease—I should like to ask the question whether, when the doctor has cured a certain case with Syphilinum, he is justified in saying that the case had a syphilitic basis, any more than when he cures a case with Chininum-sulphuricum he has a right to say that the patient has been poisoned with Quinine. Is it true because a certain nosode cures a case that the original of that nosode is present as the basis of the symptoms cured? Does it not lead us astray to refer all diseases to miasms, or to be always on the watch for miasms? Are there not diseases, and plenty of them, that do not have a miasmatic origin?

Dr. A. R. Morgan—The drift of this paper, and the use of nosodes unproved, is right away from principles which have been inculcated in *The Organon*. It is treating the disease instead of treating the sick man, and this is something we are expressly taught to avoid. It is a kind of empiricism which entirely does away with the necessity of studying our materia medica. Syphilinum may be an antidote to hives, but my experience coincides with that of Dr. Hoyne's, namely, that syphilitic eruptions do not itch. In the country we find hives most prevalent among the working farmers, a class of people among whom syphilis is not at all prevalent. Therefore, I think the doctor's claim that hives are syphilitic is unfounded and jumping to a conclusion which we cannot adopt.

Dr. Waddell—One would judge from Dr. Allen's paper that syphilis was the only cause of scrofula. If you take two children of the same family and with the same blood running in their veins, and bring one up on poor food, in a dark, damp cellar, and on impure air, and the other in healthful surroundings, you would have two very different children after a year or two. One would present many of the symptoms called scrofulous which the other would be free from. You might then change the conditions for the sickly one, but you could never quite restore its health with good surroundings. I believe there are other causes for scrofula than syphilis.

Dr. Hoyne—I did not mean to convey the impression in

what I said that every case of scrofula was due to syphilis, but the large majority of cases of scrofula are syphilitic by heredity from syphilitic parents.

Dr. H. C. Allen—I think that many of us are very apt—too apt—when we cure a case with Syphilinum, to look upon it as establishing the fact that the case was hereditary syphilis in some form, and when Medorrhinum cures a case to look upon it as a case of sycosis in some form. This is a mistake and unjustifiable. Hahnemann says that Psorinum is not an isopathic remedy. He said there is no such thing as idem, but only similia. He said that Psorinum is as much changed by dynamization as gold is or any other substance, inert in crude form, and powerful when potentized. When we get a proving of a nosode it changes its character entirely, and may show it not adapted to cases similar from which it was taken.

Dr. J. H. Allen—I had not the slightest intention of offering my conclusions as final. I offer them as a contribution toward the clearing up of a difficult subject. We are too apt to call everything psoric. There are other miasms than psora, and we often mistake them for psora. In cases of urticaria in children you will always find the serrated or saw teeth; you also get soft, crumbling teeth, carious as soon as they are erupted. These are marked symptoms of syphilis; you get enlarged glands, with aggravation, in damp weather. These symptoms are highly suggestive of syphilis. I simply wanted to invite the members to study these cases from this point of view.

Dr. Holmes—It seems to me that right now is as good a time as any to get an understanding of these miasms. We are right in that line now. I think we will admit that scrofula and psora are two very indefinite terms. I have looked up their definitions several times in dictionaries, but did not get a clear, definite idea of their precise meanings. Psora was applied to any scaly eruption at one time, and scrofula is derived from sus, a sow, and was supposed to be due to pork eating. Professor Hoyne has just said that a child of a person afflicted

with tertiary syphilis inherits not syphilis but scrofula. It seems to me that the second generation of a Jew will be a Jew still, and that syphilis will be syphilis through many generations. I do not understand why he says that not all cases of scrofula come from syphilis, and yet says that syphilis is the origin of scrofula. How can we say that this case came from syphilis and this case not?

Dr. Hoyne—You have just mentioned the fact that scrofula had been attributed to pork eating. Very few Jews are scrofulous, and they are almost exempt from syphilis. Probably the Jewish rite of circumcision has helped to prevent syphilis from spreading among them. In twenty-five years of experience among venereal patients, I have never seen but one Jew with syphilis, and he had a chancre upon the abdomen. All authorities agree that a man can transmit primary or secondary syphilis, but it cannot, as Dr. J. H. Allen says, skip a generation and come out in the following one. It comes out in the next succeeding generation as a form of hereditary syphilis, and it comes out on the skin during the early weeks of infancy. It does not wait until the child is eight or ten years old. In many cases the infant is covered with a rash when born. If it does not come out in four to six weeks after birth, it will not come out at all.

I remember one case, a woman with syphilitic psoriasis on the palms of the hand and the soles of the feet. She had been delivered of a syphilitic child, and was very anxious to have a healthy child; during the second pregnancy she was in my care. When the child was born the skin was just as healthy and smooth as could be, and it remained so ever afterward. She has since given birth to six children, all free from signs of syphilis.

Dr. J. H. Allen—I agree with the doctor as far as he has gone, but he is clinging to the old idea of primary, secondary, and tertiary stages. My paper goes a little further and endeavors to distinguish between the different miasms, which I do not believe are interchangeable. Syphilis must always be a form of itself; it cannot be scrofula.

Dr. E. E. Reininger—Bearing upon this point, we may notice the claim of the dominant school that the bacilli of scrofula are identical with those of tuberculosis.

DISCUSSIONS UPON SURGERY.

[Proceedings of I. H. A.]

DR. H. C. ALLEN'S PAPER, "THE SURGICAL VALUE OF SILICEA."

Dr. Holmes—I have for many years been a careful student of the Germ Theory, and the more I study it and scientific medicine, the better homœopath I become. We are taught from the Germ Theory, that there can be no pus without infection from pus microbes, and yet Silicea started up suppuration in this case without any infection in an internal cavity. There is a question in my mind whether the position of the ball was certainly made out. It is hard to understand why the ball traveled so far out of its direct path, if the location of the ball was correctly diagnosed.

Dr. H. C. Allen—I examined the man about ten years ago, and I made out the position of the ball as plainly as anything could be. Last fall I located the ball in the same position and by the same means. Dr. Boynton, our surgeon, also made an examination and came to the same conclusion.

Dr. Fowler—I remember this case distinctly and am much gratified to hear this final report, for I had heard in some way that the patient had died, a few days after reaching home. I am glad to hear that he recovered and also that I was correct in my judgment, for I told him that if there was a foreign body in him it would be found at lower part of right lung or on upper surface of liver. The dullness on percussion could be distinctly marked out.

Dr. A. R. Morgan—It is remarkable that that sinus could have remained there so many years without discharge. Perhaps the pus discharged upward into the lungs. I do not think there could have been closure, it must have remained open and the Silicea started the process of expulsion.

Dr. H. C. Allen—The point of exit was six inches below the point of entrance.

Dr. Fowler—Silicea is the enemy of foreign bodies ; it works them out. I have seen it do it many times in the case of carious and dead teeth.

Dr. Hanchett—Was the Silicea selected empirically or according to indications.

Dr. H. C. Allen—According to the symptoms. I hesitated a year ago to give, because if you want trouble give Silicea in cases of foreign bodies in the tissues.

DR. A. R. MORGAN'S PAPER, "INTUSSUSCEPTION CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE."

Dr. H. C. Allen—If a fatal case will add to the interest of the discussion I have such a case to report. The lady was taken sick at four P. M. The next morning she died in spite of all efforts to save her. The remedies did not stop for five minutes the progress of the disease. The *post-mortem* showed the difficulty to be intussusception.

Dr. W. L. Reed—One of our students in St. Louis had such a case soon after graduating. He came to see me two or three times about it, and finally sent for me. She had a cold sweat all over, a pinched nose, and a state of great prostration. We gave her a remedy, I think it was Arsenicum. After this she seemed to get better and rested tolerably well that night. I did not go again until sent for, several days after. I found her in *articulo mortis*.

Dr. Holmes—I reported a case of this kind in *The Clinique* about 1885, about which the members of the Society and the Faculty of the Hahnemann College were very kind in praising and commenting on it. The symptoms were very grave, and the good feature about it was that I managed to save my patient. He was a boy seven or eight years old, who for two weeks during his sickness had not had a passage of the bowels. There was great tenesmus, and toward the last fecal vomiting. The vomited matter was almost identical with a watery diar-

rhœa of a horrible odor, and, as the boy said—taste. Abdomen was tympanitic; face pale and collapsed. For treatment there were many remedies used single and in alternation (remember this was some years ago). I used galvanism, putting one electrode in the anus and the other in the mouth, flattering myself that the current might take the line of the intestine and disentangle the obstruction. At the same time I gave Belladonna and within one hour there was a passage of the bowels, and the little fellow recovered and is well to-day. What did it I do not know; whether it was the Belladonna or the galvanism is a question that cannot now be answered.

DR. E. ADAMS' PAPER, "CASES CURED BY THE REMEDY."

Dr. J. H. Lewis—Belladonna, which did such good work in this case, was not only indicated by the symptoms but also an antidote to the Opium, which had been used and had poisoned the case.

DR. E. E. CASE'S PAPER, "SURGICAL CASES CURED BY THE
INDICATED REMEDY, CATARACT, GOITRE, AND
POLYPUS NASI."

Dr. Taft—I should like to ask Dr. Case if he is always so successful in such cases of polypus.

Dr. E. E. Case—I have never treated but two nasal polypi and in both of them Calcarea-carb. was indicated and in both cured them.

Dr. Peason—Last winter I was calling at the house of a friend. One of the guests complained of a severe coryza of a chronic character. She had been unable to get relief from any physician she had ever tried. It was such a pretty case for Calc-carb., without regard to the polypus, that I told the lady I was so confident that there was a remedy that would not only relieve the coryza, but also make her a sound woman that I would treat her for nothing. She consented and I examined the nose. I found a polypus occupying the greater part of the

left side of the nasal fossa. She received one dose of Calc-carb.^{10m}. In one week she returned saying there was no perceptible improvement. Still I found she was stronger, could sleep better, and there was less exhaustion. In another week she came back reporting no improvement in nose, but general condition perceptibly better. I then gave her a dose of the same 55M, and put her upon Placebo. She went into the country and I did not see her for three weeks. After she had been there about two weeks as a result of some exercise a mass came from her nose followed by hemorrhage. She found it to be a fleshy mass. After that no coryza, and her general health has been almost a miracle to herself and friends.

Dr. Hanchett—One case that came to my notice not long before I left home, to come here, was so peculiar that I should like to report it. It was a case similar to the last one reported by Dr. Case. There were no polypi, but there was follicular pharyngitis, with cheesy concretions, forming in throat, and great susceptibility to drafts. He would get stuffed up at night so that there was difficulty in breathing. There was also constipation for which he was using Hall's method of flushing the colon. The indications were clear for Nux-vomica. I gave him the 200th and Placebo; after four weeks I examined his throat, and found the tonsils normal.

This patient had come to me because the specialists had wanted to sear them. He said that for a week after beginning my treatment he had spit more cheesy lumps than ever before, and that the medicine had acted on his bowels. What I wanted to inquire about was whether this rapid exfoliation of cheesy lumps could properly be set down as due to the remedy.

Dr. Kennedy—Certainly, that was simply a homœopathic aggravation.

Dr. H. C. Allen—In Dr. Pearson's case we have a sample of what we are prone to forget, and that is that our best cures are made when we let a single dose alone. In Dr. Hanchett's case the aggravation was assuredly due to the remedy.

Our greatest trouble has been to keep from giving medicine unnecessarily. I write down the symptoms of all cases of a

chronic character, and when the patient comes in again, saying they are no better, I take down my record book and inquire about the different symptoms given at the first visit, and if some or any of the symptoms are better, it is an indication to let the patient alone. No especial attention need be paid to the polypus, the cheesy secretion, or the hemorrhoidal tumors. The way to keep yourself from repeating unnecessarily is to put down in black and white the symptoms, and at the succeeding visits go over them carefully one by one. It is the only scientific way of finding out just when a second dose of the same or another medicine is needed. This applies to all chronic cases irrespective of potency.

Dr. A. R. Morgan—There is one thing that puzzles me very much, and that is, how a broken dose differs from repetition. I can't see any difference. In many of my cases I have been in the habit of giving medicine in two or three successive doses, for we all get into habits or ruts, but I do not call it one dose. The term, broken doses, seems to me to be only a subterfuge or a way of excusing bad practice. If you do it, call it what it is, repetition.

Dr. H. C. Allen—I do not always give the so-called broken dose, I sometimes do it in acute cases, when I cannot stay long enough to see the case through. I think the rule as given in *The Organon* is to give doses enough to make an impression and then wait until that impression dies out, or until the improvement stops. If I were absolutely sure every time and in every case that the single dose on the tongue was the best means of curing I would always do it, of course.

Dr. A. R. Morgan—Some of the best cures I have ever made, have been with a single dose.

DR. F. O. PEASE'S PAPER, "SIMILLIMUM IN SURGERY."

DR. W. L. REED'S PAPER, "TWO CASES OF CANCER OF THE MAMMÆ CURED BY THE INTERNAL REMEDY."

Dr. A. Fisher—These cases remind me of one which came under my care some years ago. It was a case of tumor of the breast, and I treated it as well as I knew how at that time, but

I was unsuccessful. A professor of surgery in an allopathic college said it was a case of fungus hæmatodes, and advised immediate operation, which was assented to. It was successful as far as the breast went, but only a short time after tubercular symptoms developed and the patient died. The *post-mortem* revealed tuberculosis, the lungs being full of melæncæ. I held at the time and since that the external disease was simply driven in by the operation.

Dr. Clark—I have a case or two similar to those reported. A diagnosis of cancer had been made by a professor of surgery in New York. There could be no doubt of the cancerous condition, they said.

I gave it as my opinion that it was not cancerous. The remedy that benefited her the most was Pulsatilla. At first I gave her one dose of Arnica, and then Puls., with great benefit. The involved glands softened and grew smaller. One symptom that came up prominently was itching of the nipple, which one dose of Agaricus removed, together with the whole trouble, after a time. There was an erectile condition of the nipple at the time. She is now well. One physician, who examined her, did not advise immediate removal, but told her to wait until a diagnosis could be made with certainty.

Bureau closed.

GLEANINGS.

F. H. LUTZE, M. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

APPETITE, TASTE, HUNGER, AND THIRST.

Appetite, loss of, after severe illness; does not return; no thirst. Antimon-crud.

Drink water, cannot, for the sight of it causes vomiting (during pregnancy). Bry.

Thirst constant for large quantities of ice-cold water, which is vomited so soon as it becomes warm in the stomach; mouth and tongue dry and burning; gurgling from stomach down, through abdomen, causing an involuntary stool from relaxed anus. Phos.

Appetite, great craving for food, in little children especially, but at sight of it this gives place to disgust. Sulph.

Aversion to fresh meat and potatoes. Thuja.

STOMACH.

Eructations tasting of food eaten twenty-four hours before. Bismuth-sub-nitr.

Burning in stomach, extending through to back. Bismuth, Carb-v., Con., Phos.

Hunger, anxiety, fright; felt in pit of stomach. Calc-c., Digit., Kali-c., Mezer., Phos.

Empty, all-gone feeling, as if bottom of stomach had dropped out. Puls., Thea.

Belching, followed by burning, soon after eating. Carbo-veg.

Gas accumulates in stomach excessively and belching. Carbol-ac.

Faint feeling in pit of stomach. Alumina, Baryta, Digit., Kali-c., Kalmia, Lobel., Oleand., Sepia.

Clawing in stomach and around the navel. Bell.

Gastralgia. Natr-m.

Emptiness and weakness in stomach; so great has to get up at night to eat, caused by mental emotion. Ignatia.

— and goneness at pit of stomach, even after eating, better by drinking brandy. Oleander.

Hunger, excessive at night; must eat to appease it. Carb-v.

Pain in stomach from jar of walking. Sepia.

— — — better from bending backward. Bism-sub-nit.

Swinging back and forth, sensation in stomach. Lycopod.

Sensation of something alive in the stomach. Crocus, Mancinell., Sang.

Stomach as if overloaded, until three hours after a meal. Amm-c.

Pain from stomach to spine, burning, causing a hot spot there in the spine; he bends head back to get relief. Bismuth.

Stomach, pain in, extends to back from 11 A. M. to 12 at night. Worse from touch and straightening out; better from pressure and drawing up the legs, and during and two hours after eating. Colocynth.

Stomach disordered by the mildest kind of food, flatulence incarcerated in stomach and whole lower abdomen ; great feebleness in stomach mornings. Kali-bich.

Emptiness, feeling of, in stomach, though want of appetite at dinner ; a sensation of sinking in stomach before breakfast ; patient wakes at night with great uneasiness in stomach, soreness and tenderness in a small spot to the left of the xiphoid appendage ; sudden and violent pain in stomach in its anterior surface, a burning, contractive pain ; repletion after a mouthful of food. Kali-bich.

Cutting in stomach as with knives ; unable to digest potatoes or any starchy food. (There were no catarrhal symptoms of nose or chest, no thick, ropy mucous discharge.) Kali-bich.

Gastric symptoms worse P. M. Puls.

— — worse A. M. Sabad.

All-gone feeling in stomach, as if the bottom had dropped out. Puls.

HYPOCHONDRES, KIDNEYS, DIAPHRAGM.

Enlarged spleen. China, Nux-v., Sulph.

— — but no symptoms. Polymnia-urudalia (Bearsfoot).

Lying, when, on left side, pulling sensation in right hypochondrium. Worse lying on left side. Natr-sulph.

Numbness and tingling in whole left side ; a distinct sensation in left wrist when bending the hand ; shooting pains about the heart, great anxiety and fear of an incurable heart disease ; tongue coated upon right side. Baptisia.

Sickening pain in left hypochondrium, going through to back, and a sensation as if a cord were drawn tight around the left side. Lachesis.

Stitches in region of liver, and tension across abdomen ; worse evenings on lying down ; worse lying on right side or on painless side. Acon., Arn., Bry., Kali-c., Phos., Puls., Sepia.

ABDOMEN.

Alive, sensation as if something were in abdomen. Calc-phos., Cann-s., Crocus, Cyclamen, Kali-iod., Nux-v., Silicea, Thuja.

Colic, periodical, several days in succession. Cedron, Chin-sulph., Colocynth, Lycopod., Kali-brom.

Dropsy of abdomen and limbs from anæmia. China.

Distention of abdomen. Bismuth, Caps., Cham., Colocynth., Iris-vers., Lil-tig., Natr-m., Plantago, Samb., Terebinth.

Falling, sensation of a heavy lump from navel to small of back. Laurocer.

— — — — hard body to right side on turning to that side, or to left side on turning to that. Lycopod.

Flatulence fetid. Æscul., Calc-phos., Diosc., Phos-ac.

Hold up, must, abdomen with hand, else cannot walk nor stand on her feet; bearing down in uterus and left ovary; pain comes in paroxysms, shooting down in left thigh. Lil-tig. (Staph., Agn.).

Pain, pinching, in abdomen; urinates very seldom; pain in bladder after urinating. Gamboge.

Weak abdomen, pressing down, must support it with hand. Agnus., Staph.

Swelling hard and red in left inguinal region, very painful; pain follows Poupart's ligament over top of hip bone to back and kidneys; sensation of tension on lifting. Argent-met.

Pain in small spot near umbilicus radiates in all directions; extends to stomach, liver, spleen, or uterus, testicles or spermatic cord, often jumps from place to place, even to distant parts. Dioscor.

Pressing or bearing down in abdomen. Anti-crud., Bell., Calc-c., Can., Caps., Lil-tig., Natr-c., Natr-m., Nitric-ac., Palad., Sep., Ustilag.

— — — must cross limbs. Sep.

— — — must press hand upon vulva. Lil-tig., Sep.

— — — must sit down. Lil-tig., Natr-m.

Pregnancy, during, aching pains in abdomen every night after going to bed; better getting up and moving about. Conium.

Colic, radiates in all directions from the umbilicus, like spokes of a wheel, even to toes; worse lying or bending double; better rising and walking. Dioscor. (Colocynth. the reverse.)

Cramps in abdomen, cholera-like, with diarrhœa and vomiting. Dulcam.

Weak and empty feeling in whole abdomen, with sensation of heat between the shoulder-blades. Phos.

Gurgling from stomach down through abdomen, causing an involuntary stool, from relaxed anus ; desire for ice-cold water, which is vomited so soon as it becomes warm in stomach. Phos.

Great relaxation in abdomen after a loose stool, with burning desire to urinate, without much urine being passed. Phos.

PROVINGS AND CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS WITH HIGH POTENCIES.

MALCOLM MACFARLAN, M. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PSORIN.^{42M}.

Pain through the right groin when walking ; soreness in glands.

RANUNCULUS-ACRIS^{10M}.

Extremities hurt her very much from knees downward, as if sore ; soreness mostly in the skin.

RHUS-TOX.^{105M}.

Soreness in calves. Severe, intolerable, and uncontrollable itching of feet and legs at night. Slept very little for three days and nights because of itching in the feet. Cured chilblains. Constantly rubbing one foot against the other to relieve itching and pain.

SAP-SODA^{2C}.

Under surface of both heels ache, right worse than left.

STRONTIA-CARB.^{5C}.

Violent pain from her knee to the end of her toes, like sharp rheumatic twinges.

SULPHUR^{CM}.

Great weakness in the legs ; can hardly walk ; an early symptom in the proving.

Produced complete paralysis of the lower extremities. This condition appearing after taking the medicine for two weeks, twenty times a day. One prover only.

SAMBUCUS^{45M}.

Feels very tired on the least exertion ; legs feel very tired.

SASSAFRAS^{5C}.

Pain in both tubers ischii and intense pain in both hip joints.

SECALE^{95M}.

Highly curative in the varicose ulcers of the legs in old people.

Gives great relief to those suffering from the ill-effects of milk leg or enlarged and obstructed veins.

TROMBIDIUM^{2C}.

Seems as if the three smaller toes on the left foot were twisted, they hurt her so.

VERBASCUM^{45M}.

Severe pain, as if the parts had been pierced with a knife through the inside of the left ankle joint.

Sensation of great stiffness in ankle joints ; left mostly affected.

ZINC^{5C}.

Highly curative in certain old ulcers of the leg, not varicose.

TIME.

ARSENIC^{6M}.

Cannot sleep after 3 A. M. Wakeful and anxious, highly characteristic.

Fever and sweat occurring every afternoon, or toward night.

Restless at night.

Vivid, frightening dreams.

APOCYN.^{6M}.

Restless at night; mind active; thoughts fly rapidly from one thing to another.

AILANTHUS^{45M}.

Itching always worse at night.

CIMICIFUGA-RAC.^{95M}.

Fever every afternoon, between twelve and four. This noticed in a number of provers.

CUPRUM-ACET.^{45M}.

Worse in afternoon or toward evening, and better in forenoon.

SECALE^{95M}.

Always worse in afternoon about four o'clock.

TEREBINTH^{17M}.

Gets up at night to pass water. Urinary symptoms greatly aggravated at night.

DISEASES.

ARSENIC^{6M}.

This and other high preparations have frequently cured chills and fever where Quinine and other preparations had been given without effect—most useful in old cases where Quinine did no good.

BELLAD.^{101M}.

Caused a rash like scarlet fever, with very sore throat—very frequently verified this symptom with high potencies.

BARYTA^{CM}.

Highly curative in chronic enlargement of the lymphatic glands of the neck.

BELLAD.^{101M}.

This remedy is the most generally useful one in chronic inflammation of the eyelids with intolerance of light and pain—Arsenic high is second in importance.

DIGIT.^{CM}.

Repeatedly relieved the strangury and painful erection of gonorrhœa with this remedy.

GRAPHITES^{2X}.

Highly curative in ophthalmia tarsi.

KREOSOTE^{CM}.

From repeated trials I believe it to be more curative in children's eruptive fevers than Sulph.; most useful in debility, with vomiting. I do not know of a more generally useful remedy in stomach troubles of nearly every kind.

LACHESIS^{CM}.

Wonderfully curative in delirium tremens of drunkards. Has frequently apparently cured membranous croup.

Diphtheritic sore throat and malignant scarlet fever; rapidly helps cases where breath is very offensive; glands of neck swollen.

Suffocative attacks; has to loosen everything around the neck. The very first symptom noticed in proving this remedy is referred to the throat and is a feeling of tightness or suffocation; can't breathe well.

LITHIUM-CARB.^{5C}.

Very curative in moist eczema, with much itching; syphilitic ulcerations.

LOBELIA^{45M}.

Asthma; the oppression is felt at the larynx mostly; sick stomach during pregnancy, with ptyalism.

LYC.⁴⁵.

Gall-stone colic speedily cured and the acute pain quickly relieved.

IODIDE-POTASSIUM.

Rheumatic pains in all the joints; eruption at first like flea-bites; later on looks like pimples.

MERC-PROT-JOD^{2C}.

Changes for the better a Hunterian chancre in a very few days.

MERC-SOL.^{101M}.

Jaundice with large amount of bile in urine, coming on suddenly in two days. Was cured and urine natural in twenty-four hours after a single dose.

NATRUM-MUR.^{CM}.

One dose, high, cured a long existing case of chills and fever where Quinine had been given with no effect. Repeatedly verified this observation.

PETROLEUM^{CM}.

Useful in cases of fistula ani ; those who have fistula are disposed to eczema.

Eczema cured in all its forms is favorably affected by this remedy.

PHYTOLACCA^{2C}.

Boy with anterior and lateral curvature of the spine complained of severe pains across buttocks ; relieved in a short time ; was enabled to walk across the floor for the first time in four years.

Psorinum^{42M}, Kreosote^{CM}, Causticum^{30M}, and Silicea have cured many cases of otorrhœa lasting from months to years.

RHUS^{105M}.

Cured several cases with every symptom of consumption.

Has helped several very bad cases for a while, especially as to chest pains.

Wonderfully curative in contagious scrofulous ophthalmia of children.

Ecthyma usually cured by Rhus.

Often cured tinea tonsurans in children.

Good result from Rhus in curing the convulsive muscular movements of typhoid fever.

Rhus-tox. is *the* remedy in many cases of scarlet fever. See the provings under that head, skin symptoms, vomiting, etc.

SULPHUR^{2C}.

Epilepsy cured several times with Sulphur. Excellent remedy for one who has been overcome with the sun's rays.

Boy, æt. two and a half years, cured in five weeks of complete paralysis, lower extremities.

Chronic granular inflamed lids, with itching, burning, and profuse lachrymation; great photophobia cured quickly.

SECALE^{95M}.

Many cases of varicose ulcers; veins diminish in size.

SILICEA^{CM}.

Cures onychia, run-arounds, inverted nails; often verified.

SULPH.^{CM}.

Followed by Phos.^{CM}, curative in *asthenopia*, young woman, eighteen; severe case, existing one and a half years.

TART-EMET.^{5M}.

Highly curative in dyspepsia or sick stomach, with soreness throughout the chest.

TRITICUM⁵.

Cold in the head with coughing, sneezing; nose discharges freely.

VARIOLIN^{45M}.

Has proven wonderfully curative in *small-pox*; modifies it. Frequently verified this in the epidemic of 1873.

GLAUCOMA.

He was entirely blind in the left eye, which had been lost in a similar manner (glaucoma); now almost crazy with pain in the other; dimness of sight, etc.; the right eye was cured by Sulph., Bell.^{101M}, Mezereum¹⁰³.

Gonorrhœa, Cop., Tereb., Dig., Petros., Sulph., Sep., Canth., Thuja.

RELATION OF PAIN TO SWALLOWING.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., November 7th, 1893.

EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN:—In the November number of THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN you give me credit for "The Relation of Pain to Swallowing." It is a translation I made from Bœnninghausen's *Aphorismen des Hippocrates*.

Please correct this and oblige, fraternally,

A. McNEIL.

SIGNIFICANT NOTES.

The two following extracts from *The Medical News* will be amusing reading to homœopathists:

COMPLICATION OR COINCIDENCE?

To the Editor of The Medical News.

SIR:—On the 8th of August, 1892, W. M., a young man, twenty-four years old, came to my office suffering from gonorrhœa of moderate severity.

Under treatment with daily irrigations of the urethra, with warm, mild antiseptic solutions and appropriate internal medication, the urethritis almost disappeared, with no complication, at the end of two weeks. Then the patient complained of muscular pain in the right arm and shoulder, so severe as to render him unable to use the arm for any purpose. Examination disclosed spots of tenderness over the upper third of the biceps and middle of the anterior half of the deltoid. There was slight swelling and heat about the joint, but no stiffness or crepitus, and no pain on manipulation. There was, however, marked pain on active motion.

The temperature with the onset of the pain rose to 103° F. At the end of the first day this was reduced to 100° F. by the use of large doses of Quinine.

The man was given 10-grain doses of Sodium Salicylate three

times daily. The shoulder was blistered by an application of Cantharidal Collodium. In four days the pain had disappeared, but the patient discovered that the power of abducting the arm was completely lost.

Examination showed complete paralysis of the deltoid, with some tenderness over its lower half.

There was no stiffness, or crepitus, or pain in the joint.

The patient was put on Potassium Iodide in 10-grain doses. There has been no improvement in the condition at the end of a week.

There was no history of traumatism.

Could the condition be due to gonorrhœal infection, or was it merely a coincidence?

Respectfully,

J. W. WILLIAMS, A. M., M. D.

PATERSON, N. J.

—*Philadelphia Medical News, Saturday, Sept. 24th, 1892.*

BEE-VIRUS FOR ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

To the Editor of The Medical News.

SIR:—The following extract appears in the *Bulletin* of the Division of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture (vol. V, No. 5):

“Mr. John Worthington, United States Consul at Malta, has sent us a clipping from the *Malta Standard*, of April 11th, which states that the theory that the virus of the bee-sting is an infallible remedy for acute rheumatism has received most unquestionable confirmation from the practices of the country people in Malta. Bees are said to be plentiful on the island, and the virtue of the sting as a cure for rheumatism has been long established. It is, in fact, said to have been a common practice for generations past to resort to this remedy in all severe cases, the results being most favorable.”

If the foregoing statement proves to be true, and the same virtue dwells in the virus of the sting of the surprisingly active bee of our country, will not some of our brethren, who dwell

in the rural districts, give it a practical test and supply the cities with the article?

Very truly yours,

JAMES WOOD, M. D.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

—*Medical News of Philadelphia*, Sept. 9th, 1893.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

STEARNS' CALENDAR FOR 1894.—The Christmas greeting which Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich., are sending to their customers, is of a character which far exceeds the many elegant expressions of good wishes which this firm sent out in former years, and is of exceptional interest on account of the introduction of a new feature in pictorial art, one to which much scientific research and effort have been directed during late years—that of photography in original colors. Stearns' calendar for 1894 is, we believe, the first example of the application of this new process which has been offered the public, and as such it possesses an interest aside from its artistic value. As regards the latter, however, a happy selection has been made in the reproduction of "The Rivals," by F. P. Michetti, a subject in which is included the inimitable coloring which nature gives to a pleasing landscape with that of two gayly costumed peasant girls whose graceful attitudes suggest the title of the picture. The details which attend the process are referred to at length in a small folder which accompanies the calendar. With the exception of the making of the plates, all the work upon the calendar was done in the press room and bindery of the firm, and the result is certainly one in which they can take considerable pride. All regular customers of the firm will receive a copy of this elegant calendar. The feature of expense in the production of such work being a considerable one, the supply is, therefore, necessarily limited, and duplicates can only be furnished upon receipt of 25 cents to cover actual cost of production, postage, and packing.—*Pharm. Era*.

REMEDIES HAVING COLD SALIVA.

December 12th, 1893.

EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN :

In the proceedings of The New York Homœopathic Union reported in THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN for December, 1893, pages 594 to 598, you ask what remedy has *cold saliva*. In my private repertory I find *cold saliva flows from mouth* : *Phyto.*, *Calad.* In Lippe I find, *cold saliva* : *Asar.*, *Cist.* I do not find in Hering's Con., nor in Cowperthwait's Mat. Meds. anything about either. These unusual symptoms should be better known, as they very frequently will decide in the choice of a remedy. Such things always find a place in my repertory, and the time thus given saves me both much time and labor in searching for such symptoms. A repertory article of such unusual symptoms would do much good.

Fraternally,

W. A. YINGLING.

Rush of blood to the head. Chin., Sep. or

Acon., Ars., Fer., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.

Burning in the head. Acon., Arn., Asar., Bell., Bry., Ipec.,
Mang., Natr. or

Ars., Aur., Bor., Calc., Canth., Chin., Hell., Lach.,
Merc., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Rhod., Rhus, Sabad., Sep.,
Verat. (Compare color and heat of face.)

Throbbing. Acon., Bor., Cham., Seneg., Sep.

Jerking in the head. Calc., Caust., Merc., Puls.

Shootings. Bry., Puls. or

Ars., Creos., Graph., Mang., Pod., Sep.

Bursting pain. Bry. or

Alum., Spig.

Contracting pain. Con., Nitr-ac., Puls. or

Bell., Chin., Ign., Lach., Nux-v., Sulph.

External head—swelling. Sulph. or

Ars., Cupr.

Hair standing on end. Bar., Puls. or

Arn., Canth., Hep., Laur., Men., Spong., Verat., Zinc.

Sensitive scalp. Hell., Hep., Sabad. or

Nux-v., Spig., Sulph.

Heat of head. Acon., Arn., Bell., Calc., Caust., Ipec., Rhus,
Stram. or

Ant-c., Ars., Asar., Bor., Bry., Cann., Canth., Chin.,
Coff., Dule., Ferr., Graph., Hell., Mang., Natr., Nux-v.,
Staph., Verat.

Sweat on scalp. Calc., Cham., Puls., Sil. or

Ars., Bry., Chin., Dig., Natr-mur., Rhus.

Eyes, burning. Bor., Cham., Croc., Seneg., Sep.

Pressure. Rhus. or

Creos., Lyc., Sep.

Inflammation. Acon., Bell., Creos., Rhus.

Glistening. Lach., Lachn. or
Bell., Sep.

Dilated pupils. Bell., Cic., Hyos., Ipec., Mezer., Stann. or
Apis, Calc., Carbo-an., Croc., Ign.

Contracted pupils. Acon., Caps., Sep., Verat. or
Cham., Dig., Sil., Sulph.

Pains in the eyes. Acon., Bor., Seneg., Sep. or
Apis, Bell., Calad., Calc., Canth., Caps., Cham., Coloc.,
Creos., Lach., Led., Lyc., Mezer., Rhod., Rhus.

Staring. Acon., Cic. or
Bell., Hyos., Lach.

Shootings. Coloc. or
Acon., Apis, Bor., Rhus.

Tears. Apis, Mezer. or
Bell., Creos., Rhus.

Burning of the lids. Acon., Apis, Bell., Creos., Rhus.

Twitching of lids. Rhus or
Calc.

Swelling of lids. Rhus or
Apis, Ferr.

Dryness of lids. Rhus.

Vision—movements before the eyes. Sabad. or
Cic., Lyc.

Vision—flames. Bell., Hyos.

—*flickering.* Sep. or
Cham., Led., Lyc., Ther.

—*photophobia.* Bell., Bor., Rhus or
Acon., Apis, Ars., Cham., Creos., Hep., Lyc., Seneg.,
Sep.

Vision cloudy. Laur. or

Bell., Croc.

— *dull.* Cham., Creos. or

Laur., Lyc., Natr-mur.

— *obscure.* Bell., Sabin. or

Chin., Cic., Creos., Dig., Lach., Natr-mur.

— *loss of sight.* Bell. or

Hyos., Lach., Natr-mur.

— *trembling before the eyes.* Led., Lyc., Sabad., Sabin.

Ears—pains. Graph. or

Acon., Apis, Asar., Calad., Calc., Dig., Nux-v., Puls.,
Sulph.

— *pressure.* Asar.

— *heat.* Puls. or

Acon., Alum., Ars., Bell., Dig., Merc., Rhus.

— — *of external ear.* Acon., Alum., Creos., Merc.

— *redness.* Bell., Puls.

— *shootings.* Graph., Puls.

— *in right.* Psor.

Hearing too sensitive to noise. Caps. or

Arn.

— *ringing.* Chin., Chin-sul., Graph., Rhus.

— *buzzing.* Ars. or

Puls.

— *deafness.* Cham., Rhus or

Chin., Puls.

Nose—bleeding. Creos. or

Bell., Bry., Calc., Puls., Rhus.

— *pressure.* Camph.

— *heat.* Bell., Rhus.

Nose itching. Cina or
Sil., Spig.

— *redness.* Bell., Rhus, Sep.

— *dryness.* Rhod. or
Bell., Coloc., Sabad., Sil.

Face—swelling. Lye. or

Amm-mur., Arn., Ars., Bell., Cham., Ferr., Lach., Sil.

— *pale.* Bry., Camph., Chin., Chin-sul., Cina, Dros., Lye.,
Merc., Mosch., Puls., Rhus, Sulph., Verat. or

Ant-tart., Canth., Cic., Cocc., Coff., Croc., Ign., Ipec.,
Mezer., Nux-m., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Sil.

— — *bluish.* Op. or

Ars, Camph., Con., Cupr., Hyos., Lach., Sulph., Verat.

— *bluish-red.* Bell., Bry., Cupr., Lach., Op., Sulph.

— *earthy colored.* Ars., Chin., Ferr., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Sil.

— — *yellow.* Chin., Hell. or

Arn., Ars., Con., Dig., Ferr., Ign., Lach., Natr-mur.,
Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.

— *red.* Arn., Bry., Cham., Chin., Creos., Dig., Ferr., Hyos.,
Led., Mur-ac., Nux-v., Oleand., Plumb., Rhus, Sep.,
Staph., Stram., Sulph. or

Acon., Agar., Alum., Amm-mur., Anac., Apis, Ars.,
Bell., Calc., Cann., Cocc., Coff., Coloc., Con., Cycl., Dros.,
Ign., Ipec., Lach., Lye., Mang., Merc., Natr., Nitr., Op.,
Ox-ac., Puls., Ran-bulb., Ruta, Seneg., Sil., Spong., Thuja,
Verat., Zinc.

— *one side red.* Cham., Mosch., Rheum or

Acon., Arn., Ipec., Nux-v., Rhus, Thuja.

— — — *and cold.* Mosch.

— *color alternating.* Amm., Bell., Ferr., Ign., Ipec., Phos., Plat.,
Rhus, Verat.

Face—heat. Apis, Arn., Calc., Cann., Cham., Coff., Euphorb., Fer., Hell., Hyos., Led., Merc., Mur-ac., Nux-v., Oleand., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Seneg., Stram. or

Acon., Agar., Alum., Ambr., Anac., Ars., Bar., Bell., Bov., Brom., Bry., Canth., Carbo-v., Chin., Calc., Creos., Dig., Graph., Hep., Ipec., Lach., Meny., Mosch., Natr., Phos., Phos-ac., Plat., Ran-bulb., Ruta, Sabin., Samb., Sarsap., Spig., Stann., Staph., Stront., Sulph., Tar., Thuja, Verat.

— *coldness.* Camph., Cina, Dros., Hyos., Ipec., Lyc., Natr., Petr., Verat. or

Ant-tart., Asar., Bell., Bism., Canth., Carbo-v., Cham., Cic., Ign., Nitr-ac., Plat., Rheum., Rhus.

— *convulsions.* Ars., Bell., Calc., Cham., Cic., Ign., Op., Stann., Stram.

— *sweating.* Ars., Coff., Lyc., Nux-v., Puls. or

Calc., Euphorb., Lach., Led., Sabad., Sulph., Thuja.

— *pain (prosopalgic.)* Spig. or

Acon., Chin., Lach., Nux-v., Mezer., Rhus.

— *tension of.* Bar. or

Acon., Con., Lyc., Phos., Puls., Rhus.

— *distorted.* Cann. or

Bell., Cic., Op., Stram.

Lips—eruptions. Ars., Natr-mur., Nux-v. or

Bry., Caps., Ign., Rhus.

— *swollen.* Ars. or

Bry., Rhus.

— *dryness.* Kali-bi., Nux-v. or

Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Chin., Ign., Phos., Phos-ac., Rhus.

Teeth, chattering. Camph., Caps., Lach., Natr-mur., Phos., Stann. or

Ars., Bov., Bry., Chin., Cupr., Hep., Ign., Nux-v.,
Plat., Ran-bulb., Sabad., Zinc.

Teeth, grinding of. Stram. or

Acon., Ant-c., Apis, Ars., Bell., Cham., Con., Hyos.,
Ign., Lyc., Phos.

— *painful.* Graph., Kali, Rhus, Sep., Staph. or

Agar., Apis, Bar., Calc., Carbo-v., Hell., Led., Magn.,
Merc., Mezer., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Puls.

Mouth, burning in. Petr. or

Ars., Cham., Lach., Mezer., Verat.

— *dryness.* Arn., Mezer., Mur-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac.,
Psor., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Thuja or

Acon., Apis, Ars., Bar., Bell., Bry., Cham., Chin., Hyos.,
Ign., Kali-b., Kali, Lach., Lyc., Magn-mur., Merc., Nitr-
ac., Nux-m., Petr., Ran-bulb., Sabad., Staph., Stram.,
Verat.

— *bad smell from.* Apis, Arn., Merc., Nux-v., Sulph. or

Anac., Ars., Aur., Bell., Bry., Carbo-v., Cham., Dule.,
Graph., Ipec., Lach., Lyc., Nitr-ac., Petr., Puls., Rhus,
Sep., Sil., Sulph-ac.

Pain in throat. Bry., Nux-v., Rhus, Sep. or

Bar., Bell., Bor., Bov., Brom., Con., Dros., Kali, Led.,
Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Spig., Zinc.

Increase of saliva. Alum., Caps., Merc., Mezer., Rhus or

Acon., Anac., Ars., Bell., Brom., Calc., Cham., Creos.,
Dros., Euphorb., Hep., Ipec., Lach., Lyc., Natr-mur.,
Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Sep., Sil., Stram., Sulph., Verat.

Tongue coated. Ant-c., Bry., Nux-m., Nux-v., Phos. or

Arn., Ars., Bell., Cham., Coloc., Graph., Ign., Ipec., Lach.,
Lyc., Merc., Op., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Ruta, Sulph.

— *dry.* Natr-mur., Phos. or

Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Hyos., Lyc., Phos-ac., Rhus,
Sulph.

Aversion to food. Ant-c., Ars., Con., Ipec., Nux-v., Phos., Sabad., Sil. or

Alum., Anac., Ant-tart., Apis, Arn., Bry., Canth., Cham., Chin., Hep., Ign., Kali, Lach., Led., Mezer., Natr-mur., Nux-m., Puls., Rheum, Rhus, Sep., Staph.

Loathing, disgust for food. Ant-c., Apis, Ars., Bry., Cham., Ipec., Kali, Rheum or

Arum., Arn., Chin., Cocc., Hell., Lach., Merc., Nux-v., Petr., Puls.

Hunger. Chin., Cina or

Ant-c., Ars., Calc., Cham., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Sil., Verat.

Thirst for beer. Nux-v. or

Ant-c., Puls.

— *for stimulants.* Cocc. or

Phos., Phos-ac., Puls.

Thirst. Acon., Apis, Arn., Bar., Bry., Calc., Cann., Caps., Carbo-v., Cina, Croc., Dule., Ign., Ipec., Led., Mezer., Natr-mur., Nitr., Plumb., Ruta, Sep. or

Alum., Amm-mur., Ang., Ant-c., Ars., Bar., Bell., Bor., Calad., Camph., Cham., Cimex., Chin., Creos., Dros., Ferr., Hep., Kali-b., Kali, Laur., Magn-mur., Men., Mur-ac., Natr., Nux-v., Op., Phos., Puls., Ran-bulb., Rhus, Sabad., Scill., Secale, Sil., Spong., Stann., Staph., Sulph., Thuja, Valer., Verat.

Thirst before the chill. Arn., Ars., Chin., Cina, Eupat-per., Nux-v., Puls., Sulph. or

Amm-mur., Aur., Bell., Caps., Carbo-v., Ign., Lach., Magn., Natr-mur., Rhus, Sep.

— *between the chill and heat.* Canth., Chin., Puls., Sabad. or

Amm-mur., Ars., Bry., Creos., Dros., Hell., Natr., Nux-v., Psor., Sep.

Thirstlessness. Agar., Ant-tart., Ars., Aur., Canth., Caust., Chin., Con., Creos., Cycl., Dros., Hell., Hyos., Iyc., Mosch., Mur-ac., Nux-m., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Spig., Staph., Sulph., Thuja, Vit. or

Ag-cas., Alum., Amm., Amm-mur., Ang., Ant-c., Asar., Bell., Bor., Bov., Bry., Calc., Caps., Carbo-v., Chel., Cina, Cocc., Coff., Coloc., Dule., Euphorb., Guaj., Hep., Ipec., Kali-b., Kali, Lach., Led., Mang., Men., Merc., Natr., Natr-mur., Natr-sul., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Oleand., Op., Petr., Rhod., Sabin., Sarsap., Scill., Spong., Stram., Tar., Therid., Zinc.

Taste—bitter. Ant-c., Ars., Bry., Cham., Chin., Hep., Puls., Sep., or

Acon., Alum., Arn., Coloc., Ign., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Phos., Spong.

— *insipid, flat.* Aur. or

Ars., Bor., Bry., Chin., Ign., Puls., Staph.

— *putrid.* Puls., Rhus., Staph. or

Arn., Kali, Merc., Nux-v.

— *metallic.* Cocc., Cupr., Ipec., Nux-v., Rhus, Zinc.

— *salt.* Ars., Bell., Chin., Merc., Phos., Puls., Sep.

— *acid.* Bell., Calc., Chin., Ign., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Petr., Phos., Puls., Sulph.

— *sweetish.* Acon., Alum., Dig., Phos., Plumb., Puls., Sabad., Scill.

— *lost.* Ars., Dros. or

Puls., Sil.

Eructations. Alum., Bry., Nux-v., Rhus, Sabad. or

Ant-c., Arn., Carbo-v., Chin., Cina, Ipec., Phos., Ranbulb., Sarsap., Sep., Sulph-ac.

Retching. Aur., Cham., Rhus or

Apis, Ars., Bell., Dros., Ipec., Natr., Puls., Sabad., Sep., Verat.

Vomiting. Ant-c., Arn., Ars., Caps., Cham., Chin., Cina, Ign., Ipec., Lyc., Puls. or

Bor., Bry., Carbo-v., Con., Corn-fl., Dros., Eup-per., Ferr., Hep., Kali, Lach., Laur., Natr-m., Nux-v., Phos., Stram., Sulph., Therid., Thuja, Valer., Verat.

— *bitter.* Ant-c., Ars., Cham., Chin., Nux-v., Puls. or
Arn., Bor., Cina, Ign., Lyc., Verat.

— *bloody.* Ars. or
Arn., Chin., Ferr., Ipec., Nux-v., Phos., Puls.

— *food.* Cina or
Ars., Ferr., Ign., Ipec., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Sulph.

Vomiting—acid. Puls. or
Ars., Cham., Lyc., Nux-v., Phos., Sulph.

Slimy—Puls. or
Ant-c., Ars., Caps., Cham., Cina, Dros., Ign., Ipec., Nux-v., Sulph.

— *black.* Ars., Chin., Ipec., Nux-v., Verat.

— *watery.* Bry., Dros., Ipec., Nux-v.

Nausea. Ant-c., Apis, Ars., Aur., Bell., Bry., Cham., Chel., Chin., Hep., Ign., Ipec., Lyc., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Sang., Sep., Verat. or

Acon., Alum., Asar., Bov., Canth., Carbo-v., Cina, Cocc., Coff., Con., Corn-fl., Creos., Dros., Dule., Euphorb., Kali-bi., Kali, Lach., Laur., Merc., Mezer., Mosch., Natr., Nit-ac., Op., Plat., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Ther., Thuja, Valer.

Heartburn (soodtreunen). Caps., Chin., Con., Lyc., Nux-v., Puls.

Waterbrash. Sil. or

Ars., Bry., Cina, Ign., Lyc., Mezer., Nux-v., Sabad., Sulph.

Pains in stomach. Ars., Bry., Caust., Con., Calc., Nux-v., Puls., Rhus, Sil. or

Ant-c., Arn., Cham., Chin., Cina, Euphorb., Ferr., Ign.,
Ipec., Lyc., Merc., Phos., Sabad., Sep., Sulph.

Pains in liver. Ars., Chin., Chin-s., Nux-v., Sep. or

Acon., Ant-c., Bov., Bry., Caps., Carbo-v., Cham., Con.,
Ign., Kali, Lyc., Magn-mur., Merc., Puls., Ran-bulb.,
Sulph., Thuja.

— *in the spleen.* Bry., Caps., Rhus or

Acon., Ars., Asaf., Bor., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Kali,
Natr-mur., Nux-v., Ran-bulb., Sep., Sulph., Sulph-ac.,
Thuja.

— *in the kidneys.* Ars., Canth., Kali, Lyc., Nux-v., Puls.,
Zinc.

In the hypogastrium. Ars., Bor., Bov., Calad., China, Coloc.,
Ign., Merc., Nit-ac., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Stront. or

Ant-c., Ant-tart., Apis, Bar., Bry., Calc., Carbo-v.,
Cham., Cina, Cocc., Coff., Croc., Ferr., Ipec., Kali, Men.,
Merc-corr., Mezer., Nux-m., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Ran-
bulb., Spig., Sulph.

Distention of the abdomen. Ars. or

Lach., Mezer., Puls., Rhus.

Coldness in abdomen. Men., Phos-ac. or

Ars., Cist., Merc., Mezer., Sep.

Diarrhœa. Ant-c., Calad., Cina, Phos., Puls., Rhus, Spig.,
Verat. or

Apis, Arn., Ars., Bry., Cham., Chin., Coff., Coloc., Con.,
Ferr., Hyos., Ipec., Laur., Merc., Nux-m., Phos-ac.,
Stront., Sulph.

— *painful.* Bry., Cham., Coloc., Merc., Puls., Rhus, Verat.

— *painless.* Ars., Chin., Ferr., Hyos., Phos., Phos-ac.

Constipation. Bry., Cocc., Lyc., Nux-v., Verat. or

Alum., Ant-c., Bell., Calc., Cann., Dulc., Op., Sep., Sil.,
Staph., Sulph.

Constipation from inactivity of the intestine. Alum., Cann., Cocc.,
Lyc., Nux-v., Op., Staph., Verat.

— *from indurated feces.* Bry., Nux-v., Op., Sil., Sulph.

Urging to stool. Caust., Hyos., Mar., Merc., Nux-v., Puls.,
Sulph.

Tenesmus. Merc., Merc-corr., Sulph. or

Apis, Ars., Caps., Nux-v., Rheum, Rhus.

Urging to urinate. Ant-c. or

Bry., Chin., Dule., Lyc., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac.,
Puls., Sulph.

— *useless.* Arn., Ars., Canth., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Sulph.

Frequent urinating. Ars., Lyc., Merc., Sulph. or

Bell., Dule., Phos., Phos-ac., Spig., Staph.

Painful urinating. Cham. or

Canth., Lyc., Merc., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Puls., Sulph.,
Thuja.

Seldom urinating. Arn., Canth., Hyos., Op., Stram.

Involuntary urinating. Caust., Dule., Puls., Rhus., Sulph.

Retention of urine. Op. or

Apis, Arn., Canth., Hyos., Lyc., Puls., Stram.

Sneezing. Carbo-v., Cina, Rhus, Sabad. or

Bell., Calc., Cham., Lach., Mar., Merc., Puls., Staph.,
Sulph.

Coryza. Arn., Carbo-v., Kali, Nux-v. or

Amm., Ant-tart., Ars., Bry., Calad., Caps., Cham.,
Lach., Lyc., Merc., Mur-ac., Natr., Puls., Rhus, Sabad.,
Spong., Sulph., Thuja.

— *fluent.* Ars., Bry., Carbo-v., Puls., Rhus or

Ant-tart., Aur., Cham., Kali, Lach., Merc., Natr.,
Sulph., Thuja.

— *dry.* Kali, Nux-v. or

Bry., Calad., Lyc., Natr., Rhus, Sulph.

Respiration, affections of, in general. Ars., Cina, Ferr., Ign., Ipec., Kali, Mezer., Nux-v., Puls., Rhus., Seneg., Zinc. or Acon., Anac., Apis, Arn., Bov., Bry., Caps., Chin., Cimex, Iach., Lye., Natr-mur., Nux-m., Phos., Sep., Stram., Sulph., Verat.

Suffocating attacks. Ars. or Hep., Ign., Ipec., Nux-v., Puls.

Deep inspiration. Phos-ac. or Bry., Caps., Cimex, Ipec.

Breath hot. Cham., Zinc. or Acon., Anac., Rhus, Sabad.

— *cold.* Carbo-v., Chin., Verat.

— *slow.* Bell., Caps., Hell., Ign., Op., Spong.

— *loud (without mucous rattle.)* Calad. or Cham., Chin., Cina, Ign., Kali, Nux-v., Phos., Samb., Spong., Sulph., Thuja.

— *rattling (with mucus.)* Chin., Cupr., Hep., Lye., Nux-m., Stram.

— *quick.* Acon., Ars., Bell., Carbo-v., Cupr., Ign., Ipec., Lye., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Zinc.

— *sighing.* Ipec. or Acon., Bry., Caps., Con., Ign., Op., Sil.

— *unequal.* Ang., Bell., Cina, Cupr., Ign., Mosch., Op., Puls.

Cough, in general. Ars., Bry., Chin., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sabad. or

Acon., Bor., Calc., Cham., Con., Creos., Hep., Hyos., Ipec., Kali, Iach., Lye., Nux-m., Nux-v., Sep., Spong., Sulph., Thuja.

— *with expectoration.* Ars., Calc., Lye., Phos., Puls., Sep. or Bry., Chin., Creos., Kali, Phos-ac., Sil., Sulph., Thuja.

Cough without expectoration. Acon., Ipec., Phos., Spong. or
 Ars., Bell., Bry., Carbo-v., Cham., Cimex, Chin., Hep.,
 Hyos., Kali, Lach., Nux-m., Nux-v., Puls., Rhus, Sabad.,
 Sep., Sulph.

Affections of larynx. Hep. or
 Bor., Carbo-v., Caust., Dros., Mang., Phos., Spong.

Larynx, cold feeling in. Cist.

Hoarseness. Sep. or
 Acon., Caust., Dros., Hep., Nux-v., Phos.

Stiffness of the neck. Cic. or
 Bell., Lyc., Merc., Sil.

Glands of, swollen. Cist.

Pains in the neck. Acon., Ars., Staph. or
 Calc., Merc., Nux-v., Puls.

Pains in the chest. Acon., Ars., Bov., Bry., Chin., Ipec., Kali,
 Mezer., Puls., Rhus or
 Arn., Bell., Bor., Brom., Calad., Calc., Cham., Merc.,
 Nux-m., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Psor., Sabad., Seneg.,
 Sep., Sil., Spig., Sulph.

Stitch in chest. Acon., Bry., Nux-v. or
 Amm., Chin., Kali, Phos., Puls., Sep.

Warm sensation in chest. Sarsap.

Heart, palpitation. Chin., Merc., Phos-ac., Sep., Sulph. or
 Acon.; Ars., Brom., Bry., Calc., Kali, Lyc., Natr-mur.,
 Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sarsap., Spig.

Pains in shoulder blades. Chin., Rhus, Sep. or
 Bell., Creos., Merc., Nux-v., Puls., Ran-bulb., Sang.,
 Tar., Zinc.

— *stitches.* Sep. or
 Bell., Chin., Merc., Nux-v., Puls., Sulph., Zinc.

Pains in the back. Ars., Bell., Caps., Caust., Chin., Ign., Lyc.,
Natr-mur., Nux-v. or

Arn., Calc., Cham., Chin-sul., Con., Hep., Hyos., Lach.,
Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph., Verat.

Small of back—the loins [Kreutz.] Ars., Calc., Lach., Lyc.,
Nux-v. or

Alum., Arn., Bry., Caust., Cocc., Hep., Kali, Nux-m.,
Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Sep., Sil., Sulph.,
Verat.

Pains, paralytic. Cocc.

— *in the upper extremities.* Creos., Nux-v., Puls. or

Acon., Amm., Apis, Arn., Bry., Canth., Caps., Caust.,
Chel., Chin., Cina, Con., Coff., Dros., Hell., Ign., Kali,
Lach., Led., Lyc., Men., Merc., Mur-ac., Natr-mur., Petr.,
Phos., Phos-ac., Rhus, Sabad., Sep., Spong., Stann., Stram.,
Thuja, Verat.

Hands as if dead. Lyc., Sep., Stann. or

Apis, Bry., Calc., Dros., Mur-ac., Nux-v., Ox-ac., Petr.,
Phos-ac., Puls., Secale.

Distention of veins of the hands. Phos. or

Amm., Thuja.

Blue hands. Nux-v. or

Amm., Apis, Cocc., Secale, Verat., Zinc.

— *heat of.* Apis, Chin., Cina, Natr., Nux-v., Sabad., Stann. or

Acon., Agar., Alum., Asar., Carb-v., Creos., Dros., Kali,
Lyc., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Sep., Spong., Thuja.

Fingers as if dead. Stann. or

Acon., Amm., Amm-mur., Calc., Chel., Cupr., Hep.,
Lyc., Mur-ac., Puls., Secale, Sep., Sulph., Thuja, Verat.

— *heat of.* Sabad. or

Agar., Magn., Rhus, Sil., Sulph., Thuja.

Nails blue. Aur., Cocc., Eup-pur., Nux-v. or

Ars., Chel., Chin-sul., Eup., Dig., Dros., Natr-mur.,
Petr., Sil.

Pains in lower extremities. Ars., Caps., Chin., Ign., Nux-v., Puls., Rhus, Seneg., Sulph. or

Acon., Amm., Arn., Bar., Bell., Bry., Calc., Canth., Caust., Cham., Coff., Coloc., Creos., Guaj., Hell., Lach., Led., Lye., Mezer., Natr-mur., Nitr., Phos., Rhod., Sabad., Sep., Spig., Spong., Tar., Thuja, Verat.

— *hips.* Arn. or

Calc., Lye., Nux-v., Rhus, Sep.

— *thighs.* Ars., Bor. or

Chin., Euphorb., Guaj., Lach., Natr-mur.

— *knees.* Caust., Chin., Hell., Nux-v., Pod., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.

— *legs.* Ars., Calc., Lye., Puls., Sep.

— *toes.* Merc., Sulph., Thuja.

Feet as if dead. Lye. or

Calc., Puls.

— *swollen.* Ferr. or

Ars., Chin., Kali, Phos., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

— *heat.* Spong. or

Acon., Agar., Ars., Calc., Laur., Lye., Natr., Nitr-ac., Puls., Sulph., Sulph-ac.

— *cold.* Carb-an., Dros., Lye., Men., Petr., Samb. or

Agar., Alum., Cann., Carb-v., Chin., Cina, Cist., Creos., Euphorb., Gels., Graph., Hep., Mang., Mar., Merc., Mezer., Natr., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Puls., Stann.

Bodily (prostration) exhaustion. Calc., Lye., Petr. or

Ant-c., Carbo-v., Caust., Chin., Coloc., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Rhod., Stann.

Distention of veins. Bell., Chel., Chin., Phos., Thuja or

Ars., Calc., Ferr., Hyos., Lye., Men., Nux-v., Puls., Sep., Sulph.

Nervous excitability. Con. or

Bell., Calc., Chin., Coff., Mar., Nux-v., Phos., Rhus,
Sep.

Limbs fall asleep. Nux-v. or

Carbo-v., Cocc., Lye., Merc., Phos., Rhus, Sil.

Carphologia. Ars., Hep., Hyos., Iod., Op., Phos., Sulph. or
Arn., Cham., Phos-ac., Rhus, Stram.

Loss of sensation. Op., Puls., Stann. or

Cocc., Hyos., Lye., Mosch., Phos., Phos-ac., Rhus,
Spong., Stram.

Spasm—clonic. Ars., Calc., Camph., Hyos., Op. or

Acon., Agar., Bell., Bry., Caust., Cham., Cic., Cina,
Guaj., Iach., Lye., Merc., Sep., Stram., Sulph.

—*tonic.* Bell., Caust., Cic., Cocc., Coloc., Ign., Lye., Merc.,
Mosch., Petr., Phos., Sep., Sulph., Verat.

Crawling. Amm., Samb. or

Acon., Arn., Caust., Coloc., Merc., Nux-v., Puls., Rhus,
Sabad., Secale, Sep., Spig., Sulph.

Lameness. Ign., Nux-v., Rhus or

Ars., Bell., Brom., Caps., Chin., Cina, Cocc., Phos-ac.,
Puls., Sabad., Verat.

(Lassitude) weakness. Ars., Calc., Carb-v., Caust., Chin., Lye.,
Nux-v., Phos., Sep., Verat. or

Ambr., Anac., Apis, Arn., Asar., Bell., Bor., Bry., Caps.,
Cham., Creos., Ferr., Hell., Hep., Hyos., Ign., Ipec., Kali,
Merc., Natr-mur., Nux-m., Phos-ac., Puls., Rheum., Rhod.,
Rhus, Sabad., Seneg., Spong., Stann., Stram., Sulph.

Jerking of muscles. Bell., Iod., Kali, Mezer.

Fainting. Acon., Coff., Nux-v., Puls., Valer. or

Ars., Bry., Cham., Chin., Op., Phos., Sep., Stram., Verat.

Tearing (drawing) in the muscles. Ars., Bell., Led., Lye., Nitr.,
Nux-v., Rhus or

THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

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HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA AND CLINICAL MEDICINE.

"If our school ever gives up the strict inductive method of Hahnemann, we are lost, and deserve only to be mentioned as a caricature in the history of medicine."—CONSTANTINE HERING.

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EDITORIALS.

A WORD WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—It has been widely circulated and is generally understood that negotiations are now in progress for a consolidation of THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN with *The Medical Advance*.

As a consequence I have received a number of inquiries from interested friends desiring definite information if such a union were probable. I desire to reply that, though such a union might be advantageous in some ways, in others it is deemed unadvisable.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN will consequently continue to be published as heretofore, by me, along the same lines that have brought about its present prosperity.

WALTER M. JAMES, M. D.,

Editor and Publisher.

THE WARNING OF CONSTANTINE HERING.—Constantine Hering was both a savant and a philosopher; as a savant he knew the value of laws and of facts based thereon; as a philosopher, he had studied the history of man's past life, during the centuries gone by, and had learnt that all theories perish, and that only facts based upon Nature's immutable laws remain.

In consequence of this knowledge, Dr. Hering once proclaimed that "If our school ever gives up the strict inductive method of Hahnemann, we are lost, and deserve only to be mentioned as a caricature in the history of medicine."

What is this "strict inductive method of Hahnemann" that Dr. Hering considered absolutely necessary to the life of Homœopathy? In plain every-day terms, it is simply the proving of drugs upon the healthy and prescribing these proven drugs for similar symptoms in the sick; this is the system of medicine founded by Hahnemann and one that he declared, judging from his own knowledge and experience, could be so perfected that one day the curing of the sick would become as certain as it is that two and two make four! Is medicine now in that condition of certainty? If not, where is the fault? Was Hahnemann wrong in his belief? Have his successors, in medicine, followed out his "strict inductive method" and found it could not be so perfected? If so, then we must acknowledge that Hahnemann was wrong. On the other hand, if his successors have not seriously tried to perfect medicine along the lines he pointed out, and they are the only ones that any man has yet ventured to prophesy such a glorious success upon—then his followers have proven themselves unworthy of the legacy bequeathed them. Not only so, but they have proven themselves false to humanity! If the laity, at large, knew there existed a large body of men, who possessed a method of curing humanity, its many ailments, and also of preventing many others from ever developing, and yet neglected its study and development, the mass of mankind would arise in its just indignation and hiss these recreant doctors from the face of the earth!

This is very strong language, but it seems none too strong for the wrong that is being perpetrated. No one who has seen a dear friend or relative sink into the grave because "everything that science could suggest" could not rescue it, would consider any language too strong in which to characterize physicians who are thus trifling with humanity.

But, perhaps, many will sneer at these words, and declare that "science" is progressing and medicine with it. Is this true? What is "science" teaching the old school doctors or their petty imitators in the new school? Are the deaths lists decreasing? Is any one counting the numbers of deaths from

the "grip;" or, even worse, its many victims who take their own lives in sheer despair?

Not only are the deaths from this grip very few amongst the patients of true Hahnemannians; but one could safely declare that not one suicide has been found from amongst their patients. Is not this something? Perhaps, again, some one will declare that the system of medicine has nothing to do with suicide? Perhaps not. The writer once had a lady who was suffering greatly from the results of allopathic over-dosing; on his first visit, for mental symptoms, he prescribed Aurum²⁰⁰; some days later, the lady told him that she had had in her possession, at the time of his first visit, a bottle of laudanum, which she had purchased for the purpose of poisoning herself; her sufferings, for many, many years had been too much for her and she had made up her mind to release herself from their tortures. But after taking the homœopathic medicine she had felt better, and had thrown away the laudanum. She did not consider that those little pellets had saved her from a great crime. Do you, reader?

But this digression upon the grip has taken us away from our original subject; which is this warning of Dr. Hering. Our case stands thus: Hahnemann, a man so learned and so good that allopathic bigotry could suggest nothing against him either as a physician or as a man. It could only sneer and declare him "a visionary." This man discovered a law governing the action of drugs; and he thoroughly tested it. Finally so convinced was he of its truth and its power, in consequence of its truth, that he declared it would, when perfected, enable physicians to cure the sick with mathematical certainty. Numbers of men, learned and unlearned, have tried this law of healing, in the manner advised by Hahnemann, and, almost to a man, have agreed with him. Only those who have not tried this method, in the proper manner, declare it to be unsuccessful. Now as testimony is usually considered in all matters, which of these parties shall be believed? No sensible man can doubt. If then, Hahnemann was correct, why is the homœopathic school of to-day, so entirely neglecting to study and to develop his method?

It may be that some one will say that Hahnemann's strict inductive method is not being neglected! Does any one make this declaration? If so, we ask, has he read any recent "work on Homœopathy"? But we beg pardon; the recent "works" are never credited to "Homœopathy" and it is well, for there is none of it in them. Has our supposed objector seen any of the current literature which passes through the post-office as homœopathic medical journals? If any one has carefully looked over any of the recent literature that circulates throughout the country, can he truthfully deny that the so-called homœopathic school has not already become "a caricature in the history of medicine"?

The remedy? If it be acknowledged that this picture of the utter degeneracy of Homœopathy be not overdrawn, it may not be out of place to ask for the *remedy*. Many might be suggested, but one will suffice for the present. As we look around us we see the medical schools, the text-books, and the so-called homœopathic journals teaching a debased, inefficient system of practice; it is therefore our duty (and by "our" each and every individual physician is meant) to exert ourselves in every way possible to counteract these pernicious influences. It is not enough to practice pure Homœopathy; one should do more—try to teach others to do the same. This can be done, in the largest measure, by strong support of true homœopathic journals—support both by pen and purse. Each true practitioner should consider it his duty and his privilege to furnish several able articles every year to the journal he considers the ablest exponent of Hahnemannian Homœopathy. And as for the thriving practitioner who is too selfish, too mean, or too indifferent to pay his subscriptions, he is too despicable and too far sunken in the scale of humanity to be aroused by any *words*; what might be accomplished by *blows* is even doubtful.

Is it not time to cease our petty, silly quarrels? Are we not in the position of seamen on a sinking vessel; and what would be thought of seamen who indulged in childish quarrels rather than man the pumps or stop the leaks? Humanity would declare they fully merited their watery grave! And so will the

historian of the future say of homœopathic physicians. He will declare, as he studies the writings of Hahnemann and his great followers, that they left a legacy too grand and too rich for the feeble hands that came after to support and develop; and they will become "a caricature in the history of medicine."

E. J. LEE.

THE NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC UNION, through its Secretary, Dr. Wilcox, has sent for publication in THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN a full stenographic report of its proceedings at the meeting of December last. This report is exceedingly interesting, and it would be a good thing to publish it in full. Unfortunately it is too bulky for the space at disposal. It has therefore been much abridged. The portion given is composed only of extracts of the most interesting passages of the discussion.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC UNION.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Homœopathic Union was held at 53 W. Forty-fifth Street, New York, December 21st, 1893, the President, Dr. Edmund Carleton, in the chair. There were present Drs. Givens, Finch, Woodruff, Harman, Fincke, Campbell, Alice B. Campbell, Clock, Dyer, Thomson, Winterburn, Davis, Powel, and O'Connor. Letters of regret were read from Drs. S. H. Talcott, C. S. Kinney, W. M. James, and F. C. Donovan.

The subject of discussion was §§ 210 to 230, inclusive, of Hahnemann's *Organon*, relating to Mental Diseases.

Dr. Fincke—I see that, in the first paragraph of Stratten's translation, it is given "*diseases of the mind and temper.*" I would like to have members express themselves as to the meaning of these words. I note that Dudgeon has it "*mental and emotional diseases.*" I think that is about as well as it could be expressed. I don't know what the general opinion is, but it seems to me that the *spirit itself* could never get diseased.

Dr. Dyer—I think if Hahnemann intended that it should be “*mental diseases*,” that’s the way it should be translated.

Dr. O’Connor—Hahnemann has it all right, but there is a little difference in the meaning in the German, which makes some difference in the rendering. If I were translating it, I should insist upon using both terms. First, there is simply the disturbance of what is meant by the whole activity of our mentality from the affected side; next, there will be the disturbance of the intellectual side and the emotional, or just the emotional; and the third division, psychical degeneration—*i. e.*, coming from the parents—idiocy—imbecility—the so-called moral insanity, which is really a moral weakness. Those three divisions are the three classes.

Dr. Finch—Is not this psychical degeneration a degeneration in his starting—in the soul, in the mind?

Dr. O’Connor—That brings up another question. We use it in the sense of our psychical activity with mental disturbances of the soul.

Dr. Fincke—Hahnemann makes this distinction, and I think it’s a very good one.

Dr. Thomson—Is it a fact that Dudgeon has it as Hahnemann intended it? Wesselhoeft has it “*mind and temperament*.”

Dr. O’Connor—He has got his own temperament. I am speaking of a change in the man’s make-up. You can’t change that by any medicine.

Dr. Dyer—Suppose he is born sick?

Dr. O’Connor—If he can’t be relieved, he has got to go through life with it. You might as well talk of changing the shape of a man’s nose.

Dr. Dyer—The character changes the shape of a man’s nose. When they are young—

Dr. Thomson (interrupting)—That’s a different thing. We are changing our forms according to the way we are acting—good or ill, according to the principles which actuate us; and the temperament isn’t changed.

Dr. O’Connor—I said you can’t change it by treatment with medicine.

Dr. Dyer—If the disposition can change the features then you can change it by medicine.

Dr. Fincke—A case comes to my mind which shows that sometimes a change may take place. A girl I knew had Ether administered to her ; and after the etherization she turned quite the other way. It changed her whole disposition and she remained so. This matter of temperament is a thing that would naturally come under consideration, for in these diseases temperament must be considered.

Dr. Thomson—If selecting a remedy for these diseases is to be considered, I should like to hear from the gentlemen who make a specialty of nervous diseases.

The President—There are three of these physicians present, Drs. Givens, O'Connor, and Davis.

Dr. O'Connor—Hahnemann mentions mental emotional diseases that spring from the body, and then those that are indigenuous, so to say, that spring from themselves. I agree entirely with what is said in paragraph 224.

Section 225 was then read by Dr. Finch.

Dr. Fincke—Some will take their action from the body and some from the mind.

Dr. Dyer—I would like to ask Dr. O'Connor a question. Perhaps I misunderstood him. Am I right in understanding you to say that you cannot change a person's temperament without creating disease ?

Dr. O'Connor—What I said was that it is impossible to change the actual temperament by any medicine. Hahnemann shows the changes in disposition in the changes that take place in that sense, where he shows that the man who is mild and still, as soon as he becomes sick becomes profane and violent, and one who is cheerful and nice will become low spirited and melancholy. He offers this as a proof that the individual is made sick.

Dr. Dyer—I don't think you have answered my question.

Dr. O'Connor—I agree with Dr. Thomson that you cannot change the actual disposition of the patient. The patient under the influence of some great mental emotion or drug becomes sick and—

Dr. Dyer—Is his temperament then changed?

Dr. O'Connor—For that time. The individual is not going to be changed and be healthy.

Dr. Dyer—That's what I mean. You mean that he cannot have his temperament changed and remain in a healthy state; but that, by drug action or by shocks, he may be changed temporarily? Well, that's my point.

Dr. Finch—After all, it will depend on what definition you give the word temperament.

Dr. Thomson—It is suspension of temperament. It's like the old song: "I'm not myself at all, Mollie dear." His temperament is suspended, like all the other things.

Dr. Fincke—I think we are drifting too much into psychology. There is the sanguine, the choleric, the lymphatic, and the nervous temperament. Now, if you please, they never occur in any person exclusively. There is always something else mixed in it; so I say let us all go to Hahnemann and take up the features of the disease and the changes in the mind, and go according to those symptoms, and we will be right.

Dr. Finch—I may mention right here a little experience with a drug as related to temperament. Take the light hair—the sandy hair and the red hair—and a peculiar conformation of features denoting the sanguine-lymphatic; take that mixture, and comparing with what were termed the bilious, dark person, and treat them with *Podophyllum*, as I did a great many years ago, from the third attenuation down to the crude substance; and to the bilious temperament—the dark complexion—you might give a grain of the *Podophylline*, the alkaloid—and they would go to sleep on it and never think of it again; while to the sanguine, mixed with the lymphatic, individual it would give a chronic diarrhoea which I have known to last three weeks.

Dr. Woodruff—Have you known that to occur often?

Dr. Finch—It has occurred many and many a time with me and with friends of mine. You will find it true of *Mandrake* that it has a much greater influence upon the temperaments I have named, the lymphatic and sanguine, than upon the others

which I have also mentioned. Given alone and on a dark-complexioned individual, I have known it to nauseate, but to produce no discharges whatever; and on a light-complexioned person, like on our worthy President, it would produce an effect lasting for a long time. It is only a little matter of experience, showing that certain drugs affect certain temperaments more than they do others.

Dr. Thomson—A certain physician claimed that by looking into the face he could judge of the disease the person would be subject to; upon which, another physician present at the time, who had light hair and lymphatic temperament, said, "Well, what do you say to one of my temperament? What disease should I be subject to?" He had never seen the man before, but he got upon his feet and said, "I am an Englishman, and never am challenged without replying. Hemorrhage! sir; hemorrhage! from the day of your birth to the day you die." The other replied, "It is what I have always feared."

Dr. Harman—I know that disposition to hemorrhage is true. I am now treating the case of a little boy who is subject to hemorrhages monthly. He is born of a hemorrhagic mother and bleeds everywhere. It comes from the nose and at times from the eyes. I have seen a little blister rise in a few moments on the tongue and bleed.

Dr. Fincke—There was an old French physician in Lyons, Dr. Gallavardin, whose experience you will have read in the *Medical Advance*. He made people like a certain profession. For instance, one did not like the law, and by giving him a certain remedy he changed his mind. Or some people wouldn't marry and he gave *them* a remedy, and so they were married. I suppose that would come in here as changing the mind.

Dr. Thomson—In view of the terrible torture of the insane at the time of Hahnemann, it is wonderful the higher stand that he took. He stood almost alone, and he said that the insane should be treated as being innocent as children, as irresponsible beings, and that torture or punishment of any kind or description, no matter what they did, was an evil and a wrong to humanity. It makes Hahnemann stand personally, philo-

sophically, and religiously above others of that day and even of our present day, except a few who are following in his footsteps.

Paragraph 229 : “ *The physician, and those who guard the patient, ought always to appear as if they believed him to be possessed of reason.*”

Dr. O'Connor—Except I do not think they ought to make truth of his hallucinations. To avoid denying their sanity I think is a part of wisdom. I think it is very bad to make believe you believe in what they have said. Simply be quiet or try to account for it in some way.

The President—I saw a fine piece of management of a case where a patient insisted upon it that a cloud was a camel. Dr. Bayard said : “ You call that a camel ? I call it a cloud ; but we won't quarrel about that.” He followed just that calm way of reasoning all the time. If patients have to go to an asylum, they should not be deceived about it.

Dr. O'Connor—I don't believe I agree with you there. Sometimes we have to resort to some kind of deception. Hahnemann says that some little deception must be used. He did not believe in deception if it could be avoided.

The President—In giving them medicine I believe in it ; but I have tried both ways in getting them to an asylum, and I believe the best way is not to deceive them. Just say to them : “ Now, you have to go. If you are determined to make a fuss, and make trouble for yourself and friends, you have to go, just the same.” What do you think, Dr. Givens ?

Dr. Givens—My experience is that it is best to get the patient to the *hospital* without any deception. The deception may be a little easier for the friends at the time but it is always worse for the patients. They do not forget those things immediately.

Dr. Davis—In exceptional cases you have got some time to do it.

Dr. Givens—I recall a case that came to Middletown. He came in charge of four policemen and weighted down with chains. He was reported as a very dangerous character. We asked why they brought him there in that shape, and told them

to take everything off. After we took them off, he behaved all right. He thought it wrong the way they brought him there.

The President—Now, query, is it justifiable deception when you find that you can't convince them of their error, to fall in with it? I think this is not only permissible, but sometimes commendable. I am thinking at the present moment of two cases in point. The first is mentioned by Gross. A gentleman became possessed of the notion that a big tumor was on the end of his nose. Every physician whom he consulted, tried to dispel his illusion; but that only made him furious. At length a shrewd medical man in England who had heard of all this, learned that the monomaniac proposed to consult him. The meeting took place. The physician appeared to be amazed at the big tumor, but said he would at once remove it. He incised the skin slightly, at the tip of the nose, and held up in triumph the supposed tumor, which was a ham he had had concealed. The man was cured.

Case number two came to my notice, after the subject of it had exhausted the patience and skillful prescribing of other physicians. A well educated gentleman, of social and professional standing, conceived the idea that his nose was too large and ugly. Cuts 1 and 2 show you that this notion was all wrong. Nothing could shake his determination to have his nose reduced in size and made as nearly Roman in shape as possible. After a long siege of reasoning and prescribing, I yielded to his importunities, incised the skin, exposed the parts beneath, trimmed them to the required outline, made the skin correspond, took numerous, fine stitches and accomplished the desired result. See cuts 3 and 4. His monomania was cured, and his appearance was really improved also.

Dr. O'Connor—That was a case of hypnotism. Anything that would satisfy the man, for the man would be relieved and made all right. That man isn't well; but his trouble has not gone down deep enough to have seized upon the structure of his brain, and the encouragement he gets from temporary relief is sufficient to stimulate him, and until some other condition comes upon him, some fit of depression, or a row with somebody—

but you let one of those come, and his hallucination will return—not necessarily the same delusion.

Dr. Fincke—If any one had told him they were practicing the deception upon him, he would have had the big nose again.

Dr. Thomson—Hence the man wanted speaking to in the right way and the right homœopathic remedies; and from the circumstances, I should judge that he will still require the remedy.

Dr. Dyer—That's the point I wanted to make.

Dr. Thomson—Here are two men starting in life. One by some hallucination is made to suffer all through life. It seems to me that even if he lives, he doesn't go through life with that full force of his whole organism and with the same even balance that the other does. A remedy must be found which can put the man upon a mental plane better than anything else can possibly do.

Dr. O'Connor—I think it is very hard to find the remedy. I get away from them if I can. Send them to Givens. In certain conditions of degeneracy or psychical affection—that is, degeneration from the parents—moral insanity some call it, I think hypnotism has done wonders. I went to Nancy especially to study it, and I saw a great deal in Paris, but I came to the conclusion that there was so much fraud in it right there under Professor Louis that I never could make up my mind whether he knew he was a fraud or whether he was self-deceived. After a few trials here, I felt that it was better for me not to touch it, and I can't afford, for the little good that might be done, to run the risk of being classed with the mountebanks that go about. There are a few that can. They are the hysterical, weak, and nervous, and sometimes we are forced to use hypnotism; but there is a good deal in what Sharpell said, "You are setting up another disease." I don't believe in it.

Dr. Thomson—I'm glad to hear you say that. I don't believe that any human being ought to be subjected to the will of another under any circumstances or pretense whatever.

Dr. O'Connor—I would like to just state this. It isn't necessary that the individual should be subjected to my will in

order to get the benefit of what is called hypnotism. I will give you a case in point: Some three years ago I was called to see a case of catalepsy, the form of insanity designated as catalonia. That is where it ought to be placed. That girl was in the cataleptic state. She had not eaten for I don't know how long. The food they put in her mouth would stay there for hours, and in a sort of way they managed to keep life in her. She was lying there with the waxy flexibility (?) peculiar to the disease. She wasn't very much wasted. After seeing the case I called the mother aside (I went in there in a brusque way, intensifying my own manner), and I said, in a voice I intended her to hear, "We will get her out of this. You give her this medicine and in an hour she will get up." I don't know what the medicine was I gave. I do not attribute the result to the medicine. But in an hour she did get up and she did eat. I believe that I did go through some tomfoolery. That girl got well to all intents and purposes. But she wasn't well, and I warned her mother not to let her go to church. I said, "You keep her away from sermons." She said she was very glad to hear that advice. The girl had religious mania, but she was twenty-four—five or six and couldn't be controlled, and she got back in the course of seven or eight months. I was away and when I came home they sent for me, and all that influence was of no avail the second time, and the girl went to Middletown and was up there for two or three years. They said that she was back and well again, and that she was coming to see me. Now what I had done gave that girl seven months of relief.

The hour being late the meeting adjourned.

THE ANTIDOTE TO CARBOLIC ACID.*

E. CARLETON, M. D., NEW YORK.

It is well known to the medical profession that the action of Carbolic Acid is so destructive to the human body that if taken internally, even in small quantity, death speedily ensues. Every few days we read in the daily newspapers of some person

* Read before the Homœopathic Medical Society of the county of New York, February 8th, 1894.

who has, by design or accident, swallowed a few drops or more of this acid, and soon after died, in spite of all that physicians and chemists could do. Tragic indeed was the case of a physician who was standing in an apothecary's shop, chatting with his medical and pharmaceutical friends. Some whiskey in a tumbler had been placed upon the counter near him, which he intended to drink. But various other glasses stood upon the same counter also. The physician's face was turned toward his friends. He put his hand out mechanically for the whiskey, took a glass containing Carbolic Acid, raised it to his lips and swallowed a small portion of the poison. Dashing the glass from him he exclaimed, "I'm a dead man!" His friends did all they could for him; but in a few moments his words became verified.

No antidote to Carbolic Acid has been known to the profession at large. Let me now call your attention to an antidote that is simple, safe, and effectual, and so common as to be found ready for use in every household. Knowledge of this should be made public, as a means of averting many disasters. Homœopathic physicians will probably not see many cases of poisoning in the families that usually consult them. Lack of opportunities to try the antidote accounts for the tardy production of this paper. But we may sometimes be called to cases of this kind, and then should be equipped. And if our neighbors of the Old School will accept truth at our hands, it will be of great service to them and to the users of crude drugs who are accustomed to look to them for advice.

Like many other useful discoveries, this came by accident. I spoke of it to some of my colleagues; but naturally felt like waiting for more evidence before making a statement to any learned Society. Finally my conscience would not let me wait any longer, and I read the following brief account before the International Hahnemannian Association at Saratoga, N. Y., in June, 1886:

"CIDER VINEGAR AS A LOCAL ANTIDOTE TO CARBOLIC ACID.

"A few years ago, I was making laboratory experiments with pure Carbolic Acid, when, by an accident, about two ounces

of the pure acid was suddenly dashed upon my hands. A stream of water followed as soon as it could be obtained, but it was useless. The usual result followed quickly—white skin and paralysis of the nerves of sensation wherever the acid had touched. Inasmuch as no antidote was known, I resolved to be a philosopher and let time work recovery. But the fumes of Carbolic Acid are very disagreeable to me; and there being some cider vinegar in the kitchen, that was suggested to my mind as likely to furnish a tolerable substitute in the way of odor. So upon the hands it went. To my amazement, the white color began to leave, and in a few minutes, by using vinegar freely, the natural color and function of the members were fully restored.

“This chemical action has since been verified upon others—upon the skin only, to my knowledge. Would it not be well to try it upon the mucous membrane, if occasion offers? I do not know of vinegar having been employed internally for this purpose. Some one will ask if the Acetic Acid of the shops has the same action. My answer is I do not know; I have not tried it.”

So far as the skin is concerned, a great many verifications of the foregoing have since been noticed by myself and others. I have never had opportunity to use vinegar against Carbolic Acid on the mucous membrane; but Dr. C. Spencer Kinney, with whom many of you are personally acquainted, has sent the following interesting history:

December, 1893.

Statement by C. Spencer Kinney, M. D., Hospital for the Insane, Middletown, N. Y.

“At seven o'clock in the morning of August 4th, 1884, a nurse called me to see a man who had swallowed some Carbolic Acid. The patient was found with his lips, mouth, and tongue coated white where the acid had touched them, and the strong characteristic odor of the acid was present. He was at once given a half cup of vinegar diluted with an equal amount of water, and this was followed in a few moments by a second dose of vinegar and water. As the time hung heavily on my hands while waiting for the stomach-pump, the patient was given

some milk, which he willingly drank. The odor and the discoloration from the acid had disappeared from the patient's lips, mouth, and tongue on taking the vinegar and water, and on using the stomach-pump no odor from the liquid that was pumped from his stomach could be detected. After the stomach had been carefully washed out the patient was fed with hot milk for several days, and no further symptoms developed.

"It was not until May, 1887, that I saw, in *The Homœopathic Recorder*, an article which had been presented before the International Hahnemannian Association, by Dr. Edmund Carleton, of New York, on the use of vinegar as an antidote. I have always thought I was indebted to him for the knowledge of this action of vinegar, as my acquaintance with Dr. Carleton antedated my use of vinegar as an antidote of Carbolic Acid by a number of years, and I may have heard it from him. Since seeking his explanation for the use of vinegar as an antidote for the acid, I have had an opportunity to test its efficiency in a number of instances, and have always found it to be reliable in every particular, and in no instance where the vinegar has been used within a few moments has there been any eschar formed."

This furnishes the desired evidence. I have now no hesitation in saying that cider vinegar is the antidote to Carbolic Acid.

METASTASIS OF GONORRHŒA.

I. DEVER, M. D., CLINTON, N. Y.

The case of gonorrhœa with treatment, and complications resulting from the treatment found on page 62 of February number of HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, extracted from *The Medical News*, is but a fair sample of allopathic bungling to be found in any allopathic journal of the day. And right sorry am I to say that such treatment of gonorrhœa and other acute difficulties are too often found in homœopathic journals—reported by homœopathic pretenders, who claim wonderful progress in the treatment of all forms of disease, and point to such treatment as an example to all who would meet with the fullest measure of success.

Now, with your permission, I will report a different course of treatment, with somewhat different results from those obtained by the treatment prescribed in *The Medical News*. About the first of last December, I was called to see a young man who had been in poor health for six weeks, as he informed me. I put him through a course of questioning, but on all points which would throw any light on my suspicions he would shut up tight as a clam. Not one word could I get out of him leading to the cause of his peculiar symptoms. He was pale, thin, and nervous; had great pain in his head and neck, and would have paroxysms of palpitation, when the perspiration would stand out all over him in great drops. He could not rest in any position; he was thirsty, and kept in continual motion. When still, he would hold his head with both hands. His tongue was dry and cracked—somewhat pointed, and he could not eat, sleep, or be quiet in any position—yet he was very weak and trembled from head to foot. I prescribed *Rhus*²⁰, one dose, with some benefit. I followed it up in a week with *Rhus*^{em}. He improved, but slowly. One day I happened to meet his younger brother, who said to me: “Say! did my brother tell you that he had had the clap all last summer, and that he had just got cured when he was taken with the pain in his head?”

I hitched up and went to see that young man. I told him that I had waited long enough on him to be entitled to an explanation of the cause of his severe difficulty, which, though it showed symptoms which he was pleased to call rheumatic, yet I knew it was the result of the gonorrhœa which he had contracted the previous summer, and for which he had taken injections of Zinc and other vile mixtures. He then gave me the following history: “I contracted the gonorrhœa last summer, but Dr. — cured me of it all, with the exception of a thin watery discharge, which he could not cure until he gave me a white powder, with directions to dissolve it in four ounces of water and inject it into the penis three times every day.”

When I heard this I had no further doubt of the nature of my case. It was a pure and unadulterated case of metastasis.

I at once prescribed one dose of Medorrhinum^{cm}, and notwithstanding his weak condition, he lost his pain and gained right along from the time that he received the medicine, and in two weeks was at work on the farm.

I would here say that I found a picture of my case in the provings of Medorrhinum, Vol. 7, Hering's *Guiding Symptoms*.

TUBERCULINUM AND ISOPATHY.

KOKOMO, IND., Jan. 11th, 1894.

EDITOR HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN:—The January number of the PHYSICIAN just received, and is a most interesting one. Dr. Holmes' article on Tuberculinum is very instructive. We need to know more about this wonderful remedy. I want to add my testimony to the good effects of Tuberculinum in ringworm. I had a patient, a little girl about ten years old, tall, very slender, black hair, long silken eyelashes, and large, brilliant brown eyes—a decided *brunette*. She had two large ringworms on the left fore-arm and was troubled with a dry cough—her father died of tuberculosis, and her sister was then in the last stage of the same disease. She received a powder of Tuberculinum^{cm}, dry, on the tongue. In about five days the ringworms entirely disappeared, as did the cough also; her general health improved, and she gained flesh rapidly. My experience has been that this remedy acts just as well with *brunettes* as with *blondes*.

I think the word *Isopathy*, as applied to the use of the nosodes in the high potencies, as Swan's DMM, for instance, is a *misnomer*. Through potentization the nature of the substance is changed, as Hahnemann says of Psorinum, so that in the sense of Isopathy we do not use an isopathic remedy at all. Dr. E. W. Sawyer has claimed for a number of years that the *very* high potency of a drug will *completely* antidote the crude effects of the drug, or, rather, the effects of the crude drug, and that it is the *only* thing that will. He and others have *demonstrated* this to be true, in actual practice, and that it is a

law of Similia. If this is true—and the results cannot be questioned—a change *must* have taken place through potentization. No one who has had any experience with the nosodes can doubt their efficacy, and they must act through some *law*. If they *cure*—and we know they *do*—it certainly is through the homœopathic law, as Hahnemann says there *is* no other law of *cure*. Why may not the nosode, changed by potentization, completely *antidote* the disease from which it was taken, as the *potency* does that of the crude drug? It is certainly in line of the homœopathic *law*, and as certainly, to my mind, *not* Isopathy.

Success to THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

Sincerely,

A. W. HOLCOMBE.

A "REFUSE" CASE.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Homœopathists are constantly meeting with physical "dere-
 licts" who have been abandoned to their fate by the scientific (?)
 medical fraternity. It was to one of these that I was called in
 June, 1892, Harrison K., aged four years, suffering from maras-
 mus, who had been given up to die by two "regulars." The
 child, a miserable, scrawny specimen, lay on a pillow moaning
 with pain and scarcely able to move, so great was the prostra-
 tion—mental irritability very marked; emaciation extreme, the
 skin on inside of thighs hanging in flabby folds; complete
 anorexia; considerable meteorism, the abdomen being hard,
 distended, and tympanitic; sore spot in left hypochondrium;
 sensitive to pressure; perspiration general, but more marked
 about head and neck; stools scanty, light-colored, and offensive,
 containing undigested food, mucus, and blood.

A single dose of Calc-carb.^{45m} produced a change for the better
 at once, slowly at the start, but more pronounced after the first
 week; Sac-lac. for one month, after which the case seemed to
 come to a standstill as concerned further improvement.

Another dose of Calc.^{cm}, followed by S. L. for three weeks,
 completed the cure, after which time the child was playing

about as usual, to the amazement of relatives, neighbors, and even the "regular" M. D.'s; but any Hahnemannian homœopath would have wondered, not at this particular cure, which is only one instance of many, but at the marvelous and unerring precision with which God's eternal law manifests His watchful presence, a benefit to the suffering, and a reward to those who seek and abide by the truth.

THE JUBILEE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Executive Committee of the American Institute of Homœopathy has named Thursday, June 14th, 1894, as the time for the opening of the next annual session. Physicians starting from the most distant points on Sunday evening can reach Denver by Thursday morning. The order of business is not yet arranged, but it has been suggested that the session open at three o'clock P. M., that the afternoon be devoted to general routine business, and that the Special Jubilee Exercises and the delivery of the President's Address take place in the evening.

Under the new By-Laws the duration of the session will be limited only by the needs of the business and the requirements of the Sections; each of the latter being allowed all the time its members may desire for the reading and discussion of all its papers. Essayists are thus assured that their papers will in no instance be denied a respectful hearing for want of time, and the specialists of the Institute can enjoy full opportunity for the consideration of the technical questions in which they may be interested. Illustrations intended for publication in the Transactions should be artistically made and on separate sheets for the use of the engraver. The Institute does not object to a reasonable expense when necessary in illustrating an essay. The value and interest of the scientific discussions will be greatly enhanced if each essayist will furnish copies of his paper prior to the session to those who are expected to lead in debating it.

Any physician having knowledge of the decease of an Institute member since June 1st, 1893, will confer a favor by reporting full particulars to the Necrologist, Dr. Henry M. Smith,

Spuyten Duyvil, New York. Secretaries or other officers of all societies, clubs, hospitals, dispensaries, etc., and the physicians of all institutions of whatsoever kind employing homœopathic treatment are earnestly requested to make full reports to Dr. T. Franklin Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Organizations, etc., 264 Lenox Avenue, New York City, who will furnish blanks for that purpose.

The Annual Circular, with full particulars as to hotels, railroad fares, programme, and other matters of interest, will be mailed in May to every homœopathic physician in the United States and Canada. Any physician failing to receive it by May 20th should notify the Secretary. Each circular will contain a blank application for membership, with full directions for those desiring to become members. Societies and colleges wishing to canvass their membership for new members of the Institute should apply at once for blanks, stating the number desired.

During the last six years the Institute membership has grown from 900 to 1,613—about 80 per cent. It was suggested at the last session that each member should celebrate the Jubilee by securing at least one new member for the meeting at Denver.

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D.,

General Secretary.

1405 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A RESULT OF VACCINATION.

BUCYRUS, O., February 1st.—A pitiable case resulting from vaccination is that of a Bucyrus boy at Waldo, just on the southern edge of the county. Harvey Kenyon was vaccinated three times before it was thought a successful operation had been performed. Young Kenyon is in a horrible condition. His body is black and his feet are literally decaying away, the flesh falling from the bones. The doctors assert that his feet will fall off at the ankles, and that his legs may fall off at the hips before death relieves him. He cannot recover.—*The News and Herald of Cleveland, O., February 2d, 1894.*

GLEANINGS.

F. H. LUTZE, M. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

STOOL AND ANUS.

Stool but once a week, dark thick often with blood, has to strain, seizing thighs with hands, straightening himself forcibly till face is red, and head feels as if it would burst. Ind-met.

— hot, pouring away from anus like boiling water. Merc-sulph.

— — watery, daily. Calc-phos.

— hard, unnoticed and involuntary. Aloe.

— offensive and watery. Ars.

— — — slimy. Podoph.

Oozing from anus or rectum. Calc-c., Calc-phos., Carb-an., Ferr., Nitric-acid., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuja, Pæonia, Zinc.

Prolapsus, preceding a difficult stool. Ruta.

— and pain after stool. Rathan.

Urging constant, tormenting, unsuccessful, but increasing the pain and urging. Lachesis.

Diarrhœa in children, stool smells like rotten eggs. Æsclep-tub., Ars., Calc., Carlsbad., Cham., Fagopyr., Hepar, Psorin. (Puls.), Sulph., Sulph-ac., Wiesbaden.

Diarrhœa, chronic. Aloe, Guaranea, Petrol., Nahulus-alb. (Rattlesnake root) worse after breakfast, A. M., the stool feels hot.

Diarrhœa and vomiting, simultaneous. Iris-vers.

Stool a gob of mucus, in consistency like a jelly fish. Aloe.

— unnoticed, a well-formed, hard, and involuntary stool. Aloe.

Hæmorrhoids come down when urinating. Baryt-c.

Gurgling from stomach down through abdomen, causing involuntary stool from relaxed anus ; mouth and tongue dry and burning, constant desire for ice cold water in large quantities which is vomited, so soon as it becomes warm in the stomach. Phos.

Erosive pain during a rather loose stool, blood with stool,

tenesmus after stool, frightful, continues some time after stool. (Nitr-ac.)—Violent burning at anus and rectum after a soft stool and great weakness; hæmorrhage from anus and rectum. Phos.

During stool darting pain from coccyx through spine as far as vertex, the head being drawn back by it; sharp scraping and burning at anus, frequently after stool, with burning desire to urinate without much urine being passed. Great relaxation in abdomen after a loose stool, giddy and near fainting after a second stool; violent tearing in rectum and genital organs; burning; continued cramp-like pushing around the rectum; cutting in anus and abdomen worse evenings; violent pain at anus, as if abdomen would be torn asunder, with cutting and movement of flatulence in abdomen, and a constant unsuccessful desire for stool; heat in hands and anxiety ameliorated by warm cloths; sensation in rectum in evening as if passage of fæces were prevented by something obstructing the rectum, the stool is not hard; rectum feels contracted during passage of fæces, which are not hard, an acrid, sore pain is felt in rectum, continuing several hours and extending to abdomen. Phos.

Sore pain in varices, when sitting or lying, for many days, with violent pressure and stitches in varices when rising. Phos.

Constipation, habitual; feeling of fullness in abdomen before stool, remaining after, as if all had not passed. Phos-ac.

—terrible straining to pass the stool; worse after drinking milk; it is covered with mucus; bloody discharge, slow and difficult discharge of even a soft stool; stool like sheep's dung, hard, knotty. Sepia.

—manual assistance is necessary on account of excessive straining to stool; obstinate constipation (in children and pregnancy), especially if Nux and Sulph. have failed. Sepia.

Perinæum, sense of weight in, and prolapse of anus during stool. Sepia.

Stool hot like boiled lead; ulcer of rectum; perinæal fistula. Thuja.

Obstruction from hardened stool; darting pains in inner parts; hæmorrhoids; want of perspiration. Verbascum-thaps.

URINE AND URINARY ORGANS.

Bladder, pain in after urinating. Gamboge.

— inflammation of neck of, involving the muscular structure, either acute or chronic. Elaterium 1^x, grs. ii, morning and evening.

Chill begins in neck of bladder at the end of urinating, and spreads over the entire body. Sarsap.

Cutting pains at close of micturition; knife-like pains at closure of the sphincter vesicæ at passage of last drop. Thuja.

Desire frequent and uncontrollable with bearing down; sense of fullness, discomfort, and pain; shuddering over whole body with desire to urinate; urethra feels like a hard rubber tube, and is sore, sensitive, and tender. Hypericum.

— — with urging to urinate, and pressure on bladder, all relieved by riding on horseback; bearing-down pains. Lycopod.

— — to urinate worse at night, the quantity is small, offensive; can urinate only when standing; sensation as if urethra had turned to bone. Hypericum.

Gonorrhœa or gleet, for last persistent drop. Natr-mur.

Involuntary urination, when under excitement or emotion. Cina.

Pregnancy, cystic symptoms during. Puls.

Urging so sudden he cannot make the necessary preparations quick enough; yet if compelled by surroundings, he can overcome the desire for a time. Thuja.

— to urinate on arising from a sitting position. Carbo-veg.

Air gurgling from urethra, when urinating. Sarsap.

Child pulling and elongating penis. Merc-v.

Standing, can urinate only when. Sarsap.

Enuresis nocturna. Ars., Graph., Caust., Lycopod., Natr-c., Natr-m., Petrol., Puls., Senega, Psor., Gels., Bell., Ferr., Phos.

Pellicle on top of urine, variegated. Iod., Phos.

— — — — greasy. Paris-quad., Sulph.

— or cuticle simply. Psor., Sep.

— — — gray. Lycopod.

Pellicle or cuticle slimy. Petrol.

White pellicle or film on urine, which smells strong. Kali-bi.

Urine excoriates genitals, inside of thighs, and flow is painful to parts it passes over. Sulph.

Paralysis of bladder, predisposition to from over-distention.

Apis, Sulph. (Puls., Hell., Aletris, Caul.)

Urine, absence of, in the new-born. (Ars.) Scream constantly. Apis.

Sediment as fine as flour, seldom gritty; depositing on vessel in red rings easy to wash off. Colchic-aut.

Urinate, desire to, with shuddering. Hypericum.

Urine frequent; urgent desire but no flow till after waiting some time; desire worse mornings; enuresis during first sleep. Sepia.

Disuria, distress at neck of bladder; burning pain; sleepless, with reflex bladder trouble from uterine irritation; prolapse or flexion. Senecio.

Urinate, must frequently; during paroxysms of pain must rise and urinate, most frequently from five to nine P. M. Thuja.

MALE SEXUAL ORGANS.

Chancre, phagedenic, gangrenous; anguish and restlessness. Ars.

— — quiet and composed. Merc-cor.

— — very angry looking. Cinnabar.

Crawling, creeping sensation in the scrotum. Clematis.

Impotence. Argent., Cobalt., Digit., Staph., Ustilago, Zinc.

Itching, scrotum, child pulling at scrotum. Staph.

Pulling and elongating penis. Merc-v.

Gonorrhœa, or gleet, for persistent last drop. Natr-mur.

Prostatic fluid, discharge of. Alum., Ammon-c., Ars., Calc., Cann-ind., Carb-v., Caust., China, Con., Ignat., Kali-bi., Nux-m., Phos., Staph.

Respiration difficult during coition. Arundo-m.

— — toward the end of coition. Kali-bi., Kali-c., Staph.

— — after coition. Arundo-m., Asafœtida, Staphys.

— — on attempting coition. Ambra-gris.

Sitting, when, a numb feeling creeps up from knees to scrotum and penis. Baryta-c.

Walks slowly with legs stretched apart, for the urethra hurts him, when walking as usual, worse from motion; (in gonorrhœa) Cann-sat.

Pains sharp and cutting, through scrotum to root of penis. Conium.

Prepuce inflamed as if distended with water or air. Merc-cor.

Syphilis, pinkish-red swellings of the tibia, nodes with unbearable pain. Kali-iod.

— ulcers of roof of mouth. Aurum.

— single small tumor of roof of mouth, somewhat involving bone. Mangan-acet.

— many small tumors of roof of mouth, with suppuration; the tumors are discolored and the bone deeply involved in suppuration. Asafoet.

— bluish nodes on tibia. Mangan-acet.

— — — — small and numerous, affecting periosteum. Asafoet.

Sycosis, condylomata of vulva, perinæum, anus, and internal genitals, deeply fissured, seedy, like cauliflower, on cervix with thick greenish leucorrhœa, the warts often ooze a gelatinous fluid, ulcers appear often like chancroids on vulva and near parts; ulceration if from warts, fissures, and furrows about anus or perinæum. Thuja.

— ulcerations of the vulva, the ulcers have a deep hard base, and red, inflamed areola; a tenacious discharge accumulates around the genitals. Kali-bi.

— greenish leucorrhœa, moist fissure at anus, bones ache where they are devoid of muscular tissue, as on tibia. Nitri-acid.

— filiform condylomata, crumbling of teeth, eczematous eruption with yellow scabs. Staphys.

— condylomata itch and burn. Sabin.

— — like cockscomb. Euphras.

— — fanshaped. Cinnabar.

— moist eruption around the genitals. Sarsaparil.

— — — — and membranous shreds around anus. Petrol.

FEMALE SEXUAL ORGANS.

Abortion, precursory symptoms. Arn., Bell., Bry., Cann-s., Cham., China, Coccul., Croc., Hydrast., Hyos., Ipec., Kali-c., Lycopod., Nux-v., Plat., Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Ruta, Sil., Sulph., Zinc.

Before menses, sadness. Amm-c., Bell., Berb., Caust., Con., Cyclam., Ignat., Lac-c., Lac-def., Lycopod., Natr-m., Nitr-ac., Phos., Puls., Sep., Stan., Xanthæ.

Cutting, shooting, and squeezing in left ovary. Thuja.

Delay or too scanty first menses. Calc-c., Puls., Sep., Sulph.

Flushes of heat, followed by coldness. Lachesis.

— — — — — perspiration. Sulph.

— — — — — mental depression. Cimicifuga.

Leucorrhœa, in children, infantile leucorrhœa. Calc-c., Cann-s., Iod., Merc-cor., Puls., Teucium.

Menses suppressed from anæmia, chronic diseases of the uterus or ovaries, and subjective symptoms due to it. Polygonum hydropiperoides (also for diseases of mucous surfaces, nervous system, fibrous tissues, and urinary apparatus, as loss of expulsive power, suppression, strangury, paralysis of bladder from over-distention. Polygon-hydro.)

Menses only during the night. Bovista.

— — — — — day. Causticum.

— increasing at night. Amm-c., Zinc.

— none at night. Causticum.

— only mornings. Sepia.

— — evenings. Coffea.

— less afternoons. Magnes-c.

— increasing —. Sulph.

— in the daytime, mostly when walking. Caustic., Puls.

— suppressed with albuminuria. Helon.

— in the morning only. Sepia.

— — — — — more profuse. Bovista.

— cease in the afternoon. Magnes-c.

— increase in the afternoon. Puls., Sulph.

— in the evening only. Coff., Phelland.

Menses during the day only. Caust., Ham.

— when walking only, not during rest. Lil-tig.

— only when lying, cease when walking. Magnes-c.

— cease when lying. Cact., Caust., Lil-tig.

— at night only. Bovista, Brom.

— — — increase. Amm-c., Magnes-c., Zinc. (Amm-m.)

— only at night, or only in the morning or profuse mornings, scanty day and night. Bovista.

— not copious, but last longer than usual and only mornings, similar to Sepia. Carbo-an.

— morning and evening. Phelland.

Metrorrhagia, large black lumps, worse from motion, with violent pains in groins, fear of death, despair, bright red face; fever. Coffea.

Ovarian irritation, in nervous, excitable women, during temporary absence of husband. Staphis.

Ovarian region, pain in left, shoots down in upper parts of thighs and up the left side, strikes across stomach, and makes her sick, with bearing down. Bell.

Puerperal fever. Sulph.

Sensation of swelling of uterus; it feels as if dropsical. Saracen.

Uterine irritation, sleeplessness and bladder trouble. Senecio-aur.

— hæmorrhage, in a girl only ten years old. Cina.

Vagina too small during labor, hardly admits the index finger. Ars.

BOOK NOTICES.

ESTABLISHING A NEW METHOD OF ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IN ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM. By J. Harvie Dew, M. D. New York: Press of Stettiner Lambert & Co., 22, 24, and 26 Reade Street. 1893.

This work is a pamphlet of sixteen pages devoted to the exposition of a new method of overcoming asphyxia in new-born children, with photographic illustrations.

The directions are: "To grasp the infant with the left hand, allowing the neck to rest between the thumb and forefinger, the head falling far over back-

ward, straightening the mouth with the larynx and trachea, thereby serving to raise and hold open the epiglottis. The upper portion of the back and scapulæ resting in the palm of the hand, the other three fingers to be inserted in the axilla of the baby's left arm, raising it upward and outward. Then with the right hand, if the baby is large and heavy, grasp the knees in such a way as to hold them with the right knee resting between the thumb and forefinger, the left between the fore and middle fingers. This position will allow the back of the thighs to rest in the palm of the operator's hand. If the infant is small and light, it will be found more convenient and easier to hold it in the same way by the ankles instead of the knees, allowing the calves instead of the thighs to rest in the palm of the hand. The next step is to depress the pelvis and lower extremities, so as to allow the abdominal organs to drag the diaphragm downward, and with the left hand to gently bend the dorsal region of the spine backward. This enlarges the thoracic cavity and produces inspiration. Then to excite expiration, reverse the movement, bringing the head, shoulders, and chest forward, closing the ribs upon each other, and at the same moment bring forward the thighs, resting them upon the abdomen. This movement arches the lumbar region backward, and so bends the child upon itself as to crowd together the contents of the thoracic and abdominal cavities, resulting in a most complete and forcible expiration. While this movement is a powerful one, the operator can, by his manipulations, accomplish it without shock and render it as gentle as he pleases."

The above method seems to the editor so rational, so effective, and so simple that he is impelled to give it verbatim from the author's pamphlet that as many of our readers may learn it as possible. In the original pamphlet it is illustrated by photographic views that make the explanation more clear.

The paper was read before the New York Academy of Medicine February 2d, 1893.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE ENGINEERING BUILDING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, February 22d, 1893. State College, Penna., 1893.

The Pennsylvania State College has had a large addition made to its imposing array of buildings by the erecting of a new edifice to accommodate the departments of Civil, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering. In 1891, the Legislature of Pennsylvania appropriated the sum of \$100,000 for this purpose.

The formal opening of the building took place on February 22d, 1893, in the presence of the Governor of Pennsylvania and many invited guests.

The pamphlet under notice commemorates the event by an extended record of the proceedings and by a number of excellent illustrations of the different buildings that make up the college.

THE STRIKE AT SHANE'S. Gold Mine Series, No. 2. A sequel to "Black Beauty," a prize story of Indiana, written for, and revised, copyrighted, and published by the "Amer-

ican Humane Education Society." George T. Angell, President, 19 Milk Street, Boston, Mass. Price, 10 cents.

This Society has published and caused to be circulated nearly a million and a half copies of "Black Beauty." "This little story is intended to point out in a homely way some of the mistaken ideas held by men in general in regard to the relation existing between the human race and the lower animals and birds." The book is intended to show the results that would naturally follow if the support and assistance given us by the lower animals and birds should be withdrawn, as would be the case if they should exercise the same rights claimed by human toilers and go on a strike. This book can be obtained by writing to George T. Angell, President, 19 Milk Street, Boston, and inclosing 10 cents in stamps.

A NEW UNABRIDGED PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE, being a voluminous and exhaustive hand-book of Medical and Scientific Terminology, with Phonetic Pronunciation, Accentuation, Etymology, etc. By John M. Keating, M. D., LL. D., and Henry Hamilton, with the collaboration of J. Chalmers Da Costa, M. D., and Frederick A. Packard, M. D. With an Appendix. Price, cloth, \$5.00 net; sheep, \$6.00 net. Sold only by subscription. W. B. Saunders, publisher, 913 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHILDHOOD: The Magazine for Parents. Edited by George Wm. Winterburn, M. D., and Florence Hull. New York: Childhood Publishing Co., 78 Maiden Lane. Price, \$1.00 per year; 10 cents per number.

The January number has been received and is an especially full and most satisfactory issue of this excellent publication. In looking over the table of contents the first article one would think is the most interesting; but on continuing the review this can hardly be said, for they all are equally pleasing and instructive, and especially useful and interesting to parents. Those who do not have the magazine should subscribe, and they will experience the pleasure that its appearance will produce when the month comes around and it appears in their mail matter.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, 1894.

It contains descriptions that describe, not mislead; illustrations that instruct, not exaggerate. This year it comes to us in a suit of gold. Printed in eight different colors beside black. Colored plates of Chrysanthemums, Poppies, and vegetables. On the front cover is a very exquisite bunch of Vick's New White Branching Aster, and on the back is the New Double

Anemone; one hundred and twelve pages filled with many new novelties of value as well as all the old leading varieties of flowers and vegetables.

We advise our friends who intend doing anything in the garden this year to consult Vick before starting operations. Send 10 cents to James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., for *Vick's Guide*, it costs nothing, as you can deduct the 10 cents from first order. It certainly will pay you.

A SYSTEM OF LEGAL MEDICINE. A Complete Work of Reference for Medical and Legal Practitioners by Allan McLane Hamilton, M. D., of New York, and Lawrence Godkin, Esq., of the New York Bar, assisted by Thirty Collaborators of recognized ability. In two royal octavo volumes of about 700 pages each. Fully illustrated. In preparation.

The great need of a Standard American Work on Medical Jurisprudence has long been felt; and this work gives abundant promise of being just what the Medical and Legal professions have so long wanted. Every department will be thoroughly and reliably treated.

Further information and advance copy will be forthcoming in due time.

Respectfully yours,

5 Cooper Union, New York.

E. B. TREAT.

A TEXT-BOOK OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE BY AMERICAN TEACHERS. Edited by William Pepper, M. D., LL. D., Provost and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. In two volumes. Illustrated. Vol. II. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 925 Walnut Street. 1894. Price per volume: cloth, \$5; leather, \$6; half-Russia, \$7.

The first volume of this fine work was reviewed in the pages of *THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN* in the number for April, 1893, page 251.

The present volume contains nearly eleven hundred pages, of which three hundred and twenty-five pages are from Dr. Pepper's own pen. It will be remembered that in the preceding volume there were two hundred pages from the pen of this extraordinary man. It has thirty-eight chapters devoted to such diseases as rickets, obesity, biliary lithiasis, gravel, diabetes, gout, rheumatism, blood diseases, diseases of the heart, diseases of the nose, larynx, bronchi, pleura, lungs, kidneys, mouth and tongue, pharynx, tonsils, œsophagus, peritoneum, intestines, liver, and pancreas.

The first chapter is upon Bacteriology, that much-discussed and yet obscure subject. It was written by Dr. William H. Welch. The volume is interspersed with plain and colored illustrations and two or three half-tone plates taken from photographs. The letter-press is beautiful and the whole work a magnificent example of bookmaking. The entire book, including the inserted

colored plates, was printed on new presses recently erected especially for this purpose. The second volume has been much delayed in appearing, largely owing to the impossibility of getting the manuscript of Dr. Pepper's contribution. His busy life as a practitioner of medicine, and as general manager of the vast organization of the University of Pennsylvania, almost prevented his devoting any time at all to the portion he had planned to write. Hence the late appearance of the work.

The favorable opinion of the first volume, in a previous review, of April, 1893, above referred to, is equally applicable to this one. The two constitute a truly noble monument to Dr. Pepper and his co-laborators.

Whoever would get the latest and most comprehensive views upon pathology of the best minds in the profession cannot do better than to invest in this magnificent work.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

THE MISSOURI INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY will hold its Eighteenth Annual Session in St. Louis, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 17th, 18th, and 19th. The Missouri Institute is so well known for the excellency of its meetings that it needs no eulogies. An unusually good corps of chairmen have secured an exceptionally good list of papers from distinguished physicians, and the success of the meeting is thereby assured. Complete announcement and programme in April. Your presence as a participant is very much desired.

H. J. RAVOLD, M. D., *General Secretary.*

E. B. TREAT, publisher, has in press the following books, which will be issued early in 1894:

A MANUAL OF CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS, by Albert Abrams, M. D., Assistant Professor Clinical Medicine and Demonstrator of Pathology, Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, new and enlarged edition, \$2.75.

DISEASES OF THE HAIR AND SCALP, by Geo. T. Jackson, M. D., Chief of Dermatological Clinic, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, illustrated, second edition, enlarged, \$2.75.

HOW TO USE THE FORCEPS: A Manual of the Obstretic Art and Mechanism of Labor, by Prof. H. G. Landis, M. D., Columbus, O., enlarged edition; by C. H. Bushong, M. D., New York, \$1.75.

Also just issued: PRACTICAL HYGIENE, based on modern theories and scientific progress, by C. G. Currier, M. D., New York, Specialist and Expert in Sanitary Science, \$2.75.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—On and after January 1st, 1894, J. M. Selfridge M. D., and C. M. Selfridge, M. D., will be co-partners in the practice of medicine and surgery. All persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle.

Oakland, December 27th, 1893.

J. M. SELFRIDGE, M. D.,

1068 Broadway, Oakland, California.

Bor., Calc., Carb-v., Caust., Chin., Ipec., Kali, Lach., Merc., Mosch., Nitr-ac., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhod., Sep., Sil., Stann., Staph., Stront., Sulph., Verat., Zinc.

Tearing in the joints. Cimex, Rhus or

Bell., Bry., Calc., Caust., Chin., Kali, Led., Lyc., Merc., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Sep., Stront., Sulph., Zinc.

— *in the bones.* Bar., Bell., Caust., Chin., Kali, Lyc., Merc., Phos., Rhod., Staph., Therid., Verat.

Turning and stretching the limbs. Ars., Brom., Bry., Calc., Caust., Ipec., Mur-ac., Nux-v., Rhus or

Alum., Bell., Bor., Caps., Carbo-v., Cham., Hell., Hep., Led., Natr-sulph., Puls., Sep., Sulph.

Heaviness of the limbs. Cina, Creos., Hell. or

Bell., Chin., Merc., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Sep., Spig., Stann., Sulph., Verat.

Shootings in the joints. Calc., Hell. or

Mang., Merc., Rhus, Sil.

Stiffness in the joints. Acon., Caust., Coff., Coloc., Hell., Op., Rhus, Sep. or

Bell., Brom., Bry., Calc., Caps., Cic., Cocc., Graph., Hyos., Led., Lyc., Nux-v., Petr., Plat., Staph., Sulph., Thuja.

Restlessness. Ars., Bell., Creos., Lyc., Merc., Rhus, Sabad. or

Acon., Amm., Arn., Asaf., Bov., Bry., Calc., Caps., Carbo-v., Cham., Cimex, Chin., Coff., Ferr., Hyos., Ign., Nux-v., Op., Phos-ac., Sep., Sil., Staph., Stram.

As if bruised. Bell. or

Arn., Chin., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Rhod., Sulph., Verat.

Internal trembling—sensation of. Calc., Plat. or

Iod., Lyc., Rhus, Staph.

Jerking. Merc., Op., Stram. or

Ars., Caust., Coloc., Hyos., Ign., Lach., Natr-mur., Phos., Staph., Sulph.

Contractions. Caps., Par. or

Chin., Cimex, Graph., Lyc., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Rhus, Sep.

Blue skin. Apis, Lach., Nux-v. or

Cocc., Merc., Verat.

Burning in the skin. Petr.

— *in the ulcers.* Ars., Merc.

Yellow skin. Apis, Cham., Chin., Nux-v., Puls., Rhus or

Ambr., Ant-c., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Con., Dig., Ferr., Hell., Ign., Natr-mur., Op., Sep.

Itching of skin. Amm., Led., Mang., Petr. or

Ars., Bry., Merc., Nux-v., Rhus, Sulph.

Shootings in skin. Samb. or

Bry., Rhus.

Contractions of the skin. Par.

Yawning. Ars., Brom., Bry., Caust., Cina, Croc., Laur., Mur-ac., Nux-v., Oleand., Par., Rhus, Thuja or

Acon., Ant-tart., Apis, Arn., Calad., Caps., Chin., Cycl., Dig., Ipec., Kali-bi., Kali, Lyc., Mar., Men., Mezer., Natr-mur., Natr-sulph., Phos., Plat., Psor., Puls., Ruta, Sep., Sil.

Sleepiness. Ambr., Ant-tart., Calad., Natr-mur., Nux-m., Op., Phos., Rhus, Sabad., Sabin., Verat. or

Acon., Apis, Ars., Bell., Bor., Camph., Caps., Cham., Cina, Cimex., Cycl., Hell., Hyos., Ign., Kali-bi., Kali-hyd., Led., Merc., Mezer., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Plat., Puls., Sep., Staph.

Sleeplessness. Cham., Hep., Lyc., Puls. or

Acon., Ambr., Amm., Anac., Ars., Bell., Bor., Calc., Chin., Coff., Creos., Euphras., Mang., Merc., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Plat., Rhod., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Sliding down in bed. Mur-ac. or

Ars.

In sleep—murmuring. Apis, Phos., Phos-ac., Rhus.

— — *snoring.* Op. or
Bell., Camph., Stram.

— — *talking.* Cham. or
Ars., Calc., Nux-v., Puls., Sulph.

— — *groaning or whimpering.* Cham., Lach., Nux-v.

HEAT.

Heat generally. Acon., Act-r., Æsc-hip., Ambr., Ant-c., Ant-tart., Arn., Arum-tr., Ars., Bapt., Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham., Chin., Coff., Con., Cycl., Ferr., Fluor., Gels., Hyos., Ipec., Magn., Merc., Natr., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Op., Pod., Psor., Ran-scel., Rheum, Scill., Secale, Sep., Sil., Spig., Spong., Stann., Stram., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Valer., Viola-tr. or

Agar., Alum., Amm., Amm-mur., Anac., Ang., Apis, Arg., Asaf., Asar. (Aur.), Bar., Bism., Bor., Bov., Brom. (Calad.), Canth., Cann., Cocc., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Caust., Chel., Cic., Cina, Clem., Cocc., Colch., Coloc., Cros., Cupr., Dig., Dros., Dulc., Euphorb., Euphras., Graph., Guaj., Hell., Hep., Ign., Iod., Kali, Kali-bi., Kali-hyd., Lach., Laur., Led., Lept., Lob., Lyc., Magn-mur., Mang., Mar., Men., Merc-corr., Mezer., Mosch., Mur-ac., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Nux-m., Oleand., Ox-ac., Par., Petr., Phos., Phos-ac., Plat., Plumb., Psor., Puls., Ran-bulb., Rhod., Rhus, Ruta, Sabad., Sabin., Samb., Sang., Sarsap., Selen., Seneg., Staph., Stront., Tar., Thuja, Verat. (Verb.), (Viola-od.), Vit., Zinc.

— *with anxiety.* Acon., Ambr., Ars., Asaf., Bar., Bell., Bov., Calc., Canth., Cham., Cocc., Con., Ipec., Magn., Merc., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Plumb., Puls., Rheum, Ruta, Secale, Sep., Spong., Stann., Stram., Verat., Viol-tr., Zinc. or

Alum., Amm., Anac., Apis, Arg., Arn., Bry., Caps., Carbo-v., Chin., Cina, Coff., Colch., Cycl., Dros., Euphorb., Ferr., Graph., Hep., Hyos., Ign., Lach., Laur.,

Lyc., Magn-mur., Mur-ac., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Op., Par., Petr., Plat., Rhod., Rhus, Sabin., Spig., Staph., Sulph., Thuja, Valer.

Heat, external. Acon., Ag-cas., Anac., Ars., Bell., Bism., Bry., Calc., Canth., Cham., Chel., Cocc., Coff., Colch., Coloc., Con., Dig., Hell., Hyos., Ign., Merc., Merc-corr., Plumb., Rheum, Rhus, Scill., Selen., Sil., Thuja, Vit. or

Alum., Ant-c., Asar., Bar., Camph., Carbo-v., Chin., Dulc., Guaj., Hep., Iod., Ipec., Kali, Lach., Laur., Lyc., Men., Mur-ac., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Ruta, Sep., Spig., Spong., Staph., Stram., Sulph.

— *burning.* Acon., Ag-cas., Ars., Asar., Bell., Bism., Bry., Cann., Canth., Carbo-v., Cham., Coloc., Dulc., Hell., Hep., Hyos., Led., Merc-corr., Mosch., Mur-ac., Nux-v., Op., Sabin., Samb., Scill., Secale, Spong., Stann., Staph., Thuja or

Apis, Arn., Brom., Caps., Carbo-an., Chin., Cocc., Con., Euphorb., Ign., Ipec., Lach., Laur., Lyc., Magn., Merc., Petr., Plat., Puls., Rhod., Rhus, Sabad., Sang., Selen., Sil., Spig., Stram., Verat.

— *burning, as if from sparks.* Alum., Clem., Selen., Sulph. or

Amm., Ant-c., Bar., Calad., Cina, Graph., Kali, Led., Lyc., Magn-mur., Mezer., Nitr-ac., Rheum, Secale, Viol-od.

— — *as if between skin and flesh.* Brom.

— *flushes, flying.* Amm-mur., Arn., Bar., Bism., Bor., Bov., Calc., Carbo-v., Caust., Cocc., Corn-c., Coloc., Creos., Croc., Cupr., Dig., Eup-per., Hep., Ign., Iod., Lyc., Mang., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Oleand., Petr., Phos., Plat., Rhus, Ruta, Sabin., Seneg., Sep., Sil., Spig., Spong., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Thuja, Valer, Zinc. or

Acon., Alum., Ambr., Amm., Ant-tart., Apis, Ars., Asaf., Asar., Bell., Bry., Cann., Canth., Carbo-an., Cham., Chin.

Clem., Corn-c., Coff., Dros., Eup-per., Graph., Hydras., Ipec., Kali, Laur., Magn., Magn-mur., Mar., Men., Merc., Nux-v., Op., Phos-ac., Plumb., Puls., Ran-bulb., Sabad., Samb., Stann., Staph., Viol-tr., Vit.

Heat, descending. Alum., Cic., Coff., Croc., Laur., Mosch., Natr., Op., Par., Staph., Sulph-ac., Valer. or

Acon., Agar., Bar., Bell., Canth., Caust., Chel., Colch., Euphras., Magn., Mezer., Ruta, Sabad., Stront., Thuja, Verat., Zinc.

— *ascending.* Acon., Cina, Hyos., Lach., Led., Mang., Phos., Sabad., Sarsap., Sep., Sulph. or

Agar., Amm-mur., Arg., Calad., Canth., Carbo-an., Colch., Dig., Kali, Magn., Plumb., Puls., Spig., Staph., Stront.

— *internal (sensation of).* Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Brom., Bry., Calad., Caps., Cham., Chel., Cic., Clem., Coff., Coloc., Con., Croc., Cupr., Cycl., Euphorb., Hell., Ign., Iod., Kali, Lach., Led., Magn., Men., Mezer., Mosch., Mur-ac., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Petr., Phos-ac., Plumb., Puls., Rhod., Rhus, Sabad., Scill., Sil., Stann., Staph., Sulph., Verat., Zinc. or

Alum., Ambr., Amm., Amm-mur., Anac., Ang., Ant-c., Ant-tart., Apis, Arg., Asaf., Asar., Bar., Bism., Bor., Bov., Calc., Camph., Cann., Canth., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Caust., Chin., Cina, Cocc., Colch., Creos., Dig., Dros., Dulc., Graph., Guaj., Hep., Hyos., Ipec., Laur., Lye., Magn-mur., Mang., Mar., Merc., Merc-corr., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr., Nux-m., Oleand., Op., Ox-ac., Par., Phos., Plat., Ran-bulb., Ran-scel., Ruta, Sabin., Samb., Sarsap., Secale, Seneg., Sep., Spig., Spong., Stram., Stront., Sulph-ac., Tar., Thuja, Valer., Viol-tr.

— *dry.* Acon., Apis, Arn., Ars., Bell., Bism., Bry., Chel., Clem., Cocc., Coff., Colch., Coloc., Dulc., Ferr., Graph., Hep., Ign., Iod., Ipec., Lach., Lye., Merc., Nit-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Ran-scel., Samb., Scill., Secale, Spong., Stront., Sulph., Thuja, Viol-tr. or

Alum., Ambr., Amm-mur., Anac., Ant-c., Ant-tart., Arg., Bar., Calc., Camph., Cann., Canth., Caps., Carbo-v., Caust., Cham., Chin., Con., Creos., Croc., Cupr., Cycl., Hell., Hyos., Kali, Laur., Led., Mang., Mosch., Mur-ac., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr., Nux-m., Op., Par., Plumb., Ran-bulb., Rheum, Rhod., Rhus, Ruta, Sabad., Sabin., Selen., Sep., Sil., Spig., Stann., Staph., Stram., Sulph-ac., Tar., Valer., Verat., Zinc.

Heat, as if hot water were poured over him. Ars., Puls., Rhus, Sep.
or

Bry., Phos., Phos-ac.

PARTIAL HEAT.

— *one sided.* Alum., Arn., Asaf., Bell., Bry., Carbo-v., Caust., Cham., Chel., Dig., Graph., Kali, Lyc., Mang., Mosch., Mur-ac., Natr., Nux-v., Par., Plat., Puls., Rhus, Spig., Staph., Stront., Sulph., Tar., Vit. or

Acon., Agar., Amm-mur., Anac., Ant-c., Ant-tart., Ars., Asar., Bar., Bor., Bov., Brom., Calc., Cann., Caps., Carbo-an., Cina, Clem., Cocc., Coff., Colch., Cycl., Dros., Dulc., Euphorb., Hell., Hyos., Ign., Laur., Magn., Magn-mur., Mar., Men., Merc., Mezer., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Oleand., Phos., Phos-ac., Plumb., Ran-bulb., Rheum, Ruta, Sabad., Sarsap., Scill., Seneg., Sep., Stann., Sulph-ac., Thuja, Verat., Verb., Viol-od., Zinc.

— *one sided—left.* Lyc., Ran-bulb., Rhus or

Acon., Agar., Anac., Bell., Calc., Caps., Chel., Cina, Cocc., Coff., Cycl., Euphorb., Graph., Hell., Hyos., Ign., Mar., Men., Merc., Mezer., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Par., Phos-ac., Plat., Rheum, Ruta, Sarsap., Seneg., Sep., Spig., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Tar., Thuja, Viol-od., Zinc.

— — *right.* Alum., Ran-bulb. or

Amm-mur., Ant-c., Ant-tart., Ars., Asaf., Asar., Bar., Bor., Bov., Brom., Bry., Cann., Carb-v., Cham., Clem., Colch., Coloc., Dros., Dulc., Ign., Kali, Laur., Lyc., Magn.,

Magn-mur., Mosch., Mur-ac., Natr., Oleand., Phos., Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Scill., Sep., Staph., Stront., Thuja.

Heat on the fore part of the body. Cham., Croc., Ign. Rhus or Amm-mur., Canth., Caps., Cic., Cina, Iod., Led., Mezer., Mosch., Ran-bulb., Secale, Selen.

— *on the back side.* Cham. or

Amm., Calc., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Caust., Lyc., Men., Mur-ac., Natr., Natr-mur., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Stann., Sulph., Thuja.

— *on the upper part of the body.* Agar., Anac., Bor., Dros. or Acon., Arn., Bism., Bry., Cina, Croc., Euphorb., Men., Nux-v., Rhus, Sabad., Selen.

— *on the lower part.* Op. or

Caust., Hep., Kali, Lyc., Natr., Natr-mur., Puls., Stann.

— *on the parts that are covered.* Thuja.

— *on the head.* Acon., Arn., Asar., Aur., Bell., Bism., Calc., Caust., Cina, Croc., Dros., Euphorb., Ipec., Mang., Men., Mezer., Natr., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Rhus, Sabad., Stram. or

Amm., Ant-c., Ars., Asaf., Bor., Bry., Cann., Canth., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Coff., Coloc., Cupr., Dule., Ferr., Graph., Hell., Hep., Lyc., Merc., Mosch., Mur-ac., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Oleand., Petr., Ruta, Selen., Sep., Sil., Spig., Spong., Stann., Staph., Sulph., Verat., Viol-tr.

— *proceeding from the head.* Acon., Op.

— *in the head.* Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calad., Coff., Cycl., Hell., Ign., Kali, Lach., Magn-mur., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Petr., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Stann., Sulph., Verat., Zinc. or

Alum., Ambr., Amm-mur., Anac., Ant-tart., Apis, Aur., Bar., Brom., Calc., Canth., Caps., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Caust., Cham., Chel., Chin., Cic., Clem., Coec., Coloc., Con., Croc., Cupr., Dig., Dule., Euphorb., Euphras., Hep.,

Hyos., Iod., Ipec., Laur., Led., Lyc., Magn., Men., Merc., Mezer., Mosch., Mur-ac., Natr., Natr-mur., Nux-m., Plat., Plumb., Ran-scel., Rhod., Ruta, Sabad., Sabin., Scill., Secale, Spig., Spong., Staph., Stram., Stront., Viol-od.

Heat on the eyes. Acon., Asaf., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carbo-v., Caust., Cham., Euphras., Graph., Hep., Kali, Lyc., Merc., Phos., Sep., Spig., Sulph., Verat. or

Alum., Amb., Amm., Amm-mur., Ang., Apis, Arn., Ars., Asar., Bov., Canth., Caps., Carbo-an., Cic., Clem., Coloc., Croc., Ferr., Ign., Lach., Laur., Magn., Mang., Natr., Natr-mur., Nux-m., Nux-v., Op., Par., Petr., Phos-ac., Plumb., Puls., Rhod., Rhus, Ruta, Sil., Spong., Staph., Sulph-ac., Tar., Thuja, Valer., Verb., Viola-od., Zinc.

— *on the eyebrows.* Apis, Bell., Coloc., Dig., Dros., Kali, Merc., Spig., Sulph., Thuja.

— *on the eyelids.* Apis, Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Sulph. or
Acon., Caust., Clem., Con., Graph., Lyc., Merc., Nux-v., Oleand., Phos., Phos-ac., Rhus, Seneg., Sep., Spig., Viol-od.

— *on the corners of the eyes.* Calc., Phos., Phos-ac., Sulph. or
Agar., Amm-mur., Aur., Bar., Carb-v., Clem., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Par., Puls., Sep., Sil., Staph., Stront., Thuja.

— *on the ears.* Alum., Ars., Carbo-v., Merc., Puls., Sep. or
Acon., Agar., Ang., Ant-c., Apis, Arn., Asar., Brom., Bry., Calc., Camph., Canth., Chin., Clem., Creos., Hep., Ign., Kali, Magn., Natr-mur., Nitr., Oleand., Rhod., Sabad., Sabin., Spig., Spong., Zinc.

— *in the ears.* Ars., Bell., Calc., Kali, Merc., Puls., Sep. or
Acon., Alum., Arn., Asar., Bry., Canth., Caust., Creos., Hep., Ign., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Par., Rhod., Sabin., Sil., Spong., Sulph-ac., Zinc.

— *proceeding from the ears.* Sep. or
Oleand.

Heat on the external ear. Alum., Sabad. or

Acon., Ang., Arn., Bry., Camph., Carbo-an., Caust., Chin., Creos., Kali, Merc., Nitr., Sil.

— *of the face.* Acon., Amm., Anac., Ang., Apis, Arn., Asaf., Asar., Aur., Bell., Bism., Bry., Cann., Cham., Cina, Cocc., Coff., Coloc., Creos., Croc., Cycl., Dig., Dros., Dulc., Euphorb., Ferr., Graph., Guaj., Hell., Hyos., Ign., Led., Lye., Mang., Merc., Mur-ac., Nitr-ac., Nux-m., Nux-v., Oleand., Phos., Phos-ac., Plat., Puls., Ran-bulb., Rhod., Rhus, Ruta, Sabad., Sabin., Samb., Sil., Spig., Staph., Stram., Sulph., Tar., Thuja, Valer., Vit., Zinc. or

Agar., Alum., Ambr., Amm-mur., Ant-c., Ant-tart., Arg., Ars., Bar., Bov., Calc., Camph., Canth., Chin., Clem., Con., Euphras., Hep., Ipec., Kali, Lach., Laur., Men., Merc-corr., Mosch., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr., Op., Petr., Plumb., Ran-scel., Scill., Seneg., Sep., Spong., Stann., Stront., Verat., Viol-od., Viol-tr.

— *proceeding from the face.* Acon. or

Alum.

— — — *the forehead.* Bell., Hep., Phos-ac., Rhus, Sep. or Cham., Euphras., Led., Phos., Sulph.

— *on the cheeks.* Acon., Ang., Ant-c., Aur., Bell., Bov., Bry., Calc., Caps., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Dulc., Euphorb., Ferr., Hep., Hyos., Ign., Kali, Led., Lye., Merc., Merc-corr., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Op., Phos., Plat., Rhus, Ruta, Sabad., Samb., Sep., Sil., Stann., Staph., Stram., Thuja, Valer. or

Agar., Alum., Arn., Ars., Asar., Cann., Canth., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Caust., Cina, Clem., Coff., Coloc., Croc., Dros., Hell., Iod., Ipec., Lach., Mang., Mosch., Mur-ac., Nitr., Oleand., Phos-ac., Plumb., Puls., Ran-bulb., Rhod., Spig., Sulph., Zinc.

— *one sided.* Acon., Arn., Bell., Cann., Cham., Dros., Ign., Mosch., Phos., Ran-bulb., Viol-tr. or

Bar., Bor., Canth., Chin., Coloc., Ipec., Nux-v., Phos-

ac., Plumb., Puls., Rheum, Stram., Sulph-ac., Thuja, Verat.

Heat on the uncovered cheek. Thuja or
Viol-tr.

— *on the pale cheek.* Mosch.

— *on the nose.* Ars., Bell., Cann., Canth., Carbo-an., Cina, Kali., Led., Nitr., Puls., Thuja or

Agar., Alum., Ant-c., Arn., Aur., Bar., Bov., Calad., Caps., Caust., Chin., Coff., Graph., Hell., Hep., Hyos., Iod., Magn-mur., Merc., Mezer., Mosch., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Petr., Phos-ac., Rhus, Ruta, Sarsap., Spig., Stann., Stront., Sulph., Verat.

— *in the nose.* Ars., Bell., Cina, Merc., Mezer., Puls. or

Amm-mur., Arn., Asar., Aur., Calad., Cann., Canth., Caust., Cham., Chin., Hyos., Mosch., Nux-v., Rhus, Sil., Sulph.

— *streaming from the nose.* Stront.

— *on the lips.* Arn., Ars., Bry., Merc., Mezer., Nux-v., Rhus, Staph. or

Ambr., Amm., Amm-mur., Apis, Asaf., Bell., Bor., Brom., Canth., Caps., Carbo-an., Caust., Chin., Cic., Cina, Clem., Creos., Hyos., Mur-ac., Natr-mur., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhod., Sabad., Sep., Spig., Sulph., Thuja, Verat.

— *on the upper lip.* Spig., Sulph. or

Ant-c., Ars., Bar., Bell., Brom., Cic., Creos., Graph., Kali, Merc., Mezer., Natr., Rhus, Sep., Staph., Thuja, Verat.

— *on the under lip.* Bry., Ign., Mezer., Puls., Sep., Thuja or
Asaf., Bell., Bor., Caust., Clem., Hep., Oleand., Phos-ac., Sabad.

— *on the under jaw.* Caust., Staph. or

Acon., Bov., Canth., Cham., Natr., Par., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Zinc.

Heat on the chin. Ars., Caust., Rhus, Sil. or

Agar., Anac., Ant-c., Apis, Bell., Bov., Clem., Creos., Euphras., Mang., Merc., Mezer., Plat., Sep., Spong., Sulph., Thuja., Verat., Zinc.

— *in the mouth.* Apis, Ars., Bor., Calc., Carbo-v., Cham., Merc., Mezer., Phos., Spig., Sulph., Verat. or

Acon., Amm., Asaf., Asar., Bell., Bov., Camph., Canth., Carbo-an., Colch., Creos., Cupr., Laur., Magn-mur., Merc-corr., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Petr., Plat., Plumb., Puls., Sabad., Sep., Sil., Spong., Stram., Stront., Zinc.

— *streaming from the mouth.* Stront.

— *on the palate.* Camph., Carbo-v., Dulc., Merc., Nux-m., Petr., Scill. or

Apis, Bell., Calc., Canth., Caps., Cham., Cocc., Euphorb., Ign., Lach., Magn., Merc-corr., Mezer., Nux-v., Par., Phos., Phos-ac., Ran-bulb., Seneg., Spig., Staph., Thuja.

— *in the throat.* Acon., Apis, Ars., Asaf., Bell., Camph., Canth., Carbo-v., Cham., Dulc., Euphorb., Lach., Merc., Merc-corr., Mezer., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Rhod., Rhus, Sabad., Secale, Verat. or

Alum., Amm., Arg., Arn., Aur., Bar., Bism., Bor., Bov., Brom., Calc., Cann., Caps., Carbo-an., Caust., Chel., Chin., Cocc., Colch., Con., Creos., Cupr., Dros., Graph., Guaj., Hep., Hyos., Ign., Iod., Laur., Lyc., Mang., Natr., Nux-m., Oleand., Par., Petr., Phos-ac., Plat., Ran-bulb., Ran-scel., Scill., Seneg., Sep., Spong., Stram., Sulph., Thuja.

— *on the tongue.* Acon., Apis, Ars., Bell., Caust., Coleh., Merc., Phos., Phos-ac., Plumb., Puls., Sabad., Seneg., Sulph. or

Arn., Asar., Bar., Bry., Canth., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Coff., Con., Hep., Hyos., Lach., Magn-mur., Mang., Merc-corr., Natr., Plat., Ran-scel., Rhod., Rhus, Stram., Thuja, Verat.

Heat in the teeth. Arn., Bar., Kali, Magn., Merc., Nux-v., Phos-ac. or

Caust., Chin., Graph., Merc-corr., Mezer., Natr-mur., Sil., Spong., Sulph., Zinc.

— *in the gums.* Bell., Cham., Lyc., Merc., Nux-v. or

Ars., Magn., Merc-corr., Mur-ac., Petr., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Stront.

— *in the stomach.* Acon., Apis, Ars., Bry., Calad., Camph., Canth., Carbo-an., Cic., Colch., Euphorb., Graph., Ign., Mang., Mezer., Nux-v., Phos., Plumb., Sabad., Sarsap., Secale, Sep., Sil., Sulph. or

Amm., Asaf., Bell., Bism., Calc., Cann., Caps., Carbo-v., Caust., Cham., Chel., Croc., Dig., Dulc., Fluor., Hell., Hyos., Iod., Lach., Laur., Lyc., Men., Merc., Mosch., Nitr., Nux-m., Op., Par., Phos-ac., Plat., Puls., Ran-bulb., Ruta, Seneg., Sulph-ac., Verat.

— *proceeding from the stomach.* Op.

— *on the epigastrium.* Apis, Ars., Bry., Caps., Carbo-v., Merc., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Phos., Secale, Sil., Verat. or

Acon., Ambr., Amm-mur., Ant-c., Arg., Bell., Calc., Cham., Cocc., Euphorb., Ferr., Lach., Mezer., Mosch., Plat., Ran-bulb., Ran-scel., Sep., Sulph., Thuja.

— *in the hepatic region.* Acon., Ars., Bry., Kali, Merc., Sabad., Secale, Stann. or

Amm., Amm-mur., Apis, Arn., Bell., Ign., Lach., Laur., Magn-mur., Phos., Phos-ac., Sep., Sulph., Thuja.

— *in the region of the spleen.* Ars., Asaf., Bry., Chin., Ign., Ran-bulb., Rhus, Sulph. or

Acon., Apis, Arn., Bell., Bor., Cann., Carbo-v., Chel., Graph., Merc., Nux-v., Plat., Puls., Secale, Seneg., Spig., Sulph-ac., Thuja.

— *in the region of the kidneys.* Bell., Canth., Hep., Lyc., Nux-v. or

Alum., Cann., Kali, Puls., Sep., Thuja.

Heat in the abdomen. Acon., Apis, Ars., Asaf., Bry., Camph., Canth., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Cic., Con., Colch., Coloc., Ipec., Lyc., Mezer., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Plat., Rhus, Sabad., Secale, Sep., Sil., Sulph., Verat. or

Alum., Amm., Bell., Bov., Caust., Cham., Cina, Cupr., Euphorb., Euphras., Lach., Laur., Men., Merc., Merc-corr., Par., Plumb., Puls., Ran-bulb., Ruta, Sabin., Sarsap., Spong., Stann., Thuja.

— *in upper part of abdomen.* Apis, Calad., Camph., Canth., Phos. or

Amm., Caust., Cham., Nux-v., Thuja.

— *in the lower part of the abdomen.* Apis, Ars., Bry., Calc., Camph., Lyc., Phos-ac., Sep., Stann. or

Bell., Caps., Coff., Nitr., Phos., Ran-bulb., Sabin., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Tar.

— *on the external abdomen.* Bry., Merc., Nux-v., Rhus, Sabad., Selen., Sulph. or

Ars., Bell., Canth., Carbo-v., Lach., Lyc., Magn-mur., Natr., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph-ac., Viola-tr.

— *proceeding from the umbilical region.* Rhus.

— *in the inguinal region.* Amm-mur., Ars., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Nux-v., Stront., Sulph. or

Alum., Aur., Canth., Graph., Kali, Mur-ac., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Spig., Thuja., Zinc.

— *in the perineum.* Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Cycl., Nux-v., Sulph. or

Ant-c., Ant-tart., Asaf., Lyc., Mur-ac., Plumb., Rhod., Sep., Sil., Spig., Tar.

— *in the anus.* Apis, Ars., Bry., Calc., Caps., Carbo-v., Caust., Graph., Kali, Nux-v., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Sulph. or

Acon., Alum., Amm-mur., Ant-c., Bar., Bov., Canth., Carbo-an., Chin., Cocc., Colch., Coloc., Con., Euphras., Ign., Iod., Ipec., Lach., Laur., Lyc., Magn-mur., Merc.,

Mur-ac., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Oleand., Petr., Phos-ac., Puls., Spig., Stann., Staph., Stront., Sulph-ac., Thuja, Verat., Zinc.

Heat in the rectum. Apis, Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Canth., Lyc., Men., Nux-v., Phos., Sabad., Sep., Sulph., Verat. or

Acon., Alum., Ambr., Ant-tart., Caps., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Caust., Chin., Con., Euphorb., Ferr., Ign., Kali, Laur., Magn-mur., Merc., Con., Mezer., Mur-ac., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Stront., Thuja.

— *in the urinary bladder.* Acon., Apis, Ars., Canth., Lyc., Nux-v., Sep., Sulph. or

Ant-c., Arn., Bell., Calc., Cann., Caust., Cham., Chin., Colch., Dule., Graph., Hyos., Ign., Lach., Merc., Mezer., Par., Petr., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rheum, Ruta, Sabin., Sarsap., Scill., Staph.

— *in the urethra.* Bry., Calc., Cann., Canth., Caust., Cham., Chin., Colch., Ipec., Lyc., Merc., Mezer., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Sep., Staph., Sulph., Thuja or

Acon., Alum., Ambr., Ant-c., Ant-tart., Apis, Arn., Ars., Bar., Bell., Chel., Clem., Coloc., Con., Cupr., Dule., Hep., Ign., Kali, Lach., Laur., Mar., Merc-corr., Mur-ac., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Par., Petr., Rheum, Rhus, Sabad., Sabin., Sarsap., Seneg., Sil., Spig., Sulph-ac., Verat., Zinc.

— *on the male genitals.* Arn., Ars., Kali, Lyc., Merc., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Sulph., Thuja or

Ambr., Ant-tart., Calc., Cann., Canth., Caps., Carbo-v., Caust., Con., Dule., Graph., Ign., Mezer., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Petr., Phos., Plat., Plumb., Sabin., Sep., Spong., Staph., Sulph-ac.

— *on the prepuce.* Cann., Merc., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Rhus, Sulph., Thuja or

Calad., Calc., Ign., Merc-corr., Mezer., Natr., Phos-ac., Sep.

- Heat on the glans.* Ars., Cann., Lyc., Merc., Mezer., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Rhus, Sep., Thuja or
 Ant-tart., Arn., Calc., Chin., Cupr., Led., Mang., Merc-corr., Sabin., Sarsap., Stann., Staph., Sulph., Viol-tr.
- *on the penis.* Arn., Ars., Cann., Canth., Caust., Clem., Lyc., Merc., Mezer., Nux-v., Phos., Sep., Sulph., Thuja or
 Ant-tart., Calc., Caps., Hep., Mosch., Mur-ac., Nitr-ac., Phos-ac., Plat., Plumb., Puls., Sabin., Spig., Spong., Staph.
- *on the scrotum.* Arn., Ars., Caps., Petr., Puls., Rhus, Staph., Sulph., Thuja or
 Chin., Clem., Cocc., Dule., Euphorb., Graph., Hep., Phos-ac., Plat., Plumb., Rhod., Sep., Sil., Spong., Viol-tr.
- *in the testicles.* Arn., Nux-v., Plat., Puls., Staph., Sulph. or
 Bar., Caps., Chin., Clem., Iod., Merc., Nitr-ac., Phos-ac., Sep., Spig., Spong., Sulph-ac., Tar., Thuja, Zinc.
- *in the spermatic cord.* Arn., Mang., Puls., Staph., Thuja or
 Ambr., Ant-c., Apis, Clem., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Spong., Sulph.
- *in the female genitals.* Apis, Calc., Carbo-v., Kali, Lyc., Merc., Nux-v., Puls., Sabin., Sep., Sulph., Thuja or
 Acon., Ambr., Amm., Ars., Asaf., Bell., Bry., Canth., Carbo-an., Caust., Cham., Con., Creos., Ferr., Hyos., Nitr-ac., Rhus, Staph.
- *in the vulva.* Bell., Calc., Canth., Lyc., Merc., Nux-v., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Thuja or
 Ambr., Amm., Apis, Ars., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Con., Creos., Fluor., Hyos., Kali, Mezer., Nitr-ac., Plat., Rhus, Secale, Staph., Sulph-ac., Zinc.
- *in the larynx and trachea.* Acon., Apis, Canth., Carbo-v., Cham., Nux-v., Phos., Rhus, Sabad., Seneg., Sep., Spong., Sulph. or

Amm-mur., Ant-c., Bell., Brom., Bry., Caust., Euphorb., Hep., Iod., Lach., Laur., Mang., Merc., Merc-corr., Mezer., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Par., Phos-ac., Puls., Stann., Verat., Zinc.

Heat on the throat. Ars., Bell., Bry., Caust., Cycl., Lach., Lyc., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sulph. or

Arn., Bar., Calc., Cham., Ferr., Graph., Ign., Mang., Merc., Mezer., Phos-ac., Seill., Staph., Stront., Tar., Thuja, Verat., Zinc.

— *on the neck.* Apis, Ars., Bar., Calc., Carbo-v., Caust., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Natr., Nux-v., Par., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Staph., Sulph. or

Amm., Arn., Asar., Bell., Bry., Caust., Chin., Colch., Cycl., Graph., Kali, Lach., Mezer., Plat., Rhod., Sil., Tar., Thuja, Zinc.

— *in the chest.* Acon., Apis, Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Canth., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Cic., Cocc., Coff., Led., Lyc., Mang., Merc., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Ranbulb., Rhus, Sabad., Sarsap., Seneg., Sep., Stann., Sulph., Zinc. or

Alum., Amm., Ant-tart., Asaf., Aur., Bism., Camph., Carbo-an., Caust., Colch., Creos., Cupr., Dig., Dulc., Euphorb., Graph., Iod., Kali, Lach., Magn-mur., Merc-corr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Op., Plat., Ruta, Sil., Spig., Spong., Sulph-ac., Thuja.

— *in the region of the heart.* Acon., Calc., Carbo-v., Op., Phos., Puls., Sep., Spig., Sulph. or

Arg., Arn., Ars., Bell., Brom., Bry., Cann., Canth., Caust., Cocc., Kali, Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Rhus, Verat.

— *on the chest.* Apis, Arn., Ars., Bell., Bism., Bry., Calc., Caust., Lyc., Mang., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Selen., Spig., Staph., Sulph. or

Ambr., Bar., Canth., Carbo-v., Chin., Cic., Dulc., Euphorb., Iod., Laur., Led., Merc., Merc-corr., Mezer.,



1.



2.



3.



4.

See page 75.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA AND CLINICAL MEDICINE.

"If our school ever gives up the strict inductive method of Hahnemann, we are lost, and deserve only to be mentioned as a caricature in the history of medicine."—CONSTANTINE HERING.

Vol. XIV.

APRIL, 1894.

No. 4.

EDITORIALS.

THE PLATE THAT APPEARS AS A FRONTISPIECE in this number was originally intended to illustrate the surgical case performed by Dr. Edmund Carleton, of New York, and described by him in the March number of this journal at page 75.

By an oversight of the printer, the number was made up and mailed to our subscribers without it. It is, therefore, reproduced here so that when the volume for the year is bound, it may ultimately find its proper place.

THE HABIT OF GENERALIZATION.—When a man eats a certain article of food that disagrees with him, he immediately denounces that article of food, and his first impulse is to assume that it is injurious to *all* people. He warns everybody against it. When he is relieved of some discomfort or some pathological condition by some "home remedy," some herb, or other therapeutic measure, he becomes accordingly a warm advocate of the means that brought about the cure, and assumes that every one else must be similarly benefited by taking it.

If a person have a certain taste in dress he expects every one else who possesses *good* taste to dress similarly, and is surprised if his taste be not adopted, but a different style chosen instead. Criticisms and even game-making will quickly suggest themselves to his mind, and his lips may be tempted to utter them on observing the departure from his own standard.

This process of reasoning is called generalization.

Let us examine the definition of the word in the dictionary. For this purpose we will consult the great Standard Dictionary of Funk & Wagnalls, just published, of which a review may be found in this number at page 122 :

" *Generalization*.—The process or act of generalizing ; the obtaining of a general conception, rule, or law from the consideration and analysis of individual or specific cases or instances ; formation of general principles or notions."

The definition here given represents what is really a natural, spontaneous, almost unconscious, and ever recurring operation of the mind, and therefore a habit.

This habit of generalizing arises out of the assumption that all people are built alike, and therefore must be affected in the same way by the same influences.

Generalizing leads a man to live like his neighbor, to imitate his personal habits, believing it must be good for himself also. Generalizing leads a man to take a quack medicine because his neighbor reports benefit from it. Generalizing leads him to believe the statements in advertisements of quack medicines, and so it is that large sales of these compounds are assured.

Generalizing creates the fabric of a pathology and a consequent scheme of treatment suitable for all people who have this pathological picture.

As just stated, it is a habit of the mind to generalize. It is common to all, with or without education, and so arises spontaneously in the mental organization of all, whenever the idea is suggested in any of the ways above enumerated. Thus it becomes a vice. It has for its companion the habit of assumption or of taking for granted that which we are inclined to believe, no matter whether we have or have not positive knowledge of the subject—in short, of *opinion*.

These two, generalization and opinion, lead us into lots of errors, divide us and our friends into parties or partisan cliques, and so erect around each individual a Chinese wall that shuts out all the world of fact and action, and keeps him a slave to his own conceptions. Here, then, we have one of the obstacles

to the progress of medicine that hampers its development, and creates the criticism with which scientific literature abounds upon the "backwardness of medicine."

It must not be inferred from the foregoing that generalization is an unmitigated evil. Far from it. On the contrary, generalization has brought about the most wonderful advancement in the natural and physical sciences.

The *educated* generalization of a great mind like that of Darwin has unfolded to mankind the famous doctrine of evolution which has been such an assistance to the human mind in getting a comprehensive view and orderly arrangement of the vast array of isolated facts which everywhere abound in nature.

The *educated* generalization of Sir Humphrey Davy led him to the discovery of the alkaline and earthy metals Potassium, Sodium, Calcium, and Magnesium. When at the close of the last century the mechanism of an oxide was made plain and its combination with acids to form salts was understood, the fine mind of Davy led him to argue that the alkalies and earths, by reason of their behavior with acids, must be oxides or bases, and that in each one of these lay hidden an unknown metal. He proceeded to find this out, and accordingly took advantage of the electrolytic power of the galvanic current. With this powerful agency he tore apart the combination and the metal stood revealed, and so the problem was solved.

Fraunhofer, speculating upon the black lines of the solar spectrum—first observed but not explained by the famous Dr. Wollaston—by the aid of an educated generalization resolved them into a series of absorption effects of the light from the body of the sun passing through an incandescent atmosphere charged with the vapors of individual metals, and so arose the science of solar and stellar chemistry, and also a new method of chemical analysis in the laboratory which has since been brought to bear upon the lower potencies of the homœopathic remedies.

This kind of educated generalization may be said to have had its beginnings with Sir Isaac Newton, and to have advanced down the centuries until it reached its height in the present century, into which it was ushered by the remarkable discoveries of Davy.

These astonishing and brilliant results of generalization have had the effect of establishing unquestioning confidence in generalization and its results, and to have fixed more firmly the habit of employing it.

Now, when there comes along a system of medicine which, though in itself a generalization as far as relates to the conception of it as a law of cure, yet nevertheless in its detail almost completely ignores the idea of generalization, and compels for its successful employment a mode of thought that is the diametric opposite of the common method of thinking, such a system finds a most formidable obstacle to its further progress. And here we have one of the causes of the opposition to our system of treatment by some minds and the total incapacity to understand it of some other minds; and the whole forms a combination that holds back our school from that progress which we ought to expect from its inherent truth, our experience of it, and the analogy of the progress of the other sciences.

Thus we have found one of the principal factors in the state of scepticism which makes the obstacle to the acceptance of the homœopathic doctrine.

Much more might be said upon this theme, but this editorial has already exceeded reasonable limits, and as enough has been given to stimulate the thought of the reader, we will close.

CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS—BISMUTH IN CHOLERA INFANTUM.

ADOLPH LIPPE, M. D.

A child, six months old, fed with scalded cream from the bottle, and extraordinarily fleshy, was taken sick with cholera infantum at M——, Pa. The resident (self-styled homœopathic) physician was sent for, who administered some “*odorate*” medicine, and in addition applied a spice plaster to the abdomen.

The child evidently growing worse, the spice plaster was changed to a mustard plaster, and the internal medicine made

still more "*odorate*." The child still growing worse, a *fly-blister* was resorted to, and the internally administered drug made still more "*odorate*." The tender mother, remonstrating against such *homœopathic* treatment, was told that he (the doctor) belonged to a much more liberal school than did the old friend of the mother. The poor child grew much worse under the bogus treatment, and the distracted mother brought it to the city. It was found continuously restless; crying all the time; diarrhœa, watery and very offensive, worse at night; continuous, unquenchable thirst for *cold* water; had taken no nourishment for some days; head hot (not the blistered abdomen); had passed no urine for a long time, and this discharge had gradually grown less in quantity. One dose of *Arsenicum*^{40m} was followed by a very quiet night, and the poor child was much better for forty-eight hours, when the diarrhœa returned, although less violently; the thirst had ceased entirely, but the appetite did not return; the child now began to vomit, *but only* the water it had taken, and this even in the smallest quantities, and at once; it cried more at night, though not violently, whining more from discomfort than from acute pain—probably nausea. The child rejected all nourishment, nothing would tempt it; the stools were thin and offensive, but not very frequent; it rolled its head at times, especially when crying. *Silicea* had caused no permanently good results. One dose of *Bismuth*^{2c} (Lehrmann), of which the curative effects have been confirmed—only water thrown up, while other substances entering the stomach are retained—changed the whole aspect of the case, and forty-eight hours after the administration of this single dose the child was convalescent; slept all night; the pale cheeks resumed their former color; it took its former accustomed nourishment, and required no further treatment. The case confirms positively all the well-known principles of Homœopathy, and shows the folly of the so-called *liberal* practice.—*Hahn. Monthly, Vol. IV, Sept., 1868.*

RENAL COLIC.

A. QUACKENBUSH, M. D., BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA

I wish to record my experience of the efficacy of homœopathic treatment, so I am going to write a short article on two cases of renal colic for publication.

I may be considered by some a crank on renal colic, but I heard so much about the inefficiency of Homœopathy in renal colic in college that when I meet a case I stick to the *low* potencies and "hewed to the line," as in all other diseases.

CASE 1.—I was called on Saturday, January 13th, about 7 P. M., to see a man suffering with intense pain. He was a strong, robust, massive man, about thirty-five years of age. When I went in he said: "I have my old colic back again. Now for God's sake and my sake do not give me Morphia, as I would rather suffer from pain." I said I shall not give you that.

He was lying on his back and grating his teeth. He could lie on the back by placing his arm across the back so as to get pressure, or lie on *something hard* for relief. He could not sit up, but could walk around, which relieves the pains, but sitting upright always aggravated the pains.

The pains ran down the legs, and with each paroxysm his legs would be flexed on the body because of cramps in the flexor muscles of the thigh and legs. The pains seemed to run from the lumbar region down the thighs.

When the paroxysms were absent he felt restless, and the whole body felt as if he had over-exerted himself.

I prescribed Rhus-t.^{lm} one dose and Placebo. In twenty minutes he was asleep, and was comfortable until the next afternoon about six o'clock. I was out when his wife called; but when I got to the office I saw an order on my slate, and started out with a bottle of Rhus-t.^{cm} in my pocket. I had anticipated what the trouble was. When I arrived the usual number of old women had gathered, and were looking as grave as possible. I walked in and found our patient in his former condition, and he

repeated his former request, that I should give no Morphia. I gave Rhus^{cm}, and in twenty-two minutes by the watch he was snoring soundly.

Now if this were a mere coincidence, how did it happen the same way twice in succession?

He had been for days in pain in former attacks, and treated scientifically with Morphia, etc., and would be nearly dead for days afterward.

In a day or two he went to work.

CASE 2.—Was called this morning to see a case. A Frenchman, who could scarcely speak a word of English. I found him walking around with his hand pressed into the left lumbar region, moaning and complaining. I looked him over the best I could, and could find out nothing but pain, and better from being continually on the move. I prescribed Rhus^{lm} with some relief. He then lay down on the bed, and when he would turn on the right side he said something rolled from the left to the right side in the abdomen, and the pains went from the left renal region across the abdomen. The pains coming on severely, and a choking with it, in which he loosened his collar, I gave Lachesis^{75m} with temporary relief. I had to leave for a short time, and when I came back his wife said he felt as if the abdomen was crushed in, and would not let any one come near or touch him, for fear they would hurt him. The pains now being very severe, I prescribed Arnica^{lm}, and the relief came on gradually but surely. The pains lasted for about three hours after (but he was comfortable), when they finally subsided. He had been in all about four and a half hours from the onset until it finally subsided.

The lesson we can draw from this to older men is not new; but I am writing this for younger men, who, like myself, have not had the experience in those cases of excruciating pain where the scientific (?) chappies prescribe Morphia, etc.; and if the patient dies the friends are consoled by knowing that their bereaved and departed friend has six feet of ground for peaceable possession, and that the best was done that could be done for the patient.

A lesson that may be noted in the first case is that if we prescribe the remedy called for we will get results. I have been unable to find that Rhus has been given in renal colic as far as I have searched the literature on the subject; but I saw it was needed and gave it. Some may say that two cases prove nothing—no more than one swallow makes a summer; but there are enough homœopaths that have had enough to make the earlier months of the warm season.

One thousand cases would prove nothing to some people, but to others one or two will be appreciated.

If this will be of any use to the beginner I shall deem myself well paid for the time expended in writing this article.

SELECTED EYE SYMPTOMS.

MAHLON PRESTON, M. D., NORRISTOWN, PA.

The following indications for the treatment of ulcers on the cornea were published in *THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN* in September, 1886 (Vol. VI, page 341). To them I have added several other symptoms of considerable value.

CORNEAL ULCERS.

Central. Ars., Cimicif., Euphra., Hepar, Merc., Nux-v., Sulph., (deep) Silic., Lac-felin.

In upper part. Crot-tig., Hepar (also serpiginous), Merc. (vascular), Rhus (vascular).

At margin. Hepar, Kali-b., Merc-iod., Thu. (pustule on edge of cornea, Rhus).

Lower margin. Hepar (vascular).

Lower part. Merc. (vascular superficial).

Outer side. Ars. (elevated edges).

Outer margin. (Sulph.)

Inner part. (Alumina.)

Ulcer vascular. Ars., Calc., Graph., Hepar, Merc., Rhus.

Superficial. Ars., Asaf., Canth., Con., Euphr., Merc-iod.,
Merc., Rhus, Sulph.

Deep. Hepar, Silicea, Sulph., Arg-n.

Sloughing. Hepar, Sil.

Elevated. Hepar.

Red. Hepar.

Circular. Hepar.

Smooth. Hepar.

Serpiginous. Hepar, Merc-iod.

With white base. Hepar.

Perforating. Sil., Podo.

Elevated edges. Ars.

Non-vascular. Sil.

Transparent with clear edges. Euphr.

(HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Vol. VI, page 341.)

Ulcers right to l. on cornea, pustules on cornea. Con-mac.

Pteregium on eye with network of vessels. Ars-met.

Drawing through the right eye, mistiness of sight. Paris-quad.
(Sympt. Codex).

Pain in the eye as if pulled into the head. Paris-quad. (*Guiding
Symptoms*).

*Eyes feel projecting with sensation as if a thread were drawn
tightly through the ball and backward into the middle of the
brain.* Paris-quad. (*Guiding Symptoms*).

*Some stitches through the middle of the eyes and some cloudiness
before it.* Paris-quad. (Allen).

From eyes to occiput. Agar., Ang., Cuprum, Natr-s., Ran-bulb.,
Bov., Brom., Carb-v., Calc-caust., Cic., Cinnab., Colch.,
Coccus., Graph., Lith-c., Lye., Iach., Phytolac., Sang.,
Spig., Tab., Thuja.

Ulcerated (eye) sharp pains through into head. Actea-rac.

Darting into left eye as of needles run into cornea, worse on closing. Actea-rac.

As if eyeball were pulled toward temple by a thread. Crotal-case.

From eye to head. Acon., Agar., Ars., Badiag., Baryt., Bell., Berb., Bovist., Brom., Carb-v., Calc., Caust., Cicut., Cinnabar., Colch., Coccus-c., Graph., Lith-c., Lach., Phytol., Sang., Spigel., Tabacum, Thuja.

From eye to occiput. Cicuta., Cimicifuga, Coccus, Colch., Comoclad, Tabacum, Thuja.

From eye to forehead. Acon., Agar., Badiag., Bell., Berb. Brom., Calc., Caust., Lycop., Sang-c.

From eye to temple. Acon., Badiag., Baryt-c., Brom., Cinnabar., Coccus-c., Lith-c.

From eye to vertex. Phytol-d. to top of head. Cimicifuga-r. (darting).

THE EDITORIAL IN THE FEBRUARY NUMBER.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12th, 1894.

MY DEAR DR. JAMES:—I was much interested in your editorial in this month's HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, in which you mention a cure of a patient under your care convalescing from an attack of "la grippe," in which Sulphur played an important part.

Sulphur is one of the most precious remedies in our materia medica, and of the first importance in clearing up obscure symptoms after the more immediate ones have been, to all intents and purposes, cured by the specifically indicated drug, besides clearing up the *débris* left in the wake of acute illnesses in the shape of latent psora. But the point I want to direct special attention to, and which your article called to mind, is the fact that there is another drug which holds a position quite as important as Sulphur in similar cases, and which must often be compared with it in order to obtain good results in the treat-

ment thereof. I allude to Hydrastis-canad. Both Sulphur and Hydrastis have "sinking, faint feeling at pit of stomach." But a marked distinction between the two drugs consists in the fact that the latter as an accompaniment has marked palpitation of the heart. Sulphur, also, has hunger in these cases with a desire on the part of the patient to eat something to fill up the "weak, gone spot," while the Hydrastis patient has no desire to eat, no hunger, no craving for food, and if food is forced upon him the empty, gone, faint feeling is made much worse thereby.

There is another drug which must be referred to just here, viz., Lycopodium, which has an important symptom very similar to Sulphur, viz., the least portion of food causes a sense of "satiety and fullness," and hence, unless great care is taken on the part of the prescriber, the former drug may be prescribed in place of the latter, simply on the strength of this one characteristic, the result being a failure to cure. Another hint may be timely just at this point with regard to Hydrastis, a drug, by the way, which needs more careful study on the part of our brethren than it has, I fear, received. As measles is quite prevalent just now in our city, this drug will be found of the first importance in those cases which, after the skin clears off, and all other symptoms peculiar to the disease have seemingly disappeared, the child, nevertheless, does not regain its wonted health, but becomes greatly emaciated, with marked prostration and ill humor. Here Hydrastis must be studied, as it will often prove the curative remedy.

This drug is a great antipsoric, and in scrofulosis in children should never be lost sight of.

Another thought. A patient in such a condition as you describe should not be plied with stimulants. They are in no condition to digest or assimilate food. And hence they retard recovery. The simillimum first, is my motto. Then, when reaction takes place, follow with small doses of nourishment at regular intervals.

Sincerely yours in the cause of Homœopathy,

C. CARLETON SMITH.

GLEANINGS.

F. H. LUTZE, M. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Ovary, right, sensitive to touch and pressure. Apis.

Vaginismus, from excessive coitus. Arnica.

Ovaralgia worse on slight motion, yet cannot lie still, though motion increases the pain; constant moaning, shooting from left to right. Bry.

Hæmorrhage profuse and painless, bright red, worse from motion produced by excitement. Calc-c.

Pregnancy during, heart-burn on going to bed at night. Conium.

— aching pains every night after going to bed, better from getting up and moving about. Conium.

Labor, after colicky bearing-down pain, each accompanied with a gush of blood which causes relief. Cyclam.

Hæmorrhage active, with nausea, like the stream from a pump; with every pulsation of the heart there is a peculiar gush; blood does not easily coagulate and is bright red. Ipecac.

Menses with intermittent flow; profuse, clotted, with severe headache before and during the menses; often with nausea and vomiting. Kreos.

Neuralgia, uterine, grinding pains in uterus or rectum cause her to scream; suffers several days before discharge, improves but gets worse again. Nux-v.

Hæmorrhage from recent frights. Opi.

Milk in breasts instead of menses. Phos., Rhus (Merc.).

— — — after the menses. Cyclam.

Pregnancy, pain in right groin preventing motion in latter months of pregnancy. Podoph.

Menorrhagia better from exercise of walking. Sabina.

Confinement after anus prolapsed. Ruta.

Dysuria from reflex bladder trouble from uterine irritation, prolapse or flexion, distress at neck of bladder, burning pain, sleeplessness. Senecio.

Pregnancy, and in children, excessive straining to stool, stool covered with mucus; discharge bloody, slow, and difficult even of soft stool; stool hard, like sheep's dung; sleeplessness; insufficient stool. *Sepia*.

Menses every two to three months with repeated paroxysms of icy coldness of whole body. *Silicæa*.

Pregnancy, during, cannot drink water for the sight of it causes nausea and vomiting. *Bryonia*.

CORYZA.

Air, sensitive even to warm air of room. *Rumex*.

— worse only from cold, damp air out of doors. *Kali-bi.*, *Phos.*, *Dulc*.

— seems to penetrate into the skull and brain, causing a cold sensation there. *Cimicifuga*.

Dry stuffed feeling in nose, yet a constant discharge, excoriating nostrils and upper lip; worse left nostril. *Arum-tri.* (*Nitric-acid*).

Coryza, discharge excoriates upper lip. *Cepa*.

— worse P. M.; better A. M. *Sticta*.

— — — *alæ* and *columnæ nasi*. *Merc-v*.

Stuffed feeling at root of nose, coryza dry at night, fluent by day; worse three A. M.; worse left nostril. *Nux-v*.

LARYNX.

Inflammation of larynx, with violent palpitation of heart, so as to cause suffocation. *Guajacum*.

Laryngismus stridulus. *Chlorinæ aqua* 3^x for relief.

— — if glands are swollen. *Calc-iod*.

Croup, rattling breathing, as if next cough would bring up large quantities of mucus; but cough is dry, hard; no fever; cool, sweaty skin. *Bromium*.

COUGH.

Cough after a short nap. *Aral-rac*.

— during day, none at night after lying down. *Rumex*, *Thuja*.

— — — loose, dry at night. *Euphras*.

— — — — dry, with stitches in the right side, with severe

hoarseness every evening at five P. M., so that the voice could scarce be heard. *Chelidon*.

Cough from least current of air, as even of any one passing by. *Calc-c*.

— — want of breath. *Aurum*.

— spasmodic, excited by tickling in the pharynx and roof of mouth. *Lactuca-vir*.

— when spoken to. *Ars*.

— with bursting pain in occiput, loss of taste and smell, and redness of tip of nose, soreness through lower part of abdomen, holds abdomen with hand on coughing, cutting pain in right side of throat which aches afterward. *Calc-c*.

— worse after eating; worse trying to suppress it. *Acon*. (*Ignat.*), *Marum*.

— with stitches under left false ribs, stitches there also from breathing, worse lying on the painless side. *Acon*.

— a long attack mornings, dry, ends by raising a little white mucus, coughs habitually at six A. M. *Alumina*.

— lasts all day, sensation of choking or suffocation, cannot bear bed-covers near his mouth for fear of choking, worse in a warm room; face gets deathly pale; cannot move, must sit perfectly still; chokes in sleep, which wakens him; worse lying on left side. *Amm-c*.

— with coldness between scapula and shoulders. *Amm-m*.

— child grasps throat with each cough. *Anti-tart.*, *Cepa*, *Acon*.

— every effort to, starts the tears; expectoration of a soft brick-shade, quite tough, falls in jelly-like lumps; better lying on painful side; worse on back. *Bry*.

— better after breakfast; worse lying on right side (more from right lung); suffocating and choking at five A. M., as if from dryness of larynx. *Kali-c*.

— worse talking, laughing, walking, and deep inspiration, with painful roughness and constriction. *Mang-acet*.

— in winter, returns every winter. *Psor*.

— with early morning diarrhoea (*Sulph.*); cross and irritable (*Cham.*); peevish; worse from hurried, deep inspiration, speaking, and pressure on trachea. *Rumex*.

Cough dry and hard, constant desire to clear the throat ; seems filled up, but cannot raise anything ; oppression through chest ; nausea from stomach during and after. Sepia.

— principally at night, with retching ; comes in rapid concussions till breath is exhausted ; then gagging and vomiting of mucus ; worse before twelve at night ; croup-like. Sepia.

— constant when child is laid down. Sepia.

— drinking cold water always brings on a severe cough ; patient is quiet with the cough. Squilla.

— on deep inspiration, with cutting pain in left chest ; great dyspnœa. Sulph.

— till completely exhausted, and then a cold perspiration on forehead. Verat-alb.

Whooping-cough, with much sneezing, watering of eyes and nose ; child rubs eyes with hand. Squilla.

— — child stiffens out, muscles become rigid, and a clucking sound as the child comes out of the paroxysm. Cina.

— — in the beginning of the attack the coughs follow so closely, almost run into one another. Coral-rub.

— — from excessive secretion of mucus in trachea ; from loud speaking ; the slightest movement toward laughing after eating, with retching and vomiting of what has been eaten ; *only in the daytime*. Dulcamara.

RESPIRATION.

Dyspnœa on falling asleep. Amm-c., Anti-tart., Arum-tri., Badiaga, Bry., Cadm-s., Carb-an., Carb-v., Grindel-robust., Graph., Laches., Nux-m., Op., Ranunc-bulb., Grindelia-sqarros.

— due to chronic aortitis. Oxal-ac., Spigel.

— gasping for breath immediately on sitting up. Laurocer.
Expiration difficult. Chlorine.

Inspiration — . China, Ferr., Nux-vom., Phos., Sambucus-nig.

Asthma. Camph., China, Natr-sulph., Sepia, Silphium-lac.

— from moving arms with force or from stooping. Amm-m.

— worse in cold weather. Apis.

— alternating with rash on chest. Caladium.

Asthma. Fear of going to sleep on account of losing his breath, which awakens him. Grindel-robust.

— awakens with attacks of, greenish purulent expectoration and loose evacuations immediately after rising. Natr-sulph.

— with suffocative attacks, they sleep into them. Sambuc-nig.

— spasmodic, with high-pitched voice. Stram.

Respiratory troubles, in, wants doors and windows open. Sulph.

Breathing slow and difficult, chest feels constricted. Laches.

Dyspnœa, sits up at night and opens window for fresh air. Plumb.

Puffing noise with breathing, in labor or after loss of fluids. China.

Breathing anxious, difficult, is obliged to get up and open window, better from fresh air, but immediately on lying down, the sensations return, as if ants were running through whole body; anxious, difficult breathing. Cann-ind.

Dyspnœa, it seems as if he cannot survive for want of air, has to be fanned to be kept alive. Apis.

Air, warm, cannot endure, must have doors and windows open. Amyl-nitros.

Air, fresh, desire for, or to be fanned. Apis, Cannab-ind., Carb-v., China, Cistus, Plumb., Puls., Sulph.

CHEST AND HEART.

Beating, patient thinks the heart would stop beating, if he dared to move. Digit.

Move, patient thinks he must move in order to keep the heart from ceasing to beat. Gels.

Ball, sensation of a round ball, going to and fro under the ribs. Cupr.

Hydropericardium, from rheumatic pericarditis. Stictapulm.

Oppression of chest, panting respiration and palpitation, trembling and thumping of heart, as from fright, constant desire for fresh air, heart suddenly ceases to beat and feels as if squeezed or compressed. Tarent.

Oppression of chest, chilliness, thirstlessness. Puls.

Heart seems to be suddenly pulled up and then let go again, when going to sleep, which startles her. Magnes-carb.

Palpitation, not painful, after quick or violent motion. Phos. Silicea, Spigel.

—after every motion. Phos.

—from slightest motion. Spigel.

— — moving arms. Digit.

— with heat rising from pit of stomach upward, from bodily exertion. Ferr.

— from raising arms. Digit., Ledum., Nux-m., Nux-v., Plumb., Puls., Ranunc-bulb., Viola-tri.

Pain shooting from lower left chest to left shoulder. Sang.

Sensation under mid-sternum, like a lump of hot lead as big as two fists. Nux-vom.

Pneumonia, —after— lungs seem full of smoke; they smell pine smoke as if wood was burning. Baryta-c.^{cm}.

— — lungs seem full of smoke as of paper burning. Coffea.

Chest; rash on alternating with asthma. Caladium.

Breathe, cannot, or move on account of pain in the lungs. Bry.

From mammary region a drawing pain through to back, right or left side; the pain may shift from one side to the other after the remedy, but do not change the remedy. Crot-tig.

Heat rising from pit of stomach up to chest; anxiety in chest after exercise. Ferr-met.

Stitches tearing in left breast and left short ribs not better by breathing alternating with toothache. Kali-c.

Dryness in chest; cannot talk on account of it; with red face and heat all over body. Kali-c.

Congestion to head and chest and arms, with cold feet; is obliged to move them constantly. Lil-tig.

Lungs, pain in worse from pressure in inter-costal spaces. Phos.

Pain in chest worse from use of arms. Rhus-t.

Constricted, chest feels; breathing slow and difficult. Lachesis.

Heart, irritable; increase of beats on rising, palpitation and fluttering on rapid motion or going up-stairs, with sharp pains. Bry.

Heart, when going to sleep, heart seems to be suddenly pulled up and then lets go again, which startles her. Magn-c.

CHEST, MAMMÆ, AND NIPPLES.

Putting child to breast causes toothache. China.

— — — — — discharges from the uterus. Silicea.

— — — — — sharp pain to back. Crot-tig.

— — — — — cramps in back or abdomen. Puls., Cham.

— — — — — causes pain in the other, which the child does not nurse. Borax.

Suppuration threatened. Sulph.

— to assist. Hep., Merc., Silicea.

Nursing, after; child habitually cries for water and always throws it up. Arnica.

Nipples painful, with bluish blisters and sticky discharge. Graph.

NECK, BACK, SACRUM, ETC.

Beating and fullness in sides of neck, feels as if all the blood left the heart and went to the head. Cimicif.

Cold in small spots on back and epigastrium; remedies having similar symptoms. Asar., Cinchon., Glon., Hæmatox, Lachnanthes, Paris, Rhus-t., Spigel, Vespa.

Cracking in head. Bell., Carlsbad., Kalm., Digit., Sep.

— — cervical vertebræ on moving head. Aloe 8 A. M., Calc-c., Coccul., Natr-c., Niccol., Oleum-an., Puls., Stan., Nitric-acid, Nux-v., Thuja, Sulph., Petrol.

Crushing, gnawing pains, violent at base of brain or in upper spine as if a dog were gnawing there; drawing back of the neck and spasms of back; mental irritability, gloom, and delirium, sadness; congestion of blood to head. Natrum-sulph.

Pain in back, aching intensely and burning along whole spine, patient cannot sit at all. Kobalt., Puls., Sepia, Zinc.

— — — better from walking. Puls., Rhus, Sep., Zinc.

— from left scapula, through left side, to infra-mammary region. Laurocer.

— in back better from lying on back. Ruta.

Spine, injuries to. Arnica, Rhus-t., Calc-c., Hyperic., Nitr-ac.
Sacrum extremely tender. Lobel.

Torticollis. Phos. to be followed by Natr-mur., also, Asafœt.,
Bell., Calc., Iod., Merc., Mezer., Silicea.

— old neglected cases. Sulph.

— congenital. Brucea, Pinus-sylvest.

Coccygodynia; from fall or blow. Arn., Ham.

— — strain during labor. Rhus-tox.

— — gout or rheumatism. Acon., Bry., Colchic., Amm-m.,
Manaca, Acid-salycil, Lithium-carb., Rhus-t., Cimicifug., Caul-
ophyl.

— neuralgic. Acon., Bell., Cann-ind., Zinc-valer.

— pains worse after sleep. Lachesis.

— after confinement; burning and smarting, painful uneasiness
better from standing, worse from slightest motion or pressure.
Tarentula.

— after confinement, at and during first appearance of menses.
Cicuta.

Coccyx, periodic aching in. Fluor-ac., Rhus, Ruta, Silicea.

— pain in. Bell., Caust., Caulophyl, Cimicifug., Rhus-tox.,
Ruta, Thuja, (Cannabis-s., Canthar., Cicuta, Fluor-ac., Graph.,
Kali-carb., Kreos., Lachesis, Magn., Merc., Mur-ac., Paris,
Petrol., Phos., Phos-ac., Plat., Silicea, Zinc., etc.)

— burning when touched. Carb-an.

— pressive sore pain in lower spine and coccyx. Carb-v.

— dull drawing bruised pain. Caust.

— tearing, jerking. Cicuta.

— — — better from motion. Rhus-t.

Coccyx, painful uneasiness and stiffness when sitting.
Petrol.

— and small of back worse from sitting. Petrol.

— — sacrum, numbness in, when sitting. Plat.

— — back bruised pain. Ruta.

— painful as after a long carriage ride, stinging and painful
to pressure. Silicea.

— and lumbar region, violent bruised pain in, especially worse
stooping or rising from a seat. Sulph.

Coccyx and sacrum, painful drawing also in thighs, while sitting; after long sitting, prevents standing erect. Thuja.

— gnawing in. Kali-carb.

Nape of neck, pain in, on going to bed, ceases on rising A. M. Alumina.

Coccyx, pain in, when sitting or lying. Amm-m.

— heavy weight and dragging in. Antimon-tart.

Backache with nausea. Colocynth.

— — — and scanty urine. Kali-bichro.

Pain from spine to head and shoulders, with contraction of dorsal muscles. Gels.

Injuries to spine; profuse perspiration breaks out on hands and feet. Nitric-acid.

Sacrum to pubes, pain all the way from. Sabina.

Shoulder-blade, pain under left. Sepia (Bell., Chenopod.), Cimicif., China, Ars., Gels., Ailanth.

Neck, muscles of, rigid; head drawn firmly back; from use of tobacco; convulsions. Lycopod.

UPPER EXTREMITIES.

Axilla, boils in. Lycopodium.

— glands enlarged. Bell.

Gurgling in shoulder-joint, or sensation as of something alive, especially at midnight. Berb.

Hands feel twice the size in severe diseases when patient wakes up; he cannot use them. Arnanea-diadem.

Pain on inner side of left arm from elbow to hand; begins at 3 A. M. and is worse in forenoon. Thuja.

Perspiration offensive in arm-pit. Hep., Dulc., Nitr-ac., Rhodod., Selen., Sepia, Thuja, Tellur.

— salty, so much as to leave a white salty deposit on outer coat in axillary region. Natr-mur. (high).

Washing hands, continually. Syphilin.

Axilla, boils in, scurfy, itching, moist herpetic eruption; pus continues to discharge from boils; they are no sooner healed than fresh ones appear. Lycopod.

Limbs cold and heavy; hands and feet cold; thirstless. Gels.

Hands chap, are sore, and bleed from working in water ; averse to cold and open air. Calc-c.

Knees, face, and limbs cold ; knees cold in bed. Carb-veg.

Fingers, the use of scissors leaves deep marks on fingers. Bovist.

LOWER EXTREMITIES.

Bones of lower limbs inflamed. Merc-v., Phos., Puls., Ruta, Sil., Staph.

Broken ; sensation as if bones are broken in middle of thigh on sitting down. Illicium-anisat.

Contraction and stiffness in hollow of knees, and dribbling of urine. Staph.

Cracking in knee-joints. Ars., Caps., Nitric-ac., Sepia.

Nates feel cold, objective and subjective. Agar-musc.^{99m}.

Elongated feeling of right leg at night on lying down. Carbo-an.

— — — left leg, and the leg is actually two inches longer, as a result of rheumatism and old-school treatment, probably due to calcareous deposits between the joints. Thuja cured.

Heel affected. Caust., Graph., Ignat., Natr-c., Puls., Sabina, Sepia.

Sole of foot affected. Cupr., Mur-ac., Phos-ac., Puls., Sulph., Tart-emet.

Lies with knees to chin. Laurocer.

Lift, cannot, one foot without the other. Veratr-vir.

Itching, ball of right great toe, when taking boot off at night. Natr-sulph.

Nails, like sticking in heel. Puls.

Perspiration of feet, profuse, corrosive, and stinking, destroying stocking and shoes. Secale.

Shortening feeling of left leg in walking. Cinnabar.

— — of right leg on rising. Caust.

Sharp, shooting pains in a broken leg from heels to hips ; leg is jerked upward. Phytolacca.

On going down-hill, knees weak. Bell.

Limb, right, seems shorter. Ambr.

— left — —. Caust.

Soles of feet feel as if cushioned when walking. *Apis*.

Varicose veins in left leg below the knee, with excruciating pains; the slightest touch causes agony; worse where they are swollen in knots, they look as if they would rupture or ulcerate; unable to put feet to the ground; walking is impossible without great pain. *Fluor-ac*.

Limbs cold and heavy, hands and feet cold; thirstless. *Gels*.

— aching; useless; pain in left groin; falls fainting at menses. *Magn-c*.

Tibia, bluish nodes on; bones are sensitive to touch. *Mang-acet*.

Run forward, inclination to, if he tried to walk. *Mang-acet*.

Heel, pain in, like tacks or nails sticking in it. *Puls*.

Sciatica. Pain in hip and thigh intolerable when standing, as if thigh would break; better when putting feet upon a chair; worse when straightening out the limb. *Valeriana*.

— neuralgic or rheumatic pain from gluteal muscles or hip to knee, calf of leg or ankle; better after walking. *Phos-ac*.

— right or left limb; worse from slightest motion, yet can't lie still, though motion increases the pain; constant moaning; heaviness; better lying on affected side. *Bry*.

— from ankle to hip, must move constantly; better walking or shifting feet; worse nights; very sensitive to touch as if nerve were uncovered. *Bell*.

— left hip and thigh; inner side and right thigh; worse four p. m.; left knee, calf, foot, very violent; tearing, shooting, boring; worse from heat; pressure, flexing leg on abdomen; worse from coughing, sneezing, and pressing at stool; constipation; better at night, and keeping perfectly quiet; sensation of contraction, shortening, tearing, drawing, cramping in right calf and inner side of left thigh; all worse in daytime; better at night. *Colocynth*.

— left hip and thigh, groin and foot; worse at night; burning pains, anguish; better from heat. *Ars*.

— crampy pain; heavy weight; loss of voluntary motion; worse from motion and walking, at night. *Gels*.

Sciatica tearing from hip to feet and left big toe. *Kalmia*.

— left leg and hip; crampy, tearing, or bruised pain, drawing from left hypochondria down through abdomen into testes; worse in evening, lying down, especially on left side and painful side; worse in motion, sitting on hard chair; worse from motion; sharp, lancinating pains; worse nights, awakened by the pains, has to turn on right side before he can rise. *Kali-carb*.

— tearing in right thigh and knee; awakens at night, worse nights, lying on affected side, and back; cannot remain in bed. *Kali-iod*.

— left side, pain as from a hot iron, worse after sleep, rising and sitting up, much better lying quietly in bed. *Lachesis*.

— left side, from great trochanter to calf, worse A. M. walking and bending leg, better sitting, lying, standing, or pressure. *Kali-bichro*.

— tearing in hip and knee-joint worse nights with pulsating pains, sore to touch, worse in warm bed. *Merc-viv*.

— involuntary limping, pains most in knee, worse from over-exertion and at night; dull aching, worse rising after sitting, cold damp weather, or sweating; continued motion, better from rubbing and heat, if warmed by exercise; tearing pains, numbness, formication, paroxysmal, better from warmth or sweating, better from continued motion. *Rhus-tox*.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC CLUB OF DENVER, COL.

The annual meeting of this Club was held on Monday evening, January 22d, at their rooms in the Brown Palace Hotel, President Kinley in the chair. There was an unusually large attendance.

The members of the Club have done a large amount of charitable work during the time since the Club was organized, and the reports read for last year show that they are doing a large amount of work of this kind.

Dr. W. A. Burr reported for the Deaconess' Home and Hospital Committee.

Dr. J. P. Willard made the report for the Haymarket Mission Dispensary.

Dr. J. Wylie Anderson reported that the inmates of the Denver Orphans' Home were all in good health, and that there had been no deaths among the inmates during the year. He also stated that since the Homœopathic School took charge there have been no cases of ringworm among the children, although before that time this had been a great bane to the directors.

The Ladies' Relief Home report was presented by Dr. Shannon.

The report from the W. C. T. U. Day and Night Nursery was presented by Dr. Alexander.

The Secretary's report showed that twenty-five meetings had been held during the year, twenty-three regular and two special ones. There were nineteen papers read before the members at the various meetings, and the papers were both interesting and instructive and the discussions were general.

President Kinley then presented his address, consisting of a *résumé* of the work done, and giving some very practical suggestions in the way of new work to be undertaken by the members during 1894.

The election was then proceeded with, and the following officers were chosen: President, Dr. J. Wylie Anderson; Vice-President, Dr. C. W. Enos; Secretary, Dr. S. F. Shannon; Treasurer, Dr. S. S. Smythe, Censors, Drs. S. S. Kehr, J. B. Kinley, E. H. King; Delegate to the American Institute of Homœopathy, Dr. W. A. Burr.

THREE CASES OF INTERMITTENT FEVER AND HOW THEY WERE TREATED.

C. M. BOGER, M. D., PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

CASE I.

September 17th, 1892,—Was called to see Mr. O. M. B., æt. fifty-nine. Two years ago patient moved here from the Wabash region of Indiana, where he suffered for sixteen years with attacks of ague. His present condition is as follows:

Very much emaciated, unable to leave house. Frequent undigested stools, provoked by eating and motion; continual

ringing in ears ; has abused Quinine for many years ; chill every other day, beginning in occiput and spreading down spine, with no thirst ; chill is followed by internal heat with thirst, but as soon as he drinks the external heat sets in, which is intense and causes him to sleep profoundly ; during this sleep he desires to be uncovered ; time of chill irregular ; bitter taste in morning ; nasal catarrh, with much purulent mucus from nose ; desire to go to fire during chill, but gets no relief therefrom ; sweat absent, or sometimes night-sweats ; for this condition he received Chin.²⁰⁰, three powders, then Sac-lac., and up to several weeks ago the chill had not returned in one year and one month. That looks like a cure. Whether the patient was afflicted with chronic cinchonism or ague, I have not made up my mind.

CASE II.

Mr. L. B., æt. sixty-six, attacked February 22d, 1893, with congestive headache, beginning with throbbing in the tonsils and occiput, less severe in other parts of head ; with the headache there is a sense of hardness of the eyeballs and misty vision ; also stiffness of the muscles of the neck, and dry mouth and lips. For this he received Bell.^{3x}, which gradually removed all the above symptoms, so that on February 27th he was able to come to the office, but reports the following state of affairs now, which is the return of an old complaint : Chill every other day at 11 A. M. ; during chill has pulsation over whole body ; this is followed by an internal heat and then a clammy skin, but no sweat. *Nat-mur.*²⁰⁰ and Sac-lac. removed these remaining symptoms, since which he has been well.

CASE III.

October 15th, 1892.—Mr. F. P., æt. about forty : Chill sometimes at 11 A. M., at others at 2 P. M., commingled with heat ; located mostly in the back, not relieved by any form of heat ; during chill aching in calves of legs and back ; heat in afternoon with burning in soles and eyes ; absence of thirst in all stages. R_y.—Sul.²⁰⁰, three doses, then Sac-lac., cured this case, there being no return in over a year.

A NUX CASE. "MODEL CURE."

G. J. WAGGONER, M. D., LARNED, KANSAS.

On Friday evening, January 13th, 1894, was called to see Mrs. Ida D., æt. twenty, in puerperal month. For several days had pain in stomach and bowels, and most of all, in rectum and anus, with "piles," and constant urging to stool with little or no result, rectum protruding with sense of light closure. Had taken freely of Wright's vegetable (?) pills, which aggravated all the symptoms without moving bowels. Felt cross, vindictive, malicious. Gave a dose of Nux.^{lm}, dry on tongue, and powder of Sac-alb. of which to take a dose once in two hours till relieved. Wanted to know what good that little sugar was going to do in a case like hers? Was told to wait and see; that she would be all right in the morning. Report next morning was that all the trouble ceased in a few minutes after taking first dose; slept well all night, and had natural easy stool in the morning.

The family are now willing to take "sugar," or anything else instead of "medicine."

BOOK NOTICES.

A STANDARD DICTIONARY of the English Language upon original plans designed to give in complete and accurate statement, in the light of the most recent advances in knowledge, and in the readiest form for popular use the meaning, orthography, pronunciation, and etymology of all the words and the idiomatic phrases in the speech and literature of the English-speaking peoples. Prepared by more than two hundred specialists and other scholars under the supervision of Isaac K. Funk, D. D., Editor-in-Chief; Francis A. March, LL. D., L. H. D., Consulting Editor; Daniel S. Gregory, D. D., Managing Editor. Associate Editors: Arthur E. Bostwick, Ph. D.; John Denison Champlin, M. A.; Rossiter Johnson, Ph. D., LL. D. Volume I. New York: Funk

& Wagnalls Company, London and Toronto, 1893. Printed in the United States. Price, half Russia, per volume, \$7.50 ; per set, \$15.00.

In THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN for October, 1891, appeared an advance notice of the publishing of this great dictionary. The first volume has at last appeared and is now before the Editor.

It is a superb work of over 1,000 pages, embracing the letters A to L inclusive. The pages measure twelve inches by nine, and are arranged with three columns to the page. They are furnished with the Denison patent thumb index, by which one is enabled to turn at once to any letter of the alphabet. As an indication of the magnitude of the work it may be stated that it is now nearly four years since it was begun. There have been engaged in its production two hundred and forty-seven office editors and specialists, also nearly five hundred readers for quotations. Besides, some hundreds of other men and women have rendered effective service in various ways in the defining of words or classes of words. As an indication of a determination to make the Dictionary as complete and authoritative as possible there have already been expended in its preparation nearly five hundred thousand dollars, and by the time the remaining volume is completed this sum will be increased by several hundred thousand. The final cost will be not much less than one million dollars before a single complete copy is ready for the market.

It contains more terms than any dictionary before the public.

The full number of words and terms in the several dictionaries for the entire alphabet is as follows: *Johnson*, 45,000; *Stormonth*, 50,000; *Worcester*, 105,000; *Webster* (International), 125,000; *Century* (six volumes, complete), 225,000; *STANDARD*, nearly 300,000.

If a word has two or more meanings, the most common meaning has been given first. That is, preference has been given to the "order of usage" over the historical order. The aim has been to remove everything that stands between the vocabulary word and the meaning most generally sought after by the average reader, and, in this way, to enable him to get the information desired with ease and certainty. The obsolescent and obsolete meanings and the etymology are given last.

The Scientific Alphabet, prepared and promulgated by the American Philological Association, and adopted by the American Spelling Reform Association, has been used in giving the pronunciation of words. The powers of the letters are similar to those used in the orthography of the United States Board on Geographic Names and the Royal Geographical Society of England, and in the pronunciation of the great Historical Dictionary of the Philological Society of England (Dr. Murray's). Almost all the prominent linguistic scholars of the two countries are members of one or more of the philological bodies above mentioned, the American and the English. The Scientific Alphabet is a very valuable aid to exact pronunciation. This branch of the work has been under the editorial charge of Professor Francis A. March, of Lafayette College, who is recognized in Europe and America as one of the most eminent of living philologists.

Disputed spellings and pronunciations have been referred, under the direction of Professor March, to an Advisory Committee of fifty philologists in American, English, Canadian, Australian, and East Indian universities, and representative professional writers and speakers of English. By a simple system, the forms preferred by each member of the Committee, and those preferred by the leading dictionaries are given in the Appendix to the Dictionary. The preference of this committee is advisory to Dr. March; it is not mandatory.

This great work is not a revision of an old dictionary, but really a new work, intended to take its place as the leading dictionary in the United States; and so complete is its character, and so carefully has the work been done that it is most certain to become, wherever the English language is spoken or studied, one of the few standards to which philologists will turn. Of course, there are many who will somewhat object to what is known as the American style of spelling, but no such objection can be raised against *this* dictionary, because disputed spellings and pronunciations have been referred, as already stated, to an advisory committee of fifty philologists in American, English, Canadian, Australian, and East Indian universities, and representative professional writers and speakers of English. The differences of pronunciation are shown in the appendix of the book, and further, any disputed spellings and pronunciations will be found given by each member of that committee. Many words specially relating to chemistry will be found in a changed form, the nature of which may be gathered from the word sulphur, which is spelt sulfur, a style adopted also for all of its derivatives, as sulfate, sulfide, sulfuric, etc. The final "e" is dropped in such words as sulphide, sulphite, etc. These changes have been adopted principally at the desire of the chemistry section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Such forms as center and centre are bracketed, and other simple devices are used to suggest a new spelling or to show how the old has been departed from; for the work has not been prepared for American use only, but is designed to be equally useful and acceptable wherever English is spoken.

A point of great importance is the grouping of derived words around their primitives. This was a feature introduced by the Century, but it has been immensely enlarged upon in the Standard, and a great many compound words that needed only the briefest definition have been brought under the chief word from which they were derived and defined by a single phrase suited to each case. This plan saves space and time. Take the word "box," and after the definition of the way in which it is employed in different senses, there is half a column given to the phrases in which it is the leading compound. These phrases are printed in broad-faced type, and practically exhaust the compounds which the word "box" enters into. This is convenient for the one who consults the dictionary, and it saves important space which is needed for the new words which science and various industries are constantly adding to the language. This comprehensiveness of definition, in which a great number of the phrase words and technical terms were explained, gave the Century one of its most distinctive merits, and the makers of the Standard

have been quick to utilize it in their own work. It is of immense service to the student to have the stem word and its compounds with other words grouped where they can be read immediately, and hundreds of times in the Standard long lists of scientific terms are brought together under the heading of the root which enters uniformly into all their compounds. In developing this new feature in the grouping of words the Standard has reached a higher degree of perfection than seemed to be possible, and it has often gone far beyond the Century in its grouping of phrases around the central word under definition.

The Dictionary is amply illustrated; for not only does the text abound with excellent cuts, but there are numerous whole-page plates, with drawings and reproductions of almost every typical thing or class of objects. A special meed of praise is due to the high-class colored plates, than which nothing could be finer; they are the best illustrations of the kind we have yet seen, and they reflect the greatest credit on all concerned in their production.

The enterprising firm who have created this magnificent work deserve the highest praise, their names circulated wherever the English language is spoken, and their Dictionary to be purchased by every literary and educated person in the civilized world.

We would suggest to them that they should devise a dictionary holder capable of accommodating both volumes, and of a style to match their magnificent book.

ESSENTIALS OF HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA ; being a Quiz Compend upon the Principles of Homœopathy, Homœopathic Pharmacy, and Homœopathic Materia Medica, arranged and compiled especially for the use of students of medicine, by W. A. Dewey, M. D., late Professor of Materia Medica in Hahnemann Hospital, College of San Francisco, etc. Philadelphia: Boericke & Tafel, 1894. Price, \$1.50 net.

This little volume is, as stated in the preface, designed especially for students in homœopathic colleges as an aid to the study of homœopathic materia medica.

It is arranged in the form of question and answer, and the different remedies are divided into groups; those derived from the Vegetable Kingdom; those derived from the Animal Kingdom; those derived from the Mineral Kingdom, and the Nosodes. The first chapter gives the principles of Homœopathy, the best views on the value of symptoms, provings, aggravations, ameliorations, and the chronic miasms. These questions are all treated on a soundly homœopathic basis, and therefore the book is a safe one to put into the hands of the beginner. The second chapter treats of the Homœopathic Pharmacy, while the succeeding chapters are devoted to the individual remedies according to the groupings already given. Nothing but the essen-

tials of the remedies is given. The author is the same who in conjunction with Dr. Bœricke edited the third edition of the Twelve Tissue Remedies of Schüssler which was reviewed by the present writer in this journal for May, 1893, page 300.

As Dr. Dewey had shown his comprehension of Homœopathy in the editing of *The Tissue Remedies*, it will readily be believed that in the work now on review he has contributed an acceptable addition to homœopathic literature.

THE PHYSICIAN'S WIFE; and The Things that Pertain to Her Life. By Ellen M. Firebaugh. With portrait of author and 44 photo-engravings of original sketches. In one crown octavo volume of 200 pages. Extra cloth, \$1.25 net. Special limited edition, first 500 copies, numbered, and printed in photo-gravure ink on extra-fine enamelled paper; bound in half-leather and vellum cloth, \$3.00 net. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co., Publishers, 1914 and 1916 Cherry Street.

This charming and clever work, inscribed to Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett by the author, was written first to be read at a society meeting. It so pleased the society that its publication was decided upon—and later reached the size it now comes to us. It is well written, full of pleasing incidents, illustrated with 44 photo-engravings, and ends with a beautiful legend. What annoyances a physicians wife has to endure will be appreciated by those who have tried this life, and our non-professional friends will understand what a doctor's life is, and how many trials, worriments, and even persecutions he has to endure, many of which are not mentioned. An hour will not be wasted spent with this little volume.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PANORAMA OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Published by Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, Springfield, Ohio. Showing pictures of the grand buildings, of glittering domes, of massive arches, of noble statuary, of jetting fountains, of beautiful interior exhibits, of Venetian gondolas, gliding over the deep lagoons, of pavilions, of foreign villages, of cafés, of the wooded island and many other attractions of the Dream City and the Midway Plaisance. We have received three parts of this interesting publication. Those who went to the Fair will feel again the pleasure they did there, and those who did not will find herein a source of interest and education. Price and information may be obtained by applying to the publishers. Each part contains 55 photographic views.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. Architects' and Builders' Edition.

Published monthly by Munn & Co., 361 Broadway, New

York. Subscription price, \$2.50 per year. Single copies 25 cents.

The March number of this elegant periodical is issued and is very interesting with colored plates of fine houses and cottages, with full plans and copious descriptions. Many readers of *THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN* have from time to time incidentally mentioned in their correspondence with the editor of this journal that they are "building."

To all such we cordially recommend the publication under notice as a ready means of finding an architectural device that shall relieve their homes of the plainness and sameness that has been characteristic of dwellings in the past.

The Architects' and Builders' edition does not confine itself exclusively to great buildings as one might expect, but deals with cottages of all classes, even the humblest, making a specialty of teaching all who contemplate building unpretentious homes how to make them pleasing to the eye.

LONGEVITY ; with a list of persons known to have lived one hundred years or over. A reprint from *Virginia Medical Monthly*, February, 1894. By Archer E. Atkinson, M. D., of Baltimore, Md., late Professor Practice of Medicine, ex-member of the Maryland Academy of Sciences; ex-member of Medico-Chirurgical Society of Maryland, and member of the Baltimore Microscopic Society; Late Resident Physician at Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

This is a curiosity in its way. The paper contains the names of more than 250 persons who have reached the one hundredth year of and many who have lived far beyond that period. It should be read by medical men and by students of Natural History and of Biology and by statisticians. To be had of the writer. Price, 25 cents a copy.

AN ANATOMIST'S ANOMALY BLANK, designed for the use of dissectors in recording any noteworthy anomaly that may be found, is a praiseworthy device of Dr. A. Hewson, of Philadelphia. P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Publishers, Booksellers, and Importers, Medical and Scientific Books, 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

The sheet has proper spaces for the student's name, the principal normal physical characteristics of the subject, and for anomalies of each of the principal organs or classes of tissues, in proper order and sequence. The proper recording of the anatomic peculiarities occurring in the thousands of dissections made in the country would eventually result in interesting and valuable scientific lessons.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

ANNUAL RE-UNION OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 8TH, 1894.—The Alumni Association of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, requests the pleasure of the company of the Alumni of the College, at its Annual Re-union and Banquet, on Tuesday, May 8th, 1894.

The Business Meeting will convene at 4.30 P. M. in Alumni Hall, Hahnemann Medical College, Broad Street above Race, Philadelphia, and the Banquet will be held at 10 P. M. at "The Stratford," corner of Broad and Walnut Streets.

The Trustees and Faculty of the College extend a cordial invitation to all the members of the Alumni and their friends to attend the Forty-sixth Annual Commencement, to be held on the same evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, Philadelphia.

Banquet cards can be secured from any officer of the Association at \$3.50 each. The cards being limited to two hundred, the Committee cannot guarantee to furnish any applied for after May 7th, 1894. If you can make arrangements to be present at the Banquet, notify the Secretary and he will secure a place for you. W. W. VAN BAUN, M. D., Secretary, 419 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREDERICK STEARNS & Co., of Detroit, Mich., have issued an ornamental blotter in colors. The colors are produced by the same process as was their calendar noticed in the February issue of this journal at page 64. They will be furnished free to any physician who makes application.

DR. MILLIE J. CHAPMAN desires to announce the removal of her office from 916 Penn Avenue to 804 Penn Avenue. Hours, 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M. Residence, No. 5824 Rural Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. Hours, 6 to 8 P. M.

JOHN M. SCUDDER M. D., editor of *The Eclectic Medical Journal*, died on February 17th, 1894. Hereafter the medical publishing business, established by him will be conducted, as during the past three years, by his sons, but under the new firm name of John M. Scudder's Sons.

The Eclectic Medical Journal, established in 1833, will be edited by John K. Scudder, M. D. A complete line of Eclectic Medical Books, our specialty, always on hand. All communications in reference to *The Eclectic Medical Journal*, either subscriptions or advertisements, and all orders for books should be addressed, and remittances made payable to John M. Scudder's Sons, No. 228 West Court Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE NORTH INDIANA AND SOUTHERN MICHIGAN HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION will hold its sixth semi-annual meeting in the Century Club Room, 115 Main Street, Elkhart, Indiana, Thursday, May 3d, 1894. For further information, address Dr. H. A. Mumaw, Secretary, Elkhart, Indiana.

Mur-ac., Natr., Oleand., Phos-ac., Plat., Seneg., Sep., Stann., Stront., Tar., Verat.

Heat in the mammary glands. Acon., Apis, Ars., Bell., Bry., Cann., Carbo-an., Merc., Phos., Puls., Sil., Sulph. or

Arn., Bar., Calc., Carbo-v., Cham., Clem., Cocc., Con., Graph., Hep., Laur., Lyc., Nitr-ac., Rhus, Sep.

— *in the axilla.* Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Kali, Natr-mur., Rhus, Spig. or

Caust., Clem., Laur., Lyc., Nitr-ac., Phos., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Zinc.

— *on the shoulder-blades.* Acon., Ars., Bar., Calc., Caust., Chel., Merc., Natr., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuja or

Alum., Asaf., Bell., Carbo-v., Chin., Kali, Lyc., Mezer., Mur-ac., Sabin., Spig., Stann., Staph., Tar., Verat.

— *in the back.* Acon., Apis, Arn., Ars., Bar., Bell., Bry., Cann., Canth., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Caust., Dulc., Ign., Kali, Lyc., Mang., Men., Merc., Natr., Nux-v., Par., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Spig., Stann., Sulph., Thuja, Verat. or

Alum., Ang., Ant-tart., Asaf., Bism., Calc., Chel., Chin., Cocc., Coff., Con., Lach., Magn-mur., Mezer., Mur-ac., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Plat., Ruta, Selen., Seneg., Staph., Zinc.

— *in the loins [Kreutze].* Acon., Apis, Ars., Bor., Bry., Carbo-an., Caust., Ign., Kali, Lyc., Merc., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuja or

Arg., Arn., Asar., Bar., Calc., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Creos., Magn-mur., Mur-ac., Natr-mur., Ruta, Sabin., Stann., Staph., Tar., Verat.

— *on the coccyx.* Ars., Carbo-v., Caust., Merc., Phos., Phos-ac., Rhus, Sulph. or

Agar., Alum., Arn., Bor., Calc., Carbo-an., Chin., Colch.,

Graph., Hep., Ign., Laur., Led., Mur-ac., Plat., Spig., Staph., Zinc.

Heat of the upper extremities. Bry., Carbo-v., Caust., Graph., Kali, Mur-ac., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Sep., Stann., Staph., Sulph., Zinc. or

Acon., Agar., Alum., Amm., Ant-c., Apis, Bov., Calc., Carbo-an., Cocc., Cupr., Cycl., Dig., Iach., Led., Lyc., Magn-mur., Merc., Mezer., Natr., Nitr-ac., Petr., Plat., Ran-bulb., Rhod., Ruta, Sil., Spig., Spong., Tar.

— *on the shoulders.* Acon., Bry., Carbo-v., Kali, Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep. or

Amm-mur., Bell., Lyc., Magn., Men., Merc., Nux-v., Par., Phos-ac., Plumb., Spong., Stront., Sulph.

— *on the shoulder joints.* Ign., Rhus, Staph., Sulph. or

Bry., Calc., Carbo-v., Ferr., Graph., Kali, Natr., Puls., Sep., Stront., Thuja, Zinc.

— *on the upper arm.* Agar., Ars., Asaf., Bar., Bry., Cocc., Ferr., Ign., Sep. or

Acon., Alum., Amm., Arg., Bell., Carbo-v., Colch., Coloc., Dig., Dulc., Graph., Kali, Magn., Mezer., Mur-ac., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Oleand., Phos., Phos-ac., Valer., Zinc.

— *on the elbows.* Caust., Kali, Plat., Rhus, Sep., Stann., Sulph. or

Alum., Arg., Asaf., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Graph., Merc., Natr., Nitr., Phos., Phos-ac., Stront., Thuja.

— *on the forearm.* Bry., Calc., Caust., Graph., Led., Lyc., Merc., Rhus, Staph., Sulph. or

Agar., Amm., Amm-mur., Arn., Asaf., Euphorb., Mur-ac., Oleand., Phos-ac., Ran-seel., Tar., Thuja, Zinc.

— *on the wrist.* Bry., Caust., Kali, Rhus, Sabin., Sep., Stront., Sulph. or

Apis, Arg., Bov., Calc., Carbo-v., Graph., Led., Natr., Ruta, Sil., Thuja.

Heat on the hands. Acon., Amm., Anac., Apis, Bry., Calc., Carbo-v., Cocc., Cycl., Ferr., Hell., Ign., Lach., Laur., Led., Lye., Natr., Nitr-ac., Nux-m., Nux-v., Op., Petr., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rheum, Rhod., Rhus, Sabad., Scill., Secale, Sep., Spig., Stann., Staph., Stront., Sulph., Tar. or

Agar., Alum., Ant-tart., Ars., Asar., Bell., Bor., Camph., Cann., Canth., Caps., Carbo-an., Cham., Cina, Creos., Croc., Dulc., Graph., Guaj., Hep., Kali, Magn., Merc., Mosch., Mur-ac., Natr-mur., Plat., Sabin., Sarsap., Sil., Spong., Verat., Zinc.

— *of one hand.* Dig., Puls. or
Mosch.

— *proceeding from the hands.* Lach., Led., Phos.

— *of back of hands.* Natr., Rhus, Sep., Sulph. or
Ang., Apis, Calc., Croc., Cycl., Nux-v., Samb., Thuja.

— *on the palm of the hands.* Acon., Anac., Apis, Asar., Bry., Ipec., Lach., Lye., Mur-ac., Nux-v., Petr., Phos., Ran-bulb., Samb., Selen., Sep., Spig., Stann., Sulph. or

Amm-mur., Bor., Canth., Chel., Chin., Coff., Creos., Dulc., Graph., Laur., Magn., Merc., Mezer., Nat., Nat-mur., Puls., Ran-scel., Rheum, Rhus.

— *on the fingers.* Agar., Amm-mur., Caust., Kali, Lye., Magn., Mar., Mosch., Oleand., Puls., Rhus, Sil., Spig., Sulph., Thuja or

Alum., Amm., Apis, Asaf., Asar., Bor., Calc., Cina, Coloc., Con., Croc., Dig., Graph., Lach., Laur., Merc., Mezer., Mur-ac., Natr., Nitr-ac., Par., Petr., Phos., Phos-ac., Plat., Ran-bulb., Ran-scel., Sabad., Secale, Sep., Staph., Sulph-ac., Tar., Verat.

— *on the ends of the fingers.* Amm-mur., Croc., Mar., Oleand., Sabad., Sil., Thuja or

Ant-tart., Apis, Canth., Laur., Nitr-ac., Phos., Secale, Spig., Staph., Sulph.

Heat of the lower extremities. Ars., Bor., Bry., Calc., Kali, Lach.,
Led., Lyc., Phos-ac., Sil., Staph. or

Alum., Bar., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Caust., Chin., Cina,
Coloc., Laur., Magn., Magn-mur., Mang., Merc., Mezer.,
Natr., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Oleand., Phos., Plat., Puls., Rhus,
Ruta, Sep., Spig., Stann., Sulph., Thuja, Zinc.

— *on the hips.* Carbo-v., Caust., Lyc., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.,
Valer. or

Arn., Bell., Chel., Cic., Euphorb., Hell., Kali, Mezer.,
Puls., Ruta, Thuja, Zinc.

— *in the hip-joint.* Bell., Bry., Calc., Caust., Chel., Kali, Lyc.,
Merc., Natr., Nux-v., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Stann., Stront.,
Sulph. or

Ang., Ant-c., Arg., Arn., Chin., Cocc., Coloc., Creos.,
Dulc., Euphorb., Ferr., Hell., Ign., Led., Natr-mur., Nitr-
ac., Phos-ac., Puls., Sil., Thuja, Verat.

— *on the buttocks.* Graph., Lyc., Phos., Phos-ac., Rhus,
Staph., Sulph. or

Caust., Kali, Merc., Mezer., Sep., Thuja, Zinc.

— *on the thighs.* Carbo-v., Caust., Chin., Merc., Mezer., Nux-
v., Rhus, Sep., Spig., Thuja or

Arn., Asaf., Bor., Bov., Carbo-an., Cocc., Colch., Dros.,
Dulc., Euphorb., Graph., Guaj., Laur., Lyc., Men., Merc-
corr., Mur-ac., Oleand., Phos., Phos-ac., Plumb., Rhod.,
Ruta, Sabin., Staph., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Viol-tr., Zinc.

— *in the knees.* Ars., Asaf., Bar., Bry., Carbo-v., Caust., Chin.,
Ign., Lyc., Merc., Nux-v., Petr., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sep.,
Stann., Staph., Stront., Sulph., Tar. or

Anac., Ant-tart., Apis, Arg., Brom., Calc., Cann., Cina,
Dros., Iod., Kali, Led., Men., Mur-ac., Natr., Natr-mur.,
Nitr., Nitr-ac., Oleand., Phos-ac., Plat., Sabad., Spig.,
Sulph-ac., Thuja, Verat., Zinc.

— *on the legs.* Acon., Asaf., Bry., Kali, Lyc., Magn., Phos-
ac., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Tar. or

Agar., Anac., Ang., Ant-c., Arg., Ars., Bor., Calc., Cann., Caust., Chel., Chin., Coff., Cycl., Dig., Graph., Guai., Hyos., Ign., Lach., Men., Merc., Mezer., Natr., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Ran-scel., Sabad., Spig., Stann., Stront., Verat., Zinc.

Heat on the shins. Cycl., Merc., Mezer., Phos., Puls., Rhus or

Agar., Ang., Asaf., Ars., Bell., Calc., Kali, Lach., Nux-v., Sep., Tar., Thuja, Zinc.

— *on the calves of the legs.* Ars., Bry., Lyc., Nux-v., Rhus, Sep., Stann., Staph., Sulph. or

Alum., Asaf., Calc., Graph., Ign., Natr., Nitr-ac., Puls., Sil., Spig., Tar., Thuja, Verat., Zinc.

— *in the ankle.* Ang., Caust., Euphorb., Kali, Lyc., Merc., Rhus, Sep., Sulph. or

Apis, Bry., Calc., Creos., Mezer., Natr., Natr-mur., Petr., Phos., Ruta, Sil., Spig., Stront., Tar., Verat.

— *on the feet.* Acon., Apis, Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Caust., Cocc., Graph., Ign., Kali, Lach., Led., Lyc., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rheum, Ruta, Scill., Secale, Sep., Sil., Spig., Stann., Staph., Sulph. or

Agar., Alum., Amm., Anac., Arg., Bov., Camph., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Cham., Cina, Dule., Hep., Sam., Magn-mur., Merc., Mezer., Mur-ac., Natr., Nitr-ac., Petr., Rhus, Sarsap., Spong., Stram., Stront., Tar., Zinc.

— *proceeding from the feet.* Lach. or
Led.

— *on the heels.* Caust., Ign., Natr., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Stann., Sulph., Thuja or

Arn., Cycl., Graph., Hell., Led., Nitr., Rheum, Sabin., Sil., Spong., Stront., Sulph-ac., Verat., Viol-tr., Zinc.

— *on the back of the feet.* Bry., Caust., Chin., Ign., Puls., Rhus, Tar. or

Ant-tart., Asaf., Calc., Camph., Canth., Hep., Lyc., Mur-ac., Natr., Nux-v., Spig., Stram., Sulph., Thuja.

Heat on the soles of the feet. Ambr., Amm-mur., Anac., Ars. Calc., Canth., Caust., Cupr., Lach., Led., Lyc., Mur-ac., Natr., Nux-v., Petr., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Sil., Stann., Sulph., Tar. or

Alum., Asar., Bell., Bry., Carbo-v., Cham., Chel., Creos., Graph., Hep., Magn-mur., Mang., Merc., Oleand., Rhus, Ruta, Sabad., Samb., Scill., Sep., Staph., Stront., Verb., Viol-tr., Zinc.

— *on the toes.* Agar., Alum., Ant-c., Arn., Asaf., Bor., Carbo-v., Caust., Cycl., Kali, Nux-v., Phos-ac., Puls., Ranseel., Staph., Sulph., Tar., Thuja, Zinc. or

Amm., Apis, Calad., Calc., Carbo-an., Con., Creos., Dulc., Graph., Lach., Lyc., Magn-mur., Merc., Mezer., Mosch., Mur-ac., Natr., Nitr-ac., Oleand., Par., Phos., Plat., Rhus, Ruta, Sabin., Sep., Sil., Viol-tr.

— *of the ends of the toes.* Kali, Mur-ac., Sep., Thuja or

Amm-mur., Ant-tart., Arn., Chin., Oleand., Puls., Sil., Zinc.

CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH AGGRAVATE.

Time—morning. Bism., Bor., Kali, Nux-v., Petr., Sabad., Sep., Sulph. or

Amm-mur., Apis, Arn., Bry., Calc., Cham., Chin., Coff., Cycl., Euphorb., Hep., Ign., Ipec., Laur., Lyc., Magn., Mezer., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Staph., Thuja.

— *forenoon.* Arg., Kali, Magn., Nux-m., Sil., Verat., Zinc. or

Amm., Amm-mur., Ant-c., Bry., Calc., Cann., Cham., Ign., Natr., Phos., Rhus, Sabad., Sarsap., Sep., Stram., Valer.

— *afternoon.* Ang., Asaf., Bry., Canth., Chin., Kali, Natr-mur., Phos., Ruta, Scill., Sep., Sil., Stann., Sulph. or

Agar., Alum., Ambr., Amm-mur., Anac., Ant-tart., Asar., Bell., Bov., Calad., Calc., Coff., Colch., Con., Dros., Ferr., Hep., Ign., Iod., Ipec., Laur., Magn., Magn-mur.,

Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Par., Phos-ac., Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Sabin., Samb., Staph., Sulph-ac., Zinc.

Time in the evening. Acon., Alum., Ambr., Amm., Anac., Ang., Ant-tart., Apis, Arn., Ars., Asar., Bell., Bor., Calc., Carbo-v., Caust., Cham., Chel., Coff., Ferr., Graph., Guaj., Hell., Hep., Hyos., Ipec., Lach., Laur., Led., Lyc., Magn., Magn-mur., Mar., Men., Mosch., Nitr., Petr., Phos., Phos-ac., Plumb., Puls., Ran-scel., Rhod., Rhus, Sarsap., Scill., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Thuja, Valer., Verat., Vit. or

Agar., Ant-c., Bry., Calad., Carbo-an., Chin., Cina, Cycl., Dros. (Ign.), Iod., Kali, Merc., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Par., Plat., Ran-bulb, Ruta, Samb., Selen., Spig., Spong., Staph., Stram., Stront., Zinc.

— *night.* Ant-c., Ars., Bar., Bell., Bry., Cann., Canth., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Caust., Cham., Cina, Clem., Cocc., Coff., Colch., Dros., Graph., Hep., Lach., Magn., Merc., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Petr., Phos., Plumb., Puls., Ran-scel., Rhus, Sabad., Scill., Sil., Spig., Staph., Stront., Sulph., Tar., Viola-tr., Zinc. or

Acon., Agar., Alum., Amm., Amm-mur., Anac., Ang., Apis, Arn., Calc., Camph., Chin., Con., Dulc., Ign., Kali, Laur., Led., Lyc., Magn-mur., Natr-mur., Nux-m., Phos-ac., Ran-bulb., Rheum, Rhod., Sabin., Secale, Sep., Spong., Thuja, Verat.

— *before midnight.* Bry., Calad., Laur., Magn-mur., Puls. or Alum., Amm-mur., Ant-c., Cham., Lyc., Sabad., Sep., Verat.

— *after midnight.* Merc., Petr., Phos., Ran-scel., Rhod., Sabad., Samb., Staph. or

Ang., Ars., Bry., Calc., Chin., Coff., Creos., Ign., Kali, Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Spong., Sulph., Thuja.

— *evening from four o'clock on.* Anac., Stann. or Lyc.

Time, evening only, from six to eight. Caust.

— *only in the daytime.* Ant-tart., Sep.

— *returning at the same hour.* Sabad., Sil., Stann.

— *in short, repeated attacks.* Ambr., Amm-mur., Arn., Bar., Calc., Cocc., Cupr., Euphras., Hell., Hep., Ign., Lyc., Mar., Nux-v., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Stann., Sulph., Thuja, Verat. or

Amm., Ant-tart., Asar., Aur., Bell., Bor., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Creos., Dig., Hyos., Iod., Ipec., Kali, Lach., Laur., Led., Oleand., Petr., Phos-ac., Ruta, Sulph-ac., Vit., Zinc.

— *slow of access and slowly disappearing.* Plat. or Chin., Stann., Stront.

— *suddenly appearing and disappearing.* Thuja.

CONDITIONS OF AGGRAVATION.

Heat—after anger. Cham., Sep. or Acon., Nux-v., Petr., Staph.

While at work. Nux-v., Oleand. or Sil.

After rising from bed. Bism.

After coition. Calc., Kali, Lach., Nux-v., Sep.

In bed. Acon., Asar., Calc., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Chel., Coff., Hell., Hep., Kali, Magn-mur., Merc., Mezer., Mosch., Petr., Puls., Rhus, Samb., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Viol-tr., Vit. or Amm-mur., Ant-c., Apis, Arn., Bor., Bry., Caust., Cham., Graph., Led., Lyc., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Scill., Spong., Thuja.

By motion. Ant-c., Ant-tart., Ars., Bell., Camph., Fluor., Nux-v., Stann. or

Amm-mur., Bry., Chin., Led., Merc., Oleand., Phos., Samb., Scill., Sep., Spig., Staph., Stram., Valer.

After motion. Amm-mur., Sep., Spong., Stann., Sulph-ac. or
Amm., Ars., Canth., Caust., Nit-ac., Petr., Phos., Rhus,
Spig.

After drinking beer. Bell., Verb. or
Rhus, Sulph.

From stooping. Kali, Merc-corr. or
Bry., Sep.

From uncovering. Acon., Hep., Sil.

While vomiting. Arn. or
Ant-c., Ars., Cham., Lach., Nux-v., Stram., Verat.

On awaking from sleep. Bor., Ferr., Mosch., Phos., Samb.,
Sulph., Tar. or
Anac., Arn., Ars., Bell., Calad., Calc., Caust., Cina, Cocc.,
Con., Creos., Hep., Ipec., Lyc., Magn., Magn-mur., Merc.,
Nit-ac., Petr., Phos-ac., Puls., Ran-scel., Selen., Sep., Sil.,
Stront., Thuja.

Before eating. Fluor., Phos., Sabin.

While eating. Valer. or
Amm., Cham., Magn-mur., Nux-v., Sil., Spig., Sulph-ac.

After eating. Ang., Asaf., Calc., Cycl., Nit-ac., Phos., Viol-tr.
or
Acon., Alum., Bry., Caust., Cham., Con., Dig., Graph.,
Lach., Lyc., Magn., Magn-mur., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Par.,
Petr., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Zinc.

After eating meat. Magn., Merc.

While riding in a carriage. Graph. or
Selen., Sep.

After breakfast. Cham., Laur., Magn-mur., Phos., Plumb.,
Sarsap.

While walking in the open air. Nux-v., Sep. or
Amm., Amm-mur., Arg., Bell., Bor., Cham., Chin., Hep.,
Phos-ac., Rhus, Spig., Staph., Tar.

After walking in the open air. Petr., Ran-scel., Rhus, Sep. or
Ars., Caust., Men., Sabin.

From noise. Bry., Caust., Coff., Sep.

From work with hands. Oleand. or
Merc., Natr-mur.

From coughing. Arn., Ars., Lyc. or
Ambr., Amm., Ant-tart., Bell., Carbo-v., Hep., Hyos.,
Iod., Ipec., Led., Magn-mur., Natr., Nitr., Nux-v., Phos.,
Puls., Sabad., Scill., Sulph.

From drinking coffee. Canth., Cham., Rhus.

In the climacteric. Calc., Sulph-ac.

From exertion of the brain. Nux-v., Oleand., Sep. or
Ambr., Bell., Sil.

From reading, vide exertion of brain.

While lying down, vide in bed.

Before the catamenia. Merc. or
Apis, Calc., Cham., Con., Cupr., Kali, Lyc., Puls.

During the catamenia. Hyos., Nux-v. or
Amm., Bell., Calc., Cham., Ferr., Ign., Lyc., Magn-mur.,
Phos., Puls., Sep., Sulph.

From suppressed catamenia. Acon., Puls. or
Con., Hell., Lyc., Sil., Sulph.

In sleep. Calad., Dulc., Petr., Puls., Rheum, Samb., Viol-tr.
or

Acon., Anac., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cham., Con., Ign., Lach.,
Led., Merc., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Ran-bulb., Rhus, Sep.,
Sil., Stram., Sulph.

— — *at noon, after eating.* Selen. or
Anac., Phos., Puls., Staph., Sulph.

With the pains, generally. Acon., Rhus or

Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Carbo-v., Hell., Ign., Puls., Sil.,
Staph., Sulph.

With coryza. Lach., Lyc., Spig. or

Acon., Anac., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Camph., Cham.,
Cina, Hep., Merc., Merc-corr., Mosch., Nux-v., Puls.,
Rhus, Sabad., Seneg.

While sitting. Graph., Phos., Sep. or

Alum., Anac., Calc., Lyc., Mang., Rhus, Valer.

In the sunshine. Ant-c. or

Natr., Puls., Sep.

While speaking. Ars., Sep. or

Mar., Nux-v., Oleand., Scill., Selen.

While standing. Mang., Arg., Con., Puls., Rhus.

In a room. Amm-mur., Ang., Ipec., Lyc., Puls., Ran-scel. or

Apis, Caust., Croc., Fluor., Mang-mur., Nitr., Nitr-ac.,
Phos., Rhod., Rhus, Valer.

Before stool. Calc., Cupr., Magn., Merc., Phos., Verat.

While at stool. Ars., Cham., Puls., Rhus, Sulph.

After stool. Ars., Caust., Nux-v., Rhus, Selen.

From smoking tobacco. Sep. or

Cic., Ign.

After drinking water. Canth., Ign., Rhus, Sep.

— — *wine.* Carbo-v. or

Ars., Fluor., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Sil.

After washing. Amm. or

Calc., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.

While teething (of children). Ars. or

Acon., Cham.

From being covered. Cham. or

Acon., Calc., Chin., Ferr., Ign., Led., Lyc., Mur-ac.,
Nux-v., Plat., Puls., Rhus, Staph., Verat.

CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH AMELIORATE.

After supper. Anac.

From bodily exertion. Ign., Sep., Stann.

Out of bed. Hell. or

Acon., Ambr., Amm., Ant-tart., Ars., Asar., Bell., Calc., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Chel., Chin., Coloc., Dros., Euphorb., Ign., Iod., Kali, Magn., Merc., Mezer., Petr., Plat., Rhod., Selen., Sep., Spig., Stront., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Valer., Verat., Zinc.

In bed. Laur. or

Agar., Bell., Canth., Cic., Cocc., Con., Hyos., Lach., Nux-v., Scill., Sil., Staph., Stram.

From (moderate) motion. Ambr., Apis, Asaf., Aur., Bism., Caps., Con., Cycl., Dule., Euphorb., Ferr., Lyc., Merc-corr., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Samb., Selen., Tar., Valer.

From drinking beer. Verat.

From stooping. Colch., Hyos.

From uncovering. Acon., Calc., Cham., Chin., Ferr., Ign., Lyc., Mur-ac., Nux-v., Plat., Puls., Staph., Verat.

After vomiting. Acon., Dig., Puls., Secale.

After waking. Calad. or

Chin., Colch., Hell., Nux-v., Phos., Sep.

While eating. Anac., Ign., Lach., Mezer., Zinc.

After eating. Chin. or

Ars., Caine., Cupr., Ign., Iod., Natr., Phos., Rhus, Stront.

While riding in a carriage. Nitr., Nitr-ac.

After breakfast. Bar., Calc., Croc., Ign., Iod., Sabad., Staph.

While walking in the open air. Phos., Puls. or

Alum., Asar., Caps., Lyc., Magn., Mosch., Sabin., Tar.

From drinking coffee. Ars.

From loosening the clothes. Bov., Calc., Lye., Nux-v.

From brain efforts. Natr.

In sleep. Hell.

While sitting. Acon., Ant-tart., Bry., Colch., Cupr., Iod.,
Merc., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Scill.

While standing. Bell., Cann., Iod., Ipec., Phos., Selen.

In a room. Acon., Bell., Carbo-v., Cocc., Coff., Con., Hep.,
Guaj., Lach., Merc-corr., Nux-m., Nux-v., Sil., Spig.

After stool. Bry., Colch., Rhus, Spig.

From smoking tobacco. Hep., Sep.

From washing. Fluor. or

Amm-mur., Apis, Asar., Caust., Puls., Spig.

— — *the face.* Asar.

From drinking water. Op. or

Bism., Caust., Cupr., Fluor., Phos., Sep.

— — *wine.* Acon., Con., Op.

CONCOMITANT SYMPTOMS.

Disposition—Anxiety. Acon., Ambr., Ars., Asaf., Bar., Bell.,
Bor., Calc., Canth., Cham., Cocc., Con., Ipec., Magn.,
Merc., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Plumb., Puls., Rheum,
Ruta, Secale, Sep., Spong., Stann., Stram., Verat., Viol-tr.,
Zinc. or

Alum., Amm., Anac., Apis, Arg., Arn., Bry., Caps.,
Carbo-v., Chin., Cina, Coff., Colch., Cycl., Dros., Euphorb.,
Ferr., Graph., Hep., Hyos., Ign., Lach., Laur., Lye., Magn-
mur., Mur-ac., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Op., Par., Petr.,
Plat., Rhod., Rhus, Sabin., Spig., Staph., Sulph., Thuja,
Valer.

— *inclined to work.* Thuja or

Op., Sarsap., Verb.

- Disposition, excitable.* Acon., Apis, Bell., Cham., Coff., Con.,
Mar., Nux-v., Petr., Sarsap. or
Alum., Bry., Cocce., Ign., Kali, Magn., Mosch., Op.,
Stram., Valer.
- *sensitive to noise.* Caps., Con. or
Acon., Bell., Calc., Ipec., Lyc., Nux-v.
- *indifference.* Arn., Phos-ac., Puls. or
Chin., Con., Op., Phos., Sep., Viol-tr.
- *irascible.* Cham. or
Coff., Nux-v.
- *serenity.* Sarsap. or
Acon., Coff., Natr., Op., Plat.
- *complaining and lamentations.* Acon., Bry., Nux-v., Verat.
- *weary of life.* Ars., Spong. or
Lach., Nux-v., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Thuja, Valer.
- *melancholy.* Nux-m. or
Ars., Graph., Lyc., Phos-ac., Sep.
- *solitary (Menschensehene).* Puls. or
Con., Hyos.
- *discouraged.* Acon., Bell., Phos-ac. or
Bry., Petr.
- *depression of spirits.* Puls. or
Acon., Bell., Cham., Ign., Lyc., Op., Petr., Sep.,
Stann.
- *dejected.* Con. or
Apis, Chin., Natr., Sulph.
- *whistling.* Caps.
- *loquacious.* Lach., Mar. or
Coff., Stram.

- Disposition, silent.* Bell., Mur-ac., Op., Phos-ac. or
 Arn., Cham., Ign., Lyc., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Verat.
- *fearful.* Bell., Verat. or
 Acon., Calc., Caps., Ign., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Op., Petr.,
 Phos., Puls., Sep., Sulph.
- *crying.* Bell., Caps., Stram. or
 Acon., Bry., Cham., Coff., Cupr., Ipec., Lyc., Op., Plat.,
 Puls., Verat.
- *suicidal.* Ars., Nux-v. or
 Bell., Puls., Rhus, Stram.
- *sighing and groaning.* Arn., Cham., Ign., Rhus or
 Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cocc., Coff., Ipec., Nux-v., Puls.,
 Sep., Thuja.
- *singing and trilling.* Mar., Sarsap. or
 Bell., Stram., Verat.
- *spitting.* Bell., Caps.
- *fear of death.* Ars., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Plat., Puls., Ruta,
 Verat. or
 Acon., Bry., Cocc., Ipec., Mosch., Phos., Rhus.
- *sadness.* Acon., Ars., Bell., Natr., Natr-mur., Phos., Rhus,
 Sil. or
 Bry., Cocc., Graph., Ign., Lyc., Phos-ac., Plat., Puls.,
 Sep., Staph., Sulph.
- *too sensitive.* Coff., Nux-v., Puls. or
 Acon., Bell., Carbo-v., Cham., Lyc., Mar., Natr-mur.,
 Nitr-ac., Sep., Valer.
- *impatient.* Acon., Ars., Cham., Ipec., Merc., Natr-mur.,
 Nux-v., Rhus or
 Apis, Bell., Ign., Lyc., Puls., Viol-tr.

Disposition, restless. Acon., Arn., Ars., Bar., Bell., Bov., Lyc., Op., Phos-ac., Rhus, Ruta or

Amm., Ant-tart., Apis, Bry., Calc., Cham., Coff., Con., Ign., Ipec., Lach., Magn., Magn-mur., Merc., Merc-corr., Mosch., Mur-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Rheum, Sabad., Sabin., Sep., Sil., Spong., Stann., Staph., Stram., Sulph., Thuja, Valer., Verat.

— *fretful.* Ars., Cham., Natr., Rheum or

Acon., Bell., Calc., Con., Lyc., Mosch., Nux-v., Puls., Staph., Thuja.

— *despairing.* Acon., Carbo-v., Spong. or

Ars., Cham., Con., Graph., Ign., Puls., Sep., Stann., Sulph., Verat.

— *changing, alternating.* Ign. or

Alum., Ferr., Nux-m., Plat., Valer.

— *weeping.* Acon., Bell., Lyc., Petr., Puls., Spig., Spong. or

Calc., Cham., Coff., Graph., Ign., Plat., Sulph.

— *whimpering.* Puls. or

Bell., Cham., Rheum.

— *rage.* Bell., Verat. or

Lyc., Stram.

Mind—stupefaction. Apis, Arn., Bell., Camph., Cham., Hyos., Laur., Nux-v., Op., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Verat. or

Ars., Calc., Natr-mur., Phos., Sep., Stram.

— *loss of consciousness.* Acon., Apis, Arn., Ars., Bell., Cocc., Dulc., Hell., Hyos., Mur-ac., Natr-mur., Op., Phos-ac., Puls., Sep., Stram., Verat. or

Bor., Bry., Calc., Camph., Cham., Laur., Nux-v., Phos., Rhus, Sulph.

— *delirium.* Acon., Ant-c., Apis, Ars., Bell., Bry., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Cina, Coff., Dulc., Hyos., Ign., Natr-mur.,

THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

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HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA AND CLINICAL MEDICINE.

"If our school ever gives up the strict inductive method of Hahnemann, we are lost, and deserve only to be mentioned as a caricature in the history of medicine."—CONSTANTINE HERING.

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EDITORIAL.

INDIVIDUALIZATION.—In the editorial of last month we pointed out the effects of generalization in influencing the acceptance of homœopathic doctrine.

The difficulty created by this habit of mind is still further increased by the exactions of the practical employment of the homœopathic method in particular cases in the daily life of the physician. Instead of his being able to give the same remedy again and again in what superficially appear to be similar cases, and thus reducing his practice to a routine that saves him from much mental effort and loss of time, and consequent interference with his personal ease and comfort, he finds that every case is a new study. That the remedies and experience acquired in one case are of no use in another, and that the case must be studied by itself and without reference to its predecessors. The indications that led him to a successful prescription in one case do not occur in the next one, and other and possibly unfamiliar symptoms crop out instead. This compels a perusal of the repertories and a close study of the materia medica, with consequent loss of time, perplexity of mind as to getting the totality of the symptoms, and the additional mental tax involved in a new method of thinking—that of particularizing, or of *individualization* brought into opposition to the ingrained habit of generalization as previously explained in the April editorial.

It should not, therefore, be surprising that a man who has so far overcome his skepticism as to enter upon the practice of Homœopathy should draw back from the task that confronts him.

Such a man will be found unconsciously seeking short-cut methods of applying the law of the similars, and failing that, using methods outside of the principle, and which he calls "adjuvants." Thus arises eclecticism in the homœopathic school with its host of strenuous advocates.

Physicians professing to practice Homœopathy do not sufficiently realize that any combination of symptoms known in the category of human suffering may be found in any particular case of any given disease. These combinations are varied and unexpected to the last degree; making of the human system a veritable kaleidoscope, in which the most remarkable patterns occur, in infinite variety.

To meet these combinations of symptoms the practitioner must have ready a vast knowledge of the most diverse symptoms of the *materia medica*, so that he may promptly cover the combination with the truly similar remedy. How many of us are so equipped? Scarcely one. The faithful struggle along under the burden, making wonderful cures here, producing unsatisfactory palliation there, and failing totally elsewhere, but always stimulated to attain the ideal cure by the encouragement which they get from the undoubted successes they have achieved.

As for the unfaithful, they abandon the whole thing in disgust, do not try to find the *simillimum*, and join the ranks of the eclectics, declaring the whole fabric a failure, or that *similia* is only a rule which is sometimes useful.

These form the majority. Their desertion of the cause keeps the truth yet a longer time in oblivion.

What, then, shall be said in praise of that little band of workers who, vividly realizing the task before them, and undismayed by the extent of it, resolutely start out to climb the Hill of Difficulty and bring the truth up with them into the clear light of Universal Knowledge?

OPEN LETTER TO A PHYSICIAN WHO HAS INQUIRED ABOUT HOMŒOPATHY.

DEAR DOCTOR :—The subject shall be explained to you, as you have inquired, and perhaps you will see why we are earnest in wishing all physicians everywhere to study and practice the truths of Homœopathy.

We hope to convince you of the reason, practicality, and honesty of our purpose, and to show you that a man can practice Homœopathy, and increase his means of cure, his ease of cure, and his certainty of cure, and at the same time be, in spite of innuendo and obloquy, in the enjoyment of that best of companions, a satisfied conscience. It really seems as if some were deterred by the fear that we were pretenders, were hornblowers, not believing what we profess, and only desirous of hoodwinking an easily deceived public. Fear of that same public prevents too violent abuse, which was tried on us at first, but which most distinctly failed ; now we are simply “not recognized,” an awful fate, ’tis true, but one that can be survived. You are brave enough to ask about this unrecognized system, you hope it may not be all a sham, and you want to know, you know.

You have perhaps read the article on “Homœopathy” and the notice under “Medicine,” in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* ; but ten to one you have not read the article “Homœopathy” in the Stoddard American Supplement to the same *Encyclopædia* written by an able lawyer, from a fair study of the best authorities. The former exhibit is full of errors and of a morbid desire to show up weak points and make capital of the same, the latter article is clear, concise, and without prejudice for or against, only a judicial statement of the case. We will not quote it here, nor refer to it further, but address ourselves to you colloquially, and try to satisfy your tentative inquiries.

You are a physician, you know what a physician’s work is, and how it differs from that of a student, yet carries many student-habits along with it. You know that people

come to you for information, for relief, for cure. They all want to know what ails them ; some think they know, and are eager to tell it all ; some want you to guess, some will not speak a word without a brace of questions for each letter of it ; some are sweet and some are silly ; some are too suspicious and secretive ; some are too confidential and loquacious ; but they all, without exception, want to know what ails them, what is this, what does that mean, what makes this do so, and so on, often before you have time to grasp a tenth part of the real situation—hence you must be, and doubtless are, well up in anatomy, physiology, pathology, and diagnosis, you can look at the *arcus senilis* and shake your head over the vista of interior fatty degeneration that used to be thought inseparable from that phenomenon.

When you can put your finger on the pulse and from its wayward action, and compressible weakness, argue that the heart needs a tonic, you can outline the areas of dullness, whose boundaries you cannot change, you can tell by the râles, blowing, and murmurs, all that is physically changed in the heart and lungs ; you put your thermometer under the tongue and decide the presence or absence of fever. From the anamnesis you elicit the constitutional diatheses that befog your patients' systems, the scrofulous, syphilitic, catarrhal, nervous, asthmatic, dropsical, asthenic, and alienist cases are duly sorted out, each with its chapter of heredity and its horoscope of prognosis.

You find out all this and more, the urine yields its secrets, the bacteria tell their stories, the aspirator draws off serous fluids with their characteristic cells and chemical reactions, every art of the expert examiner and cross-examiner of every part, brings every divergence from health to view, and establishes a more or less thorough diagnosis. Sometimes it is possible to name the condition, sometimes it must be described by circumlocution or periphrasis, but there must always be a ready name or brief title, for the patient, so that his or her friends may be duly informed, and the doctor's wisdom or his mistakes published to all concerned and a few more. How large a part of this matter of diagnosis plays is known from the customary remarks of

patients: "So-and-so can cure me, I know, for he knows *just what ails me*;" or this other, "He didn't seem to know what was the matter, so I was afraid to take his medicine." Now this, you say, has nothing to do with Homœopathy! Hold on, just here is where it comes in.

Is your duty *done* when you have found out much or little about the patient, and correctly named his disorder, and told him what to expect if it goes on its way unchecked? Of course not; and you are very properly indignant at the question. No, the next thing is the prescription, for which you put on your wisest air, and, if you have read Cathell, you pause just before you put down the fifth or sixth ingredient, though it be only a *corrigens* or a simple article that you have already chosen, and you lift your pen in air, while you ask, with the closest solicitation, some new question, and, nodding cheerfully or sadly when you get the answer, as if you had expected it just so, you proceed to note down the next line as if it were just determined on. Very telling effects can be worked up in this way, only you have to submit your prescription to the eye of the patient, or nurse, who may happen to guess, or know, what you put down so gravely, and if it is Syr. Aurant., Cort. q. s., or Aqua fort., $\bar{3}$ iv, may have Latin enough to read it and get on your track.

Banter aside, we all study effect, thereby striving to arouse confidence and hope, most potent auxiliaries of all practice.

But the homœopath can do it so much more neatly, for he can select his dose from his neat, odorless pocket-case, drop a portion from a clean paper on the patient's tongue, rouse no disgust, run up no bills for the patient at the drug-store, be certain of the purity and strength of his own drugs, and so far happy.

You may carry your own doses, but you must disguise them in sugar-coats, cordial draughts, pills not always easy to swallow, powders often bitter and repulsive to the last degree. Do you begin to see where Homœopathy comes in?

So far we may still jest, but now the more serious aspect of the case comes on.

In your diagnosis of the disease, let us suppose a case of erysipelas, easily recognized and treatment laid down in fair char-

acters, that he who runs may read. "Antipyretic and supporting;" very good, but the means, the drugs. In your early days you heard of the muriated Tincture of Iron, supported by Quinine, and aided further by Calomel, "to defibrinate the blood," but iron ruled the roost for erysipelas. Iodine or Nitrate of Silver, was used externally to "limit the disease." Now, according to W. Gilman Thompson in Pepper's text-book, we learn that many cases get well alone, that all local applications but the most gentle are injurious, that antipyretics do harm by inducing depression, that the strictest cleanliness must be observed to limit contagion. Stimulants and iron are strongly recommended. All very good in their way, but is there not more to be desired; in abbreviating the course of the disease, in preventing complications and sequelæ, and so insuring a more rapid convalescence?

Your treatment overlooks many striking points made use of by us in distinguishing between cases apparently similar. The very points that are the most important for diagnosis, those to which we turn before we say this is not erythema, or scarlatina, or measles, or rötheln, but erysipelas, these points are the *least* valuable in deciding on the remedy, that is to say, the remedy for this particular case, that differs from that one yonder, not so but what both are erysipelas, but so as to call for a different drug. You recognize the difficulty, of course, and you meet it with more or less of the stimulant, or you withhold this or that drug that you think will disagree, but why? Have you any law beyond the general law of empiricism? How many caustics, plasters, poultices, and unguents, how many antipyretics, alteratives, tonics, purges, baths, and lotions have been tried on erysipelas, and are still used with no law but experience to guide! Observe the phrase, "no law but experience," do not we hear you say, what is the crank talking about? Is not that enough?

It sounds well, but it is *not* enough. It is true in a way, because all laws are proved by experience, but in applying them do we always appeal to experience? Is experience alone a safe guide without some formulating law? And when law is dis-

covered and applied,^r then experience can be guided, nay, foretold with assurance. Did experience guide Columbus to a new world? All past experience had seemed to demonstrate that the earth was flat, and fixed under the sun and stars. His discoveries demonstrated the laws of its shape and motion, and made *new discoveries* possible.

That is what Homœopathy claims, that it is a new discovery, a demonstration of existing law in the domain of medicine—the law that *all actions and reactions are equal and opposite*. The application of this law leads us to give Belladonna to cases of erysipelas whose eruption resembles most nearly the eruption of that drug; Rhus-tox., Croton-tigilium, Bee poison (Apis), Sulphur in cases whose appearance and general state, as manifested in all observable symptoms, agree with the known appearances and states induced upon the healthy by those drugs.

In general, Belladonna antidotes (because it can cause) smooth erysipelas, with the highest fever; Rhus-tox., the finely vesicular variety; Croton, the coarsely vesicular; Apis, the œdematous; Sulphur, the maculated, etc. The direct action of these drugs is directly resisted by the organism, and the original health returns, by vital reaction, when the drug is expelled. Vital reaction is *always* trying to throw off disease; it does it more promptly if stimulated in its very centres by a minute dose of a drug that acts directly in the line of its effort. It is like putting an obstacle in the way of an angry man, by which you stimulate him to further effort, and he will free himself if the obstruction be not too great. So the dose must not be strong enough to paralyze action, or the angry man, the disease, finding himself at bay, rages more violently and does more damage till stunned or stupefied by the surgical operation of a club or the temporary suppression of an anodyne.

In either case the house is not cleared of the intruder, who lies low for a fresh disturbance.

Homœopathy claims to shorten curable disorders, to reach many diseases heretofore incurable, and to simplify all prescribing by the observation of a natural law. Is it not worth investigation? Do not hold off, and refuse to look through the Galilean

telescope, but come forward, read, study, prove by experiment. Shorten your cases, ease them without narcotics, cure them before you find out what ails them, feel the satisfaction that comes from greater certainty of results, and do not let the extra study needed frighten you.

Remember that Hahnemann, without ever having seen a case of cholera, said that Camphor, Arsenic, Copper, and Veratrum-album, not in combination, but singly and in small dose, as occasion called for them, would be most powerful and sufficient remedies, and that they have so proven—that one man, practicing in the public hospitals and barracks of Italy cured three hundred and seventy-seven consecutive cases of true Asiatic cholera, so pronounced by many competent observers. The small dose and its non-repetition while improvement continues, be it one hour, or one day, or one month, or one year, are necessary corollaries of the unvarying law that reaction always follows action. Just as the acknowledgment of a fault is a necessary step to its abandonment, so a touch on the disease, in the very path of the disease, is needed to rouse vital reaction when tardy or at fault.

If all constitutions were perfect, no drugs would ever be needed, but if a stimulus to recovery must be applied, don't break down the wall to get at it, but find the way the disease entered, and send in your little messenger along the same route, and both will come back together.

In conclusion, let me recommend you to read the works of the master; do not be deterred by his scolding, or by vagueness of theory in places, search out the true merit, it is there, and will amply repay you, as thousands and thousands can testify.

In a future letter we will tell you of some of the details of study and application of the law.

EDWARD CRANCH, M. D.

HOW HAHNEMANN CURED.

834 SUTTER STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 16th, 1894.

EDITOR HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN:—As a contribution to the question, "How Hahnemann Cured?" I inclose the following copy of the report of two cases sent by Hahnemann to Bœnninghausen. There are probably many of your readers who have not come across it. It is published in translation in the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, November, 1879, and forms a part of a most interesting article by Bœnninghausen on "The Three Precautionary Rules of Hahnemann."

Yours respectfully,

WM. BERICKE, M. D.

TWO CASES REPORTED BY HAHNEMANN TO BŒNNINGHAUSEN.

CASE I.

O., actor, æt. thirty-three, married. January 14th, 1843.—Has been frequently troubled with an affection of the throat for several years past; has a new attack which has lasted already for a month. When swallowing saliva he feels a stinging sensation, tight and sore feeling.

When the throat is not affected he suffers with a fissure in the anus, painfully smarting; the anus is then swollen, inflamed, and narrower than usual; the expulsion of the feces is very difficult under these circumstances, and is accompanied by the protrusion of hemorrhoids. Bellad.¹⁰⁰, dissolved in seven teaspoonfuls of water, one tablespoonful to be mixed in a tumblerful of water; one teaspoonful of this last mixture at a dose.

January 15th.—The sore throat was worse in the evening.

January 16th.—The sore throat had disappeared, but the affection of the anus had returned. Painful stool in the morning.

He confessed that he had had a chancre eight years ago, the

removal of which by cauterization had been followed by the above-named symptoms. On the 16th he took Merc-viv., one pellet, prepared and taken as above.

January 20th.—Sore throat had almost gone. Anus improved; yet feels some soreness after stools; pulsations, swelling, and inflammation had disappeared. The narrowing was less. Merc-viv., one pellet, of the second higher dynamization, prepared in the same way as before, and taken in the morning. (It is not stated whether the Mercury was taken once or twice; generally only once in the morning.)

January 25th.—Throat almost well, but smarting pain and violent stitches in the anus; violent pain in the anus after stool; some narrowing and heat.

January 30th.—Last dose (one teaspoonful) in the afternoon.

On the 28th the anus was better, the sore throat had returned; the smarting in the throat was pretty violent. One pellet of Sugar of Milk, dissolved as before, and taken for seven days, one teaspoonful a day.

February 7th.—Considerable ulcerative pain in the throat. Colic; good stools, but several in succession, with great thirst. The anus is perfectly well. Sulphur, one pellet of the second potency in seven teaspoonfuls, as before.

February 13th.—Had an ulcerative pain in the throat, especially when swallowing saliva, which he now secretes in abundance, especially on the 11th and 12th.

The anus has become a little narrower, especially since yesterday. Smelled of Mercury, and took Merc-viv., second highest potency, one pellet to be dissolved in seven teaspoonfuls of water, to which was added half a teaspoonful of brandy; mix one teaspoonful in a tumblerful of water, and take one teaspoonful, as before.

February 20th.—The throat has been better since the 18th; great pains in the anus; stool is painful when passing it; thirst decreased. Sac-lac.

March 3d.—No sore throat. When passing stools, an empty hemorrhoidal tumor makes its appearance, with itching of the part (formerly with burning and smarting).

Smelling Ac-nitr. and Sugar of Milk, in seven tablespoonfuls, etc.

March 20th.—The pain after stool has almost gone ; yesterday he passed some blood with the stool (old symptom). The throat is sound ; there is a slight sensation when drinking cold liquids. Smelling of Ac-nitr. (Smelling is performed by opening a little vial containing one-half ounce of diluted Alcohol or Brandy, and smelling for one or two moments of a pellet which has been dissolved in it.) Remained well ever since.

CASE II.

Julia M., country girl, æt. fourteen, has not yet menstruated. September, 1842. Sleeping in the sun a month ago. Four days after having slept in the sun she imagined she saw a wolf ; six days after this she felt as if she had been knocked in the head. She became delirious, frantic, wept a good deal, sometimes breathed with difficulty, spit up white mucus, was unable to say what she felt.

She took Bellad. in seven teaspoonfuls of water ; shake the solution ; mix one tablespoonful of it with a tumblerful of water ; take one tablespoonful as a dose.

September 16th.—More calm ; was able to blow her nose, which she was unable to do in her frenzy ; she is yet delirious, but does not make so many gesticulations ; wept a good deal the night previous ; stool normal ; sleep pretty good ; is yet restless, but was a good deal more so previous to taking Bellad. The capillaries of the eye are considerably injected. Appears to have a pain in the nape of the neck. To pour one teaspoonful from the tumbler in which one tablespoonful had been mixed into a second glass of water, and take every morning from two to four teaspoonfuls of the second mixture (increasing the dose by one teaspoonful every morning).

September 20th.—Much better, speaks more rationally, wants to do something, calls me by my name, and wants to kiss a lady who is present. This was the commencement of a sort of sensualism which now manifested itself. She is easily irritated, fault-finding, sleeps well, weeps frequently, gets angry about trifles, eats more than usual ; when she is in her senses likes to

play, but like little children. Bellad., one pellet, to be dissolved in seven tablespoonfuls, one tablespoonful of which to be mixed in another tumblerful of water, taking one teaspoonful a day, early in the morning.

September 28th.—Considerable irritation on the 22d, 23d, 24th, day and night; great lasciviousness in manner and words, raises her frocks and wants to touch the genitals of other persons; gets angry easily and strikes everybody. Hyosc.¹⁰⁰, prepared as the Bellad., one teaspoonful as a dose.

October 5th.—Had not been willing to eat anything for five days past; complains of colic; is less angry and lascivious, more rational. Stool very soft, itching over the whole body, especially in the region of the genital organs. Sleep sound. Sac-lact., for seven days, one teaspoonful as above.

October 10th.—On the 7th she had a violent fit of anger, wanted to strike everybody. Next day fit of fear and tendency to start, as at commencement of her disease (fear of an imaginary wolf); she imagines she is going to be burnt. Since then she had become calm, and had talked rationally and with perfect propriety for the last two days. Sac-lact., etc.

October 14th.—Feels well and is rational.

October 18th.—The same; has sometimes a little headache; disposition to sleep in daytime; less cheerful. Sulphur, one pellet in three successive tumblers, one teaspoonful early in the morning.

October 22d.—Feels very well, has very little headache. Sulphur, next lower potency, in two tumblers. She used Sulphur occasionally until November, and remained a healthy, sensible, lovely girl.

CASES FROM PRACTICE.

BY DR. KUNKEL, KIEL.

[From *Archiv. für Homœopathie*, translated by A. McNeil.]

Miss E., æt. fifteen, consulted me October 26th, 1892. She has suffered for two years, with longer or shorter intervals, from epileptic spasms. I could obtain no satisfactory description of the form which they assumed. She said that at first they appeared in the daytime, but now they come at night. Functions

tolerably normal; only before her menses, which were irregular, quite violent pelvic pains. After waking in the morning still sleepy. Sleep unrefreshing. Very great tendency to sweat, particularly on the back and in the axillæ. She avoids sitting for any length of time, and prefers to "walk about." After paroxysm headache, with vomiting. *Sepia*^{cc}, a dose every seventh evening.

December 7th.—Has not had an attack. Menses appeared without pain. Her general health is also better. The sleepiness in the morning has disappeared entirely. *Sepia*^{cc}, a dose every ninth evening. (Why continue the medicine even with a lengthened interval?—Trans.)

January 3d, 1893.—Had three paroxysms. December 24th, with the last one her face was quite blue. Green vomiting after each. Since then quite well. *Sepia*^{cc}, a dose every fourteenth day.

February 13th.—Her health is good all the time. Menses painless. Drawing in the tips of the fingers on waking in the morning. *Sepia*³⁰⁰. (Prepared under my own supervision from the 200); a dose every fourteen days.

May 2d.—Has not had an attack. No complaints of any kind. No medicine.

Up to the middle of July has not had a return.

As to the hope of a radical cure, that is the more to be expected from the occurrence of three paroxysms in one day followed immediately by good health. I have observed in several such cases that the last epileptic attack was the severest, a fact which is not surprising when we consider that the paroxysm itself does not represent the disease, but in both cases signifies an unloading of the diseased organism. In intermittent fever, likewise, an unusually violent attack announces a radical cure, more especially in old cases or in those that have been treated by different allopathic drugs.

ISCHIAS SCIATICA (NEURALGIA ISCHIATICA).

Mrs. S., æt. forty-seven, had suffered several years ago from an eruption on different parts of the body. She consulted me

August 3d, 1892, on account of an ischias on the right side, from which she has suffered since last February. She says that she was at first sick for eight days, during which the pains were on both sides. Then it settled in her right hip, and then went downwards, and is now so that she suffers all the time. She cannot endure sitting or keeping quiet long at a time. Aggravation at night in bed; she must lie on the painful side. She sweats profusely. Before this disease set in she suffered from headache on awaking in the morning. This has now disappeared. General health good. *Sepia*⁴⁰ [prepared by myself], a dose every seventh evening.

September 8th.—The primary action of the medicine was violent, and it continued a week. She perceived a clear improvement in every direction after the second dose, including sleep. I now gave the same remedy every seventh evening, and no other was required to complete the cure.

I found no remedy so often indicated as *Sepia* in the treatment of ischias. It has as characteristics aggravation when sitting, when rising from a seat, after moving, lying on the painless side, and sometimes by great exertion, while in other cases the pain decreases in inverse ratio to the increased exertion.

Causticum, which also deserves consideration in ischias, has aggravation in direct proportion to the bodily exertion involved. However, a comparatively short rest relieves the pains, and the paralyzed sensation and the gone-to-sleep sensation which characterize it.

ISCHIAS.

K., a countryman, always well until the present illness, consulted me July 25th, 1891. He has suffered since last January from ischias of the left hip. He feels no pain when working in an upright position, but it appears immediately on stooping. Slight sweat of the entire body, particularly of the head. Sultry air is intolerable. When sitting long the pain is constant, and disappears on rising and walking about. Free from pain at night. Aggravation on catching cold. *Sepia*³⁰, a dose every seventh evening.

September 5th he is almost well, except that on stooping there is some pain below the left trochanter. Formerly it was in the whole extremity, which soon disappeared on motion. Aggravation in the warmth of the bed, as in the case before the last. *Sepia* cures but rarely. When an aggravation occurs at night it is on account of the quietness.

CHOREA.

The thirteen-year-old daughter of a countryman consulted me on the 7th of April, 1889. She has suffered from St. Vitus's dance for a year. It arose from fright, it is believed. It was first observed in school that she made all kinds of movements with her mouth, right hand, and right foot. They increased gradually so that she cannot write well. Her thinking capacity is becoming gradually weaker. She has no pain. Her functions are in a measure normally performed, only her disposition is many times somewhat sad. When sleeping she lies constantly on the left side. Speech is constantly becoming more impeded; frequent muscular twitching. *Causticum*³⁰, a dose every seventh evening. Before the sixth dose was taken she was fully restored.

THE NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC UNION.

A regular meeting of the New York Homœopathic Union was held at 53 West 45th Street, January 18th, 1894, the President, Edmund Carleton, M. D., in the chair. Present: Drs. Allan, Baylies, Boyle, Campbell, Clark, Dillingham, Dyer, O'Brien, Powell, Wilcox, and Young.

Dr. Wilcox was chosen Secretary *pro tem*. Letters of regret were read from Drs. Fincke, Morgan, and Stanton.

Reading of *The Organon* was then taken up, Sections 231-240, inclusive. Section 234 at once provoked discussion. It reads as follows: Section 234. Those morbid states apparently without fever, which assume a particular type—that is to say, which return at fixed periods in the same patient (they do not manifest themselves, in general, either sporadically or epi-

demically)—all belong to the class of chronic diseases. The greater number of them depend upon a simple psoric affection, seldom complicated with syphilis, and they are combatted successfully by the same treatment. It is, however, sometimes necessary to have recourse to a very small dose of attenuated solution of Cinchona, for the purpose of completely extinguishing their intermittent form.

Dr. Baylies—Hahnemann says *sometimes* a dose of Cinchona. He does not say *often*. The symptoms may correspond and that drug be needed, even though not reckoned among the anti-psorics.

Dr. Young—The intermittent form is often so intense as to need to be quelled before the latent psora will be shown.

Dr. Dyer—An intensity of partial symptoms shows an incomplete and latent case in which an antisporic would bring out the true conditions. In the one spoken of Hahnemann thinks that Cinchona would usually accomplish the result.

Dr. Baylies gave a case under psoric conditions with intense periodicity, where the antisporic had but temporary effect. He then selected an antiperiodic, which cured.

Sections 235–237 were then considered.

The President—If Hahnemann had written nothing else he would have bestowed a blessing upon mankind by these three paragraphs alone.

Dr. Young—Do you not think that attention to time of recurrence often misleading?

To illustrate, he gave a case where symptoms and time of recurrence pointed strongly to Eup-perf., but with no relief following. History showed chronic psora. Also vomiting between chill and heat, sour, not bitter. Lye. cured.

Dr. Clark had had a similar experience.

The President—The choice between *Eupatorium-perfoliatum* and *Lycopodium* is sometimes exceedingly close in cases of intermittent fever, and this upon the score of pure symptomatology without regard to psora. Both have vomiting after the chill and before the fever, but the vomiting of *Eupatorium* is *bitter*, while that of *Lycopodium* is *sour*, as has been stated. In such

cases that feature is decisive. The remedy given in accordance cures *every time*, the other *never*. Neither can be substituted for the other.

Dr. Young—If there is no improvement after the second paroxysm from time of prescription then change; if the least amelioration either in paroxysm or apyrexia, wait. Also, if you find *simillimum*, no return ever occurs.

Dr. Baylies—Disease is often in *strata*, and a remedy will be a *simillimum* to that *stratum* only.

Section 238 was then read.

Section 238. When a single dose of the appropriate remedy has destroyed several paroxysms, and manifestly restored health, and notwithstanding which, indications of a fresh attack are seen some time after, then only can and ought the same remedy to be repeated, provided the totality of the symptoms is still the same. But this return of the same fever, after an interval of health, is not possible, except when the cause which excited the malady in the first instance still exercises its influence upon the convalescent, as occurs in marshy countries. In such a case a permanent cure is seldom effected but by removing the patient from the exciting cause, and advising him to go and reside in a mountainous district, if that which attacked him was a marsh intermittent fever.

The President—Observe the qualifications—patient manifestly restored by the appropriate remedy, but the *same* symptoms recur some time later, and it is a case of marsh intermittent. I have never seen precisely that combination in a large experience. Either the remedy has not been well chosen (in the cases I have seen), or the right potency has not at first been selected, or the patient has been indiscreet in his habits before his strength was regained, and thus produced relapse, or the second attack was a little different from the first. In my own practice I have never been obliged to send the patient away, but have cured him on the ground.

Dr. Baylies—I think so, and prefer my patient to remain, as I can then be certain of a cure.

Meeting adjourned.

EMMA D. WILCOX, *Secretary*.

IN MEMORIAM—JULIUS G. SCHMITT, M. D.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 15th, 1894.

Resolutions of the Central New York Homœopathic Medical Society upon the death of the late Julius G. Schmitt.

WHEREAS, We learn with surprise and great sorrow, of the death of Dr. Julius G. Schmitt, an honored, active, and influential member of this Society, who died March 2d, 1894; therefore,

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife, and to his friends in Germany, and to his friends in Rochester and elsewhere, believing his death to be a cause for sincere grief;

Resolved, That these Resolutions be entered on the minutes of this Association, and that copies be furnished Mrs. Schmitt, *The Advance*, and THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

T. D. STOW,

A. B. CARR,

Committee.

IN MEMORIAM—DR. L. B. WELLS.

At 3.30 in the afternoon of Friday, March 23d, 1894, died the venerable physician, Dr. Lucien B. Wells, at his home in the city of Utica, New York, in his eighty-fourth year. This event follows an illness of about one week.

One who was well-nigh a perfect illustration of good citizenship has passed away. In his family relations, in his long career as a physician, bringing healing and comfort to the sick, in his relation to the church with which he was so long identified—in these and in his contact with his fellow-men there went to his credit daily the esteem and confidence and affectionate regard awarded to just and true and conscientious living.

Dr. Wells was born in a historic town—the town of Pompey,

Onondaga County, in the State of New York, on the 8th day of October in the year 1810. He came of patriotic stock. His grandfather on the paternal side was Colonel Levi Wells, of Colchester, Conn., who served in the Revolutionary war from its commencement to its close, first as a captain, and finally as a colonel. He was a fearless soldier and fought in seventeen battles, in one of which he was taken prisoner. His room-mate in captivity for a time was the celebrated Ethan Allen. It was Colonel Wells's youngest son Asa who was the father of Dr. Wells. Asa came to Pompey from Connecticut in 1803, and became a prominent citizen. He was at first a farmer and a surveyor, but he was soon a Justice of the Peace, afterward a County Judge, and then a member of the State Legislature. It was perhaps equally to his honor that he was one of the founders of the famous Pompey Academy, where many noted men have received considerable parts of their respective educations. The wife of Asa and the mother of Dr. Wells was Chloe Hyde, of Ellington, Conn. The Hyde family was distinguished for character as well as for longevity. The blood of the Hydies courses to-day in the veins of President Grover Cleveland. Chloe Hyde Wells lived to see the beginning of her ninety-third year, while one of her brothers lived to the age of ninety-six.

It was from such stock that Dr. Wells came. His life was destined to illustrate fairly the best qualities of his ancestry. He was educated at Pompey Academy. Then he entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Pomeroy and Dr. J. P. Batchelder, in Utica, and when he graduated from Fairfield Medical College, in 1832, he was well-equipped for the beginning of his professional life. For two years he remained in Utica with Dr. Batchelder. Then he returned to his native county of Onondaga, practicing in Apulia and then in Pompey. He was then a physician of the old or regular school. In 1846, his attention was drawn to Homœopathy. He had become dissatisfied with the principles of the old school, or with what he deemed "its contradictions and uncertainties," and he had even thought of abandoning the profession and seeking other means of securing

a livelihood. In the theory and principles of Hahnemann he found that which satisfied his conscience and renewed his devotion to his profession. As soon as his adoption of the new system was announced, he and four other members of the Onondaga County Medical Society were summoned to give an account of their alleged apostacy. This is a copy of the notice which Dr. Wells received :

“You are hereby notified to appear at a special meeting of the Onondaga County Medical Society, to be held at the Syracuse House in the city of Syracuse on Tuesday, the 10th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why you should not be expelled from said society for preaching Homœopathy, which by this society is deemed *quackery*.

“ABRAM HAHN,

“SYRACUSE, April 28th, 1847.

“*Secretary.*”

Of the accused only Dr. Wells appeared to meet the accusation, but he found no allopathic physician present to press the charge. It subsequently appeared that having consulted counsel, his accusers had concluded to let the matter drop. His associates who failed to appear were not cowards—some of them attained eminence in their profession—but they elected to pursue another course : they voluntarily withdrew from the Society, and Dr. Wells soon after followed their example.

It was in 1850 that Dr. Wells returned to take up his residence in Utica. For a time he was associated with Dr. Frederick Humphreys, who afterward went to New York. A later partner was Dr. Thomas F. Pomeroy, a brother of Theodore Pomeroy, Esq., of Utica, and a son of Dr. Theodore Pomeroy, with whom Dr. Wells commenced his medical studies. This partnership existed from 1853 to 1857, when Dr. Pomeroy removed to Detroit, where he practiced for many years until failing health compelled him to retire. An obituary notice of Dr. T. F. Pomeroy was published in THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN for May, 1892, at page 216.

After the severance of the partnership with Dr. Pomeroy,

Dr. Wells practiced alone, but always kept up a correspondence with his old partner.

Dr. Wells' practice was on the line of the strictest adherence to the principles of Hahnemann. Though he lived to see the most remarkable and widely practiced innovations upon the method of Hahnemann, yet never did he swerve from the plain principles and practice of the law of the similars. He was eminently successful in his practice and widely known by a large number of patients who were devotedly attached to him.

As his years advanced, these were reluctant to place themselves under other ministrations and made their friendly demands upon his services down almost to the day that his fatal illness began.

It was a part of the character of Dr. Wells that he should have a church connection to which he should be constant and devoted. For nearly half a century he has been one of the pillars of Westminster Church in Utica, enjoyed its privileges, and rejoiced in its spiritual even more than in its temporal prosperity, and contributed to its Christian and benevolent spirit. His religious light was a lamp that burned steadily. For forty years he has been one of the Elders of Westminster Church. He was for twenty-nine years Treasurer of the Session and only last year relinquished these duties on account of his advancing years. The occasion was marked by the adoption of a minute warmly acknowledging his services, and this was certified with the gift of a beautiful copy of *Ben-Hur* as a further mark of the gratitude and esteem of his associates.

Dr. Wells was married on the 2d day of October, 1837, in Southampton, Mass., to Miss Orissa M. Searl. The golden anniversary of this happy and fortunate union was celebrated in 1887, and was the occasion of many appropriate felicitations. In all that Dr. Wells was and did Mrs. Wells has been a sharer and helpmeet. Only He who knows all can measure the good that becomes a part of men when such wives are their counselors and supporters and sympathizers. Mrs. Wells survives him together with their only son, Edward H. Wells, a lawyer. There is but one other survivor of the Doctor's immediate rela-

tives. He was one of a family of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters. All lived to maturity and some have died in advanced years. But Mrs. Morris Beard, of Pompey Hill, now only remains.

It is believed that Dr. Wells was the oldest living homœopathic physician in the United States. Readers of this journal will remember that this subject was discussed in these pages in the number for January, 1892, page 31, and March, 1892, page 113. He was once the President of the State Homœopathic Society, and has long been an honored member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and the International Hahnemannian Association.

To *The Utica Daily Observer*, of March 23d, the editor of this journal is indebted for several copious extracts which have been incorporated in the present article.

Says Dr. Isaac Dever, of Clinton, N. Y., in a letter to the editor, commenting upon the *Observer's* obituary: "As a man and citizen Dr. Wells was upright and just. As a friend he was open-hearted, free, and ever ready to lend a helping hand. As a homœopathist he was loyal to the letter of the law. Last week, on the fifteenth of March, he attended the Central New York Homœopathic Society meeting at Syracuse. He read a paper and took an active part in the papers and discussions and expressed himself as better in health than he had been for years. What a glorious termination of a well-rounded professional life! I loved him!"

A CURIOUS CONGENITAL DEFORMITY.

ELLA M. TUTTLE, M. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Resident Physician Hospital of Women's Homœopathic Association.

Mrs. C——, multipara, aged twenty, was delivered at the Women's Homœopathic Hospital, Maternity department, on the 22d of February, of a male child weighing eight pounds. She had a short, uneventful labor, and no unusual force was used or needed in delivering. When expelled from the vagina the left leg of the child was straightened across the abdomen and chest,

and on examination the knee was found to be dislocated. The bones of the knee-joint were normal in their development, and the folds of the skin over the patella were filled with *vernix caseosus*, showing that the dislocation had existed for some time.

Dr. Walter Strong, our house surgeon, was called in consultation, and the dislocation was easily reduced, and the leg confined in a flexed position by a posterior splint and bandage. A single dose of *Acon.*³⁰ was given. February 24th bandage alone was applied, flexion being secured by a strap passed from the heel to the hip. There was a very little swelling of the knee February 26th, but this had disappeared the next day.

From March 5th to March 13th a flexible splint was applied to the outer side of the leg, then all bandages were discontinued, as there now seemed no tendency to dislocation. The child remained under my observation till March 22d, when it was discharged with its mother. At this time the knee seemed perfectly well and the child flexed and extended both legs synchronously. The only cause that we could assign for the dislocation was a fall that the mother had in December, and from which she had suffered some pain and soreness for several days. Aside from this she was exceptionally well all through her pregnancy.

By permission of committee.

KIND WORDS FOR THE MARCH EDITORIAL.

418 PUTNAM AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 22d, 1894.

Editor of THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN:

Please find inclosed check to pay my subscription.

* * * * * * *

Your journal is our staunchest bulwark of the true faith. I am delighted with Dr. Lee's "Warning of Constantine Hering" in the March number, and wish every medical society may be supplied with a copy for each member. I would willingly subscribe something toward that object.

With thanks for your great work,

Yours truly,

B. L. B. BAYLIES.

GLEANINGS.

F. H. LUTZE, M. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Sciatica, heavy, stiff cramp in calves at night; in soles at every step, burning of soles. Sulph.

— lassitude, startings at night awaken him; pains in calves all night; chorea-like motion, jerking, trembling. Argent-nitr.

— rending, shooting, worse from walking P. M., and at night, better from pressure; restless, sleepless at night. Coffea.

— from working in water. Calc-c.

— pain in right leg, only when moving or sitting up, pain shooting the whole length of the leg, better lying perfectly still. Diosc.

— burning, shooting down to the left foot, greatly aggravated from moderate motion, better rapid motion. Iris-vers.

— chronic, pain worse three to five A. M. Sep.

— pain in sacrum, down right thigh, worse lying on affected side, lying down at night, straining at stool, coughing, sneezing, worse right side. Tellur.

— intense pains, extending to the ramifications of the nerve, with feeling of numbness, which sometimes alternates with the pains; pains extend into toes, anterior crural neuralgia. Gnaphal.

— pains sharp, transient, darting upward and downward, from both sides to centre, worse from heat, better from cold, attacks with cold perspiration. Veratr-alb.

SLEEP AND DREAMS.

Awaking at two A. M. Ammon-m., Lachnant.

— — two to three A. M., can't sleep again. Magnes-c.

— — two to four with all ailments. Kali-c.

— — three A. M. Baptis., Borax, Chin., Dulcam.; worst sleep after three A. M.

— — three A. M. and falls asleep again. } Sepia.
or cannot sleep again. }

Awaking at three A. M. and falls asleep again late mornings.
Zingiber.

Sleepless before twelve P. M. Bry., Calc-phos., Chelidon., Chin.

— worse after three A. M. Dulc., Con., Creosote, Lil-tig. (Merc-iod. until one A. M.), Mur-ac., Op., Phos., restless, Puls., Rhus-t., Selen., Valerian.

— after twelve P. M. Acon., Asafoet., Aur., Euphras., Ferr., Helon., Iod., Merc-iod-rub., Mezer., Nitr., Psor., Ran-scel., Rhod., Sabin.

Restless after three A. M. ; sleeps till three A. M. Baptis.

Sleep disturbed by very light noise. Caladium.

— — even by rattling of paper. Caladium.

Hungry at night, must eat after twelve P. M., with suffocative spells. Graph.

— — — on awaking. Lycopod.

— — midnight. Psorin.

— — — canine hunger. Phos-ac., Carb-v., Kali-iod., Selen., Staph.

Awakens hungry. Phos., Chin., Teucrium.

— — must eat bread at midnight. Psor.

Bed feels too hard. Arn., Baptis.

Sleeplessness of business men and students, a wide-awake feeling ; *not a wink of sleep last night* ; also talking in sleep. Gels., Coffea, Op.

— from gastric causes. Ars.

— — chronic — — with gas. Nux-v., China.

— — enteric causes. Bell., Cham., Lycopod., Sulph.

Sleeplessness from pulmonary causes. Bell., Bry., Veratr-vir., Phos.

— from melancholia. Cimicif.

— — mental irritability with tendency to delirium. Hyos.

— — excitement. Coffea.

— after exhaustion or fevers. Mosch.

Babies cry all day and sleep soundly all night. Lycopod.

— when sick will not sleep day or night, but worry, fret, and cry. Psor.

Babies are good or rest all day and raise Cain all night. Jalap.

— fall asleep, sleep from ten to thirty seconds, then wake with a start and scream. Lachesis.

— cries all night, about daylight goes to sleep and sleeps all the forenoon. Calc-c. (Syphilin).

Sleepy during and after eating. Bovista, Kali-c., Phos., Puls.

Sleepless in early part of night. Valer.

FEVER, CHILL, PERSPIRATION.

Chill begins in elbows and knees. Natr-m.

— from wet cold, especially on drinking cold liquids when overheated. Bellis-peren.

Gooseflesh when warm. Puls.

In intermittents, patient wants to be held during chill. Gels.

— — — — some one to lie on him; or to be held close. Lachesis.

Chill with hunger at the outset, during chill, soles of feet become cold. Phytolacca.

Flushes of heat at climacteric. Ambr-gris., Cimicif., Coccul., Lachesis, Lycopod., Puls., Sang., Sep., Veratr-vir., Sulph., Oleum-an. at 1.30 P. M.

Perspiration cold on forehead. Acetic-ac., Acon., Asafoet., Benz-ac., Gels., Graph., Lachesis, Nux-v., Puls., on one side; Veratr-alb. comes out cold.

— on uncovered parts. Thuja.

Sweat, wants to be covered during sweat. Æthusa.

Covers up during fever and pains in abdomen; when the skin becomes cold he uncovers; vomiting and purging with cold, blue, dry skin. Camph.

Chills severe shaking, with scarcely any coldness, vomit after each drink of water, vomit bile at the close of the hot stage, followed by a little perspiration. Eupator-perf.

— over back worse in the evening, as if dashed with cold water, or like cold water coursing through veins, restlessness, tearing pains all through the body, delirium. Rhus-tox.

Perspiration cold on lumbar and sacral region worse during stool. Kali-bichro., Sulph., Plantago.

SKIN.

Pain in an old scar of an old abscess. Calc-phos.

Ecchymoses remaining a long time after bruises. Ledum.³⁰ ; internally.

Ulcers ; become deep without spreading. Kali-bichro.

— deep, especially chancres with indurated edges. Nitr-acid.

Small-pox with purging. Potentilla-torment.

Warts on palms. Anacard.

— smooth. Anti-crud.

— solid with horny tops. Caust.

— fissured and cut up, with an appearance of cauliflower.

Thuja.

Ecchymoses blue. Nux-vom.

— bluish red. Bell.

— blue spots on skin. Ars., Op.

Skin pale blue. Plumb.

Abscess ; slight pain ; swelling with pale red blush ; hard and heavy. Bry.

Ulcers very red and fiery looking ; on legs ; in mouth ; throat ; nodes on shin-bones ; very angry looking chancres. Cinnabar.

Ulcer, red flat on glans and inner surface of prepuce ; secreting yellow ichor. Corall-rub.

Hide-bound, sensation of. Crot-tig.

Eczema oozing a sticky glutinous fluid, or transparent watery. Graph.

Ulcers like a lump of lard with a hole in it ; cancerous ulcers ; great sensitiveness to slightest touch, even of clothes. Hep-s-c.

— become deep, without spreading, look as if cut out with a punch. Kali-bichro.

Ecchymoses remaining a long time in bruises or contused parts, after the pains and inflammation have subsided. Ledum-pal.

Skin chapping, want of perspiration. Oleand.

Erysipelas of scalp ; left side of face going to right. Rhus-t.

Blisters spreading with a red edge in advance (black edge, Ars.); phlegmonous, especially if it begins in ankles and runs gradually up the leg into deeper tissues; no fever. Rhus-t.

Itching in various parts worse in legs while undressing; cannot wear flannels; worse from any change of temperature. Rumex (Graph. and Caust. follow well after Rumex).

Chapping or cracking of skin may be deep, worse from washing in water. Sep., Calc-c.

Eruptions do not come out; crying out in a frightened manner, as soon as patient falls asleep. Stram.

BOOK NOTICES.

VENEREAL AND URINARY DISEASES. By Temple S. Hoyne, A. M., M. D., Clinical Professor of Skin and Venereal Diseases in Hering Medical College and Hospital, of Chicago. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Halsey Bros., Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo. John Morris Co., Printers, Chicago. 1894.

This volume of about 125 pages was originally prepared at the request of members of the College classes of 1881, 1882, and 1883. It consists almost entirely of the lectures delivered before the students. These lectures were arranged so as to give as brief and yet as comprehensive account of the subject as possible.

As a result, we have in the handy volume under review an admirable and withal interesting account of the whole subject. The homœopathic remedies are given with the specific indications. That these indications are reliable need hardly be said to any one who knows Dr. Hoyne as the editor of *The Medical Visitor*. More clear ideas can be gathered in a few minutes' perusal of this book than by any elaborate study of abstruse works on these subjects.

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL ANNUAL AND PRACTITIONERS' INDEX: A work of reference for medical practitioners. Twelfth year, 1894. New York: E. B. Treat, 5 Cooper Union. Chicago: 199 Clark Street. Price, \$2.75.

Every year this valuable annual, containing the latest discoveries, views, and methods of treatment of the diseases that affect humanity comes out and is brought to the attention of the readers of this journal. The present volume rather exceeds in fullness, copiousness of illustration, and beauty of execution, its predecessors.

It has less the character of a digest, and more the value of an encyclopedia by the number of direct communications it contains from the various authorities whose progressive views and methods are recorded. Indeed, the printing of these original communications is the especial feature of the book. It is finely and profusely illustrated by photographs and colored plates. It is a matter of regret that the reviewer is not able to discuss the contents in order and extensively. But that would take more time than we can hope to bestow. And then it would not be satisfactory. The best way is to purchase the book and see for yourself what it is like. Our word may be taken without misgiving that it is well worthy a place in the library; and this is all that need be said.

Our readers well know that we do not recommend books devoid of merit.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF COMMON DISEASES OF THE EYES. By W. F. Conners, M. D. Oil City, Pa. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

This publication is a chart in which all the common diseases of the eye are arranged in a tabular form for ready reference. It is designed for the use of general physicians who have not made a special study of eye diseases, and have not therefore an expert knowledge and are not provided with instruments. It can be fastened to the wall of the office with thumb tacks or put into a frame.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PATIENTS. By A. W. Holcombe, M. D., Kokomo, Ind.

This is a six-page pamphlet giving explicit directions to patients how to report their cases, especially if they are under treatment by correspondence.

In prescribing by letter it is very difficult to get the patient to explain his or her symptoms fully. Failure to get full indications for the proper remedy causes failure to select the curative medicine, and so failure to cure. The physician needs some printed form that he can give the patient to read, so that an intelligent report may result.

Dr. Holcombe prepared this circular for the use of his own patients, being assisted in the work by Dr. Sawyer. At the solicitation of professional friends he has decided to supply the profession.

The prices are \$1.00 per hundred or 60 cents for fifty and 35 cents for twenty-five.

We cordially recommend this scheme.

CYSTIC EVACUATION AND IRRIGATION. By W. Storer How, D. D. S., Philadelphia, Pa. Reprinted from *University Medical Magazine*, March, 1894.

This pamphlet of three pages describes a clever device invented by Dr. How to irrigate the urinary bladder. It consists of a glass reservoir provided with a metal ring and hook for hanging on the back of a chair, and a rubber tube provided with a pinch-cock and terminating in a catheter for introduc-

tion into the urethra. The apparatus is simple, portable, compact, and is without valve or ledge for lodgment of stuff. The movement of the fluid is plainly visible, the hydraulic pressure gently variable, and cannot be made excessive in force or volume. Withal it is quite inexpensive.

HOW TO USE THE FORCEPS, with an introductory account of the Female Pelvis and of the Mechanism of Delivery. By Henry G. Landis, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. Revised and enlarged by Charles H. Bushong, M. D. New York: E. B. Treat, Publisher, 5 Cooper Union. 1894. Price, \$1.75.

This valuable monograph of about two hundred pages is the most complete, minute, and painstaking exposition of this subject the writer of this notice has ever seen.

It comprises essentially three parts: The mechanism of labor, the forceps, and the application and cases.

A thorough analysis of the female pelvis in especial relation to its function as a channel for the fœtal head is given, with an abundance of diagrams to enable the attentive reader to acquire a clear mental picture of the whole tract, and of the position of the head at every moment of its progress. This section alone is admirable and must commend the book. But when it dawns upon the reader that it is only the preparation for a clear understanding of the proper use of the forceps without the excessive traction which seems to the humane mind so horrible, and that this minute anatomy prepares the reader's mind so that he shall be perfectly able to agree with the author in his denunciation of brute force in the application of the instruments, and perfectly prepared to adopt the author's improved method, then the book is seen to be a very important benefaction to mankind and aid to the alleviation of the sufferings of child-birth.

It will be necessary to quote a couple of pages to make our point clear:

Page 121: "The forceps having been applied, the next question is, what are we to do with them? Are we to pull the head out by direct traction or to pry it out by leverage, and shall it be compressed during either of these movements?

"The following propositions may be laid down as a starting point: *Firstly*.—If the Davis forceps (or any other having a sufficient pelvic and head curve) are applied to the sides of a head at the inlet in the first vertex position, the general line of the blades will be parallel to the axis of the presenting plane of the head. *Secondly*.—If traction is made in the line of the blades, the distal end of the blades will press upon the head, and if the latter is movable will push it onward in the line of the axis of the presenting plane. *Thirdly*.—If during traction the line of the blades is kept parallel with the axis of the canal in which the head is placed, the axis of the presenting plane

of the head will be kept in coincidence with the axis of the canal in which it moves.

"This is what takes place in normal labor, and this is what it should be our aim to imitate with the forceps. It ought not to require a mathematical demonstration to show that when the head is kept in this exact relation with the pelvic canal it will move with the least possible expenditure of force. If instead of this the force be so directed as to push or pull it alternately against the sides of the pelvis, more force will be required, unless the laws of mechanics are altered for the benefit of obstetricians. And yet the great majority of obsteric writers recommend that traction be supplemented by leverage, and that the handles of the forceps should be swayed from side to side that the head may be pried out as well as pulled out of the pelvis. From this it may be inferred, however presumptuous the inference may seem, that they do not make traction in the right direction."

Page 127: "The method which seems to be the correct one I will now attempt to describe. When the forceps are applied at the inlet the handles are seized by the right hand from above and held firmly, compressing the head as little as possible at first. The left hand is placed so that the ball of the thumb comes over the lock (see Figure), while the index finger rests upon the upper arm of one blade and the middle finger upon the other. Now, while the right hand holds the handles almost at rest, the fingers of the left *push* upon the blades so as to move them and the contained head downwards, backwards, and a little to the left of the median line. Secondly, while the fingers are pushing downwards in this way, we may also make use of them as a fulcrum, and by elevating the handles cause the blades to move in an opposite manner, but care must be taken that the force thus applied by the right hand is not enough to overbalance the downward pressure of the left, else we will merely extend the head without propelling it. It is sometimes convenient to vary the position of the left hand and fingers, but the principle is the same, that pushing and not pulling is the first step in traction. When the head begins to descend we may place three fingers between the blades, the thumb and the little finger being upon the outside, and combine a pulling with a pushing motion upon the blades. But throughout the handles are simply elevated and not pulled upon, or but slightly, having due regard to the proper direction, and bringing them into the median line only when the head has reached in inferior strait. When the head is delivered the handles will lie upon the abdomen of the mother. This, in brief, is the method which I employ and advise."



The introduction of these two long extracts has a two-fold purpose: to draw the attention of the profession to the important character of this book, and to give to those readers who may not have time to devote to the book and who do

not make a specialty of obstetrics a clear conception of the latest, most enlightened, and most humane way of applying the forceps. It is advisable, however, to study carefully every page of the book itself to acquire the idea perfectly.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

HOW SHALL WE DISPOSE OF THE HOMŒOPATH?—The effect of a red flag on a bull is that of a lullaby compared with the fury of the "regular physician" when you flaunt the banner of Homœopathy at him.

If the homœopath had a first-rate system and lacked the intelligence to make it work, he would be more easily tolerated; but to adopt a laughable theory and then make a habit of deriving good results from it is extremely hard to forgive. We can understand the feelings of the old-school doctor who loses a patient in spite of all his efforts, when another and sicker patient across the street has the effrontery to recover under the foolish little pellets of the homœopath. But patients were ever unreasoning.

There are worldly spirits in every community who care more for their own recovery than for upholding the banner of the true faith. In fact, that willingness to die for a principle which characterizes the true hero seems lamentably on the wane. It must be speedily revived, however, if we are to keep the homœopath under water. Either he or the patient must be reformed.

There is a manifest willingness—we might say eager desire—among the medical profession to dispose of the homœopath by the gallows or the stake. But the times are hardly ripe for this happy disposition of the interloper. Yet it seems unwise to wait, as every year brings fresh recruits to the enemy's ranks. The problem will be forever solved when we can induce the patient to prefer an honorable death by an honorable system to an impertinent recovery by disrespectful methods. J. A. M.—*Life*.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SURGERY will remove on May 1st to the Downing Building, 106 and 108 Fulton Street, New York City.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for resident and associate-resident physicians of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia will be held on *Thursday Evening, May 10th, 1894*, at eight o'clock, at the Hospital, 926 N. Broad Street. A large experience is afforded both resident physicians, in the out-patient department also, where about twelve thousand cases are prescribed for yearly at the medical and special clinics. Applications must be sent to Dr. Bushrod W. James, President of the Hospital, or to Dr. Jos. M. Reeves, President of the Medical Board, 926 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO will hold its next annual meeting in Toledo, May 8th and 9th. Reduced railroad rates on all Ohio roads. An excellent scientific programme has been arranged, and the Toledo physicians will welcome visiting physicians, and provide for their enjoyment.

Membership blanks furnished in advance, on application to the Secretary,

THOS. M. STEWART, M. D.,

266 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Op., Phos-ac., Puls., Sabad.; Samb.
Stram., Sulph., Verat. or

Calc., Canth., Caps., Cocc., Croc., Cupr., Hep., Iod.
Kali, Lach., Men., Phos., Plat., Spong.

Mind—anxious delirium. Hyos., Op., Stram. or

Acon., Bell., Croc., Nux-v., Puls., Sil.

— *loquacious delirium.* Stram. or

Bell., Cupr., Lach., Rhus, Verat.

— — *happy.* Bell., Hyos. or

Croc., Cupr., Spong., Stram., Verat.

— — *muttering to himself.* Apis, Op. or

Bell., Hyos., Mur-ac., Phos-ac., Stram., Tar.

— — *silent.* Hyos. or

Ant-c., Bell., Mur-ac., Verat.

— — *raging.* Bry., Hyos., Stram. or

Acon., Bell., Lyc., Op.

— *giddy.* Bry., Rhus or

Alum., Ars., Calc., Ipec., Kali, Natr-mur., Phos., Verat.

— *dull confusion* [*eingenommenheit*]. Ang., Arg., Ars., Bell.,
Bry., Caps., Cham., Ign., Kali, Natr., Nux-v., Phos., Puls.,
Sep., Valer., Verat. or

Acon., Bor., Calc., Carbo-v., Con., Dros., Ipec., Merc.,
Natr-mur., Op., Phos-ac., Rhus, Ruta, Sil.

— *excited imagination.* Op., Thuja or

Acon., Bell., Chin., Coff., Lach., Laur., Phos., Puls.,
Sabad., Stram., Valer.

— *illusions.* Op. or

Bell., Bry., Carbo-v., Hyos., Magn-mur., Merc., Phos-
ac., Rhus, Samb., Stram.

Mind—vertigo. Acon., Alum., Apis, Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carbo-v., Ign., Ipec., Lyc., Magn-mur., Merc., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Sep., Stram., Sulph., Verat. or

Ang., Arg., Arn., Chel., Chin., Croc., Laur., Led., Mosch., Natr., Natr-mur., Phos-ac., Rhus.

— *staggering.* Bell., Op. or

Alum., Bry., Caps., Magn-mur., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Stram., Sulph., Verat.

— *drunken.* Cocc., Nux-v., Puls. or

Alum., Arg., Bell., Camph., Carbo-v., Lach., Laur., Led., Op., Rhus.

— *intellect aroused.* Thuja or

Bell., Coff., Lach., Op., Stram.

— *frenzy.* Bell., Cic., Op. or

Ant-c., Ars., Canth., Dulc., Hyos., Stram., Verat.

— *confusion of the head* [*Wüstheit*]. Bell., Nux-v. or

Ars., Bry., Chin., Ipec., Natr., Puls., Rhus.

Pain in the head. Apis, Arg., Ars., Bell., Kali, Lach., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Puls., Sabad., Sep. or

Acon., Agar., Amm., Ang., Ant-tart., Bor., Bry., Calc., Camph., Caps., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Cina, Coloc., Con., Dros., Dulc., Graph., Hell., Hep., Hyos., Ign., Ipec., Led., Lyc., Mang., Men., Merc., Mezer., Mosch., Natr., Nitr., Op., Petr., Phos., Rhod., Rhus, Ruta, Sil., Spig., Staph., Stram., Sulph., Thuja, Valer., Verat.

— *in the occiput.* Bell. or

Acon., Hell., Sep.

— *with congestion of blood.* Chin., Ferr., Hyos., Rhus, Sulph.
or

Acon., Apis, Ars., Bell., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Sep., Thuja.

— *with heaviness.* Calc., Caust.

External heat—sweat. Cham., Magn., Magn-mur. or

Anac., Bor., Calc., Graph., Hep., Par., Puls., Sarsap.,
Sil., Sulph., Valer., Verat.

— *on the forehead.* Sarsap.

— — — *cold.* Hep., Verat.

— — *tension.* Sabad.

Pains in the eyes. Canth., Coloc., Led., Lye., Natr-mur., Rhod.,
Valer. or

Acon., Apis, Ars., Bell., Bor., Calc., Carbo-an., Carbo-v.,
Cic., Dig., Hep., Hyos., Ipec., Lach., Natr., Nux-v., Op.,
Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Ruta, Sabad., Seneg., Sep., Spig.,
Stram., Sulph., Verat.

Swelling about the eyes. Ferr.

Blue circle around eyes. Cina.

Burning in eyes. Petr.

Eyes prominent. Spig.

— *pupils dilated.* Apis, Cina.

— — *contracted.* Acon.

— *redness.* Hyos.

— *strabismus.* Apis.

— *dryness.* Spig.

Vision weak. Natr-mur. or

Carbo-v., Sep.

— *darkness before the eyes.* Carbo-v., Natr-mur., Puls. or
Sep.

— *appearance of fire.* Op. or
Bell.

— *shimmering.* Sep.

— *green color before the eyes.* Chin.

- Vision—photophobia.* Hep. or
Acon., Bell., Con., Sulph.
- Ears, pain in the.* Calad. or
Graph.
- *cold.* Ipec.
- Hearing. Rushing and roaring.* Ars., Nux-v.
- Deafness.* Rhus.
- Nose—pain in.* Rhod.
- *itching.* Cina.
- *cold.* Colch.
- Face—swollen.* Amm-mur., Lyc. or
Apis, Ars., Dig., Ferr.
- *pale.* Ars., Cina, Croc., Ipec., Lyc., Sep. or
Acon., Bell., Cocc., Natr-mur., Puls., Rhus, Spong.,
Thuja, Verat.
- *brownish red.* Caps.
- *earthy.* Coloc., Lach.
- *yellow.* Ars., Natr-mur., Rhus or
Lach., Nux-v.
- *red.* Acon., Amm-mur., Bell., Bry., Cham., Chin., Cocc.,
Creos., Croc., Euphras., Ferr., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Nux-v.,
Op., Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Ruta, Sep., Sil., Spong., Stram.,
Sulph., Verat., Viol-tr. or
Agar., Alum., Apis, Arg., Arn., Ars., Camph., Canth.,
Caps., Carbo-v., Coff., Con., Cycl., Dule., Hyos., Ign.,
Merc., Merc-con., Par., Scill., Spig., Valer., Zinc.
- — *on one side.* Cham., Ign., Mosch., Ran-bulb., Rheum or
Acon., Arn., Bell., Cann., Dros., Ipec., Phos., Thuja,
Viol-tr.

Face red on one of the uncovered sides. Viol-tr. or

Thuja.

— — — *circumscribed.* Acon., Calc., Chin., Creos., Ferr., Kali, Lyc., Phos., Puls., Sulph. or

Bry., Croc., Dros., Dule., Iod., Lach., Led., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Samb., Sep., Stann., Stram.

— *cold.* Cina, Cycl., Ipec., Rheum, Spong. or

Calc., Carbo-v., Chin., Hyos., Lyc., Nitr-ac., Plat., Ranscel., Verat.

— — *on the cheeks.* Colch. or

Bell., Natr.

— — *on the forehead.* Bell., Chin., Cina.

— *sweating.* Amm-mur., Ant-tart., Cham., Valer. or

Bell., Carbo-v., Ign., Lyc., Op., Puls., Samb., Spong.

Pains in face. Spig. or

Mezer.

Lips—eruptions on. Ars., Natr-mur. or

Ign., Nux-v., Rhus, Sulph.

— *swollen.* Ars.

— *dryness.* Rhus or

Ars., Chin., Nux-v., Phos., Verat.

Submaxillary gland, swollen. Calad., Kali, Merc.

Teeth, pains in, generally. Apis, Kali, Rhus, Sep. or

Carbo-v., Graph., Hyos., Lach, Natr., Puls., Staph.

— *chattering.* Phos. or

Zinc.

Gums, bleeding. Carbo-v., Graph., Staph.

— *swollen.* Carbo., Graph., Staph.

— *painful.* Apis or

Hyos., Rhus, Staph.

Mouth, burning in. Petr. or
Ars., Mezer.

— *offensive smell from.* Arn.

— *yellow.* Plumb.

— *dryness.* Ars., Asar., Bell., Nitr-ac., Nux-m., Nux-v., Phos.,
Phos-ac. or

Bry., Chin., Coccc., Coff., Lach., Lyc., Mur-ac., Op.,
Petr., Sabad., Sep., Spig., Stram., Sulph., Thuja, Valer.,
Verat.

Throat, pains in general. Lach., Sep. or

Acon., Apis, Bell., Bov., Dros., Ign., Kali, Merc.,
Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Sulph.

— *burning.* Euphorb.

— *inflammation.* Apis or

Acon., Amm-mur., Bell., Brom., Con., Merc., Nitr-ac.,
Nux-v., Phos., Sulph.

— — *of the uvula.* Bell., Coff., Merc., Nux-v., Sulph.

— *dryness.* Nux-m. or

Acon., Bell., Ign., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Op., Phos., Puls.,
Rhus, Sep., Stram., Sulph.

Salivation increased. Dros., Nux-v., Puls., Rhus or

Acon., Alum., Bell., Brom., Carbo-v., Cic., Hep., Ign.,
Ipec., Lyc., Merc., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Op., Seneg., Sep.,
Sil., Stram., Sulph., Verat.

Tongue coated. Ant-c., Ars., Bry., Cham., Nux-v., Phos., Puls. or

Ant-tart., Apis, Arn., Bell., Chin., Coloc., Ign. (Ipec.),
Lach., Merc., Nux-m., Op., Phos-ac., Rhus, Ruta, Sabad.,
Sep., Sil., Sulph., Verat.

— *dry.* Ars., Bell., Mur-ac., Natr-mur., Op., Phos., Phos-ac. or

Ant-tart., Apis, Asaf., Bry., Calc., Carbo-an., Carbo-v.,
Cham., Dulc., Hyos., Lach., Lyc., Mezer., Nitr-ac., Par.,
Petr., Rhus, Stram., Sulph., Verat.

Speech difficult. Bell., Euphras., Hyos., Nux-v. or

Ars., Bry., Calc., Carbo-v., Caust., Dule., Hep., Ign.,
Lach., Lyc., Mezer., Mur-ac., Natr-mur., Op., Phos-ac.,
Puls., Rhus, Stram., Verat.

Aversion to food. Ant-c., Apis, Ars., Canth., Chin., Con., Ipec.,
Kali, Nux-v., Puls., Sabad., Sep., Sil. or

Alum., Anac., Ant-tart., Arn., Bar., Bell., Bry., Calc.,
Cic., Con., Cycl., Ign., Lach., Merc., Mezer., Natr-mur.,
Op., Phos., Plat., Rheum, Rhus, Ruta, Staph., Sulph.,
Thuja.

— *to drinks.* Hell. or

Bell., Canth., Cocc., Hyos., Ign., Stram. (*Vide* thirstless-
ness.)

Disgust for food. Amm., Ant-c., Ars., Bry., Cham., Ipec., Kali,
Rheum or

Ant-tart., Apis, Arn., Asar., Bell., Canth., Chin., Cocc.,
Colch., Cupr., Cycl., Dig., Euphorb., Guaj., Hell., Lach.,
Lyc., Merc., Mosch., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Op., Petr., Plat.,
Plumb., Puls., Ruta, Sarsap., Secale, Seneg., Sep., Sil.,
Sulph-ac.

— *for drinks.* Hell. or

Bell., Canth., Cocc., Con., Hyos., Ign., Lach., Natr-mur.,
Nux-v., Stram., Sulph.

Hunger (canine). Ars., Bry., Caps., Cham., Chin., Cina, Phos. or

Agar., Ang., Arg., Aur., Bell., Calc., Cic., Coff., Graph.,
Hell., Hyos., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Natr-mur., Nux-m., Nux-
v., Oleand., Op., Puls., Sabad., Secale, Sep., Spig., Stann.,
Staph., Sulph., Verat.

Thirst for beer. Nux-v.

— *for cold drinks.* Acon., Bry., Chin., Merc. or

Ant-tart., Ars., Bell., Bism., Bar., Calc., Cham., Croc.,
Cupr., Ign., Oleand., Puls., Rhus, Ruta, Sabad., Scill., Sil.,
Sulph., Thuja, Verat.

Thirst for acids. Ars.

— *for cold water.* Acon., Ars., Cham., Chin., Ign., Merc. or
Ang., Bell., Bism., Calc., Cupr., Nux-v., Oleand., Phos.,
Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Scill., Thuja, Verat.

— *for wine.* Cic.

Thirst, generally. Acon., Arn., Ars., Bry., Canth., Caps., Carbo-
an., Cham., Cina, Colch., Creos., Croc., Hep., Hyosc.,
Ipec., Lyc., Magn-mur., Merc., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac.,
Nux-v., Plumb., Ran-scel., Rhus, Secale, Sep., Sil., Spig.,
Spong., Staph., Stram., Stront., Sulph., Thuja, Valer.,
Verat. or

Agar., Amm-mur., Anac., Ang., Ant-c., Ant-tart., Apis,
Asar., Bell., Bor., Bov., Calad., Calc., Carbo-v., Chel.,
Chin., Cocc., Coff., Coloc., Dig., Dros., Dulc., Guaj., Ign.,
Kali, Lach., Laur., Mosch., Op., Petr., Phos., Phos-ac.,
Plat., Puls., Rhod., Ruta, Sabad., Stann., Sulph-ac., Zinc.

— *between the chill and heat.* Amm-mur., Chin., Puls., Sabad.,
Sep. or

Ars., Bry., Canth., Dros., Natr.

— *between heat and sweat.* Amm-mur., Chin., Coff., Cycl.,
Nux-v., Stram. or

Ant-tart., Bry., Op., Puls., Rhus, Stann., Vit.

— *with aversion to drinking.* Bell., Canth., Hell., Hyosc., Nux-
v., Stram., Verat. or

Arn., Ars., Caust., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr-mur., Rhus,
Samb., Vit.

— *drinking much at a time.* Bry. or

Canth., Stann.

— *drinking little at a time.* Ars., Carbo-v., Chin., Hyosc., Lyc.,
Rhus, Scill. or

Croc., Hell., Mezer., Puls., Stram.

Thirstlessness. Ant-c., Arg., Ars., Asaf., Camph., Caps., Carbo-v., Chel., Chin., Cina, Coff., Con., Cycl., Dulc., Hell., Ign., Ipec., Lach., Led., Men., Mur-ac., Nitr., Nux-m., Nux-v., Oleand., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rheum, Rhod., Ruta, Sabad., Samb., Scill., Sep., Spig., Sulph., Tar., Viola-tr., Vit. or

Amm-mur., Anac., Ang., Ant-tart., Apis, Arn., Bell., Brom., Bry., Calc., Canth., Cham., Cocc., Coloc., Creos., Dig., Dros., Euphorb., Graph., Guaj., Hep., Kali, Laur., Magn., Magn-mur., Merc., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Op., Plumb., Rhus, Sabin., Spong., Staph., Stram., Thuja, Valer., Verat.

— *with pleasure in drinking.* Ars., Coloc. or

Calad., Cocc., Graph., Nux-m., Phos., Phos-ac.

Taste, bitter. Ant-c., Ars., Bry., Cham., Coloc., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Sep. or

Acon., Alum., Arn., Carbo-v., Chin., Cocc., Dros., Hep., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Nitr-ac., Sabad., Sarsap., Sulph., Verat.

— *putrid.* Hyosc., Puls., Ran., Staph. or

Acon., Arn., Bell., Calc., Carbo-v., Cham., Con., Merc., Mur-ac., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Petr., Phos-ac., Sep., Sulph.

— *salt.* Bell.

— *bad.* Caps., Staph. or

Kali.

Eructations, generally. Ant-c., Bry., Carbo-v., Lach., Nux-v., Sabad. or

Alum., Amm., Chin., Cic., Con., Ign., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Thuja.

Inclination to vomit. Dros., Nux-v. or

Ars., Cham., Chin., Cina, Ipec., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Sep., Verat.

Vomiting in general. Ant-c., Arn., Ars., Cham., Cina, Ipec.,
Nux-v., Stram., Verat. or

Asar., Bell., Bor., Bry., Carbo-v., Chin., Con., Cupr.,
Ferr., Hep., Ign., Kali, Lach., Lyc., Natr., Phos., Puls.,
Scill., Sil., Sulph.

— *bitter, bilious.* Ars., Cham., Nux-v., Puls. or

Ant-c., Bry., Chin., Cina, Cupr., Dros., Ign., Ipec.,
Merc., Phos., Secale, Sep., Sulph., Verat.

— *of food.* Ars., Cina, Ferr., Ign., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Puls.
or

Ant-tart., Arn., Bry., Calc., Cham., Coloc., Dros., Ipec.,
Lyc., Merc., Mezer., Phos., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Verat.

— *acid.* Arn., Ars., Bell., Lyc., Nux-v., Puls. or

Alum., Calc., Cham., Ipec., Phos., Sep., Sulph., Verat.

— *slimy.* Cham., Ign., Nux-v., Puls. or

Acon., Ars., Bell., Chin., Cina, Con., Dros., Dulc.,
Ipec., Lyc., Merc., Rheum, Secale, Sep., Sulph., Verat.

Nausea in general. Ant-c., Ars., Bry., Carbo-v., Chel., Ipec.,
Lyc., Merc., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Puls.,
Sep., Verat. or

Acon., Anac., Ant-tart., Arg., Asar., Bell., Bor., Calc.,
Cham., Chin., Cic., Cina, Cocc., Con., Cupr., Cycl., Dig.,
Dros., Graph., Hell., Hep., Kali, Mosch., Par., Rhus, Scill.,
Sil., Stann., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Valer.

Water brash. Natr-mur., Nux-v., Rhus, Sil. or

Bry., Calc., Carbo-v., Cocc., Lyc., Nitr-ac., Petr., Sabad.,
Sulph.

Stomach, pains in, general. Arn., Ars., Bry., Carbo-v., Cham.,
Chin., Cina, Cocc., Ferr., Ign., Ipec., Lyc., Natr-mur.,
Nux-v., Puls., Rhus, Sep. or

Acon., Amm., Ant-c., Bar., Bell., Calc., Coloc., Cupr.,
Kali, Merc., Phos., Phos-ac., Sabad., Sil., Sulph., Sulph-
ac., Verat.

Stomach, trembling (sensation of). Iod. or
Caps., Ign., Lyc.

— *burning.* Ars. or
Nux-v., Sep.

— *pressure.* Amm., Chin., Ferr., Sep. or
Ars., Nux-v., Sabad., Sil.

— *cramps.* Cocc. or
Bell., Carbo-v., Nux-v., Puls.

Liver, pains in. Ars., Bor., Chin., Nux-v. or
Acon., Alum., Aur., Bry., Calc., Caps., Graph., Kali,
Lach., Lyc., Magn-mur., Merc., Natr., Nux-m., Sep.,
Stann., Sulph.

Spleen, pains in. Ars., Bar., Carbo-v., Natr-mur., Nux-v. or
Arn., Asaf., Brom., Caps., Cham., Chin., Fluor., Ign.,
Mezer., Nitr-ac., Ran-bulb., Stann., Sulph., Vit.

— *swelling.* Ars., Carbo-v., Natr-mur. or
Brom., Caps., Cham., Ign., Nitr-ac., Sulph., Vit.

Abdominal pains in general. Ant-c., Ars., Bov., Bry., Calc.,
Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Cina, Ferr., Kali, Mosch., Nitr-
ac., Puls., Ran-bulb., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Valer. or
Acon., Ant-tart., Apis, Bar., Bell., Canth., Caps., Cic.,
Coff., Coloc., Hep., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Natr-mur., Nux-v.,
Phos., Sil., Spong., Stront.

— *distention.* Carbo-v., Sil., Stram. or
Ars., Chin., Colch., Cupr., Ferr., Nux-v., Rhus, Sep.,
Sulph., Verat.

— *cold sensation in.* Men. or
Ars., Calc., Petr., Sep.

— *squeezing.* Zinc. or
Ambr., Coloc., Ign., Phos-ac.

— *throbbing.* Kali or
Acon., Calc., Caps., Lyc., Phos., Sep.

Abdominal tension. Ferr., Nux-v., Sil. or

Ars., Bell., Calc., Carbo-v., Colch., Lyc., Merc., Puls.,
Stront., Verat.

— *labor-like pains in.* Puls. or

Acon., Bell., Cham., Ferr., Ign., Nux-v., Op., Sabin.,
Secale.

Flatulence in general. Ars., Carbo-v., Nux-v. or

Agar., Chin., Colch., Graph., Kali, Mar., Nitr-ac., Phos.,
Phos-ac.

Diarrhœa. Acon., Ant-c., Apis, Ars., Bry., Cham., Cina,
Coff., Con., Lach., Merc., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Sil.,
Sulph., Verat. or

Amm-mur., Ant-tart., Arn., Asaf., Bor., Brom., Calad.,
Calc., Caps., Chin., Coloc., Dig., Dule., Ferr., Hyos., Ipec.,
Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Petr., Rheum, Ruta, Scill.,
Secale, Sep., Stann., Sulph-ac.

Constipation. Ant-c., Apis, Bell., Bry., Cocc., Cupr., Dule.,
Lyc., Nux-v., Op., Staph., Verat. or

Alum., Ambr., Amm., Arn., Calad., Calc., Cann.,
Canth., Carbo-v., Caust., Chin., Con., Creos., Fluor.,
Graph., Guaj., Kali, Lach., Laur., Magn-mur., Men.,
Merc., Mezer., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Phos., Plat., Plumb.,
Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Sarsap., Selen., Sep., Sil., Stann.,
Sulph., Sulph-ac., Thuja, Verb., Zinc.

Urgency to stool. Caust., Nux-v., Sulph. or

Arn., Ars., Hyos., Lach., Merc., Puls.

Useless urgency to stool. Ars., Caps., Cocc., Lyc., Rhus, Sulph.
or

Acon., Arn., Nux-v., Rheum., Staph, Verat.

Urine—brown (dark). Acon., Bell., Nux-v., Sep., Verat. or

Arn., Bry., Carbo-v., Ipec., Lyc., Puls., Rhus.

— *stinking.* Sep. or

Ars., Carbo-v., Dule., Phos-ac., Puls., Viol-tr.

Urine turbid. Phos. or

Ars., Bell., Bry., Lyc., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Sabad.,
Sarsap., Sep.

— *too small in quantity.* Puls. or

Apis, Cann., Canth., Colch., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Op., Ruta,
Staph.

— *too large in quantity.* Cham., Phos. or

Ant-c., Arg., Dulc., Mur-ac., Scill., Stram.

— *too frequent.* Lyc., Phos-ac. or

Arg., Bell., Creos., Merc., Rhus, Scill., Staph., Sulph.

— *too seldom.* Ars., Op., Puls. or

Chin., Colch., Hyos., Stram.

— *painful—urination.* Cham. or

Ant-c., Cann., Canth., Colch., Dulc., Nitr-ac., Nux-v.,
Staph., Sulph.

— *urgency to urinate.* Ant-tart., Puls. or

Acon., Bell., Bry., Canth., Caust., Dulc., Graph., Hell.,
Hyos., Kali, Lyc., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Rhus, Sabin., Sarsap.,
Scill., Staph., Sulph.

— *useless urgency.* Ars., Puls. or

Canth., Dig., Hyos., Nux-v., Sarsap., Sulph.

Sneezing. Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Cina, Rhus, Sabad. or

Arn., Bell., Bry., Caust., Cycl., Mar., Merc., Puls., Sil.,
Staph.

Coryza, fluent. Ars., Aur., Carbo-v., Kali, Lach., Merc.,
Mezer., Puls., Rhus, Selen. or

Amm-mur., Calc., Cham., Con., Euphras., Nux-v.,
Phos., Sep., Sil., Spig., Sulph.

Dry coryza. Amm., Calad., Lyc., Nux-v., Sil., Sulph. or

Bell., Bry., Calc., Dulc., Hep., Ipec., Mur-ac., Natr-
mur., Nitr-ac., Petr., Phos., Puls., Rhod., Samb., Sep.,
Spig.

Dryness of the nose. Bell., Rhod., Spig. or

Apis, Ars., Calc., Dros., Graph., Merc., Natr-mur.,
Phos., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Respiration anxious. Acon., Apis., Bry., Ipec., Phos., Puls. or
Arn., Ars., Bell., Camph., Cham., Coff., Hep., Ign.,
Kali, Lach., Plat., Rhus, Samb., Scill., Secale, Spong.,
Stann., Stram., Viol-tr.

— *embarrassed by pressure in the chest.* Acon., Anac., Apis,
Ars., Bov., Bry., Calc., Carbo-v., Ipec., Merc., Ruta, Sep.,
Viol-tr. or

Ambr., Ant-tart., Arn., Aur., Bell., Brom., Cham.,
Chin., Cocc., Cupr., Dulc., Graph., Hep., Ign., Kali,
Lach., Lyc., Mezer., Nitr., Nux-v., Op., Phos., Plat.,
Puls., Ran-bulb., Rhod., Rhus, Samb., Seneg., Sil., Spig.,
Stann., Sulph., Thuja, Verat., Zinc.

Breath, hot. Anac., Cham., Coff., Nux-v., Zinc. or

Acon., Asar., Calc., Ferr., Mang., Natr-mur., Rhus, Sa-
bad., Stront.

— *cold.* Carbo-v., Verat. or

Camph., Chin., Mur-ac., Rhus.

— *short.* Acon., Anac., Apis, Ars., Bry., Calc., Camph., Cina,
Cocc., Ferr., Ign., Kali, Lyc., Phos., Puls., Ruta, Sep.,
Zinc. or

Ambr., Amm., Ant-tart., Arn., Aur., Bell., Carbo-v.,
Caut., Chin., Cocc., Cupr., Hep., Ipec., Lach., Merc.,
Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Nux-m., Nux-v., Phos-ac.,
Plat., Rhus, Sabad., Samb., Scill., Seneg., Sil., Spig.,
Stann., Sulph.

— *rattling.* Acon., Ars., Nux-m., Op. or

Carbo-v., Cham., Hep., Ipec., Lyc., Scill., Spong.,
Stann.

Cough, with expectoration. Ars., Bry., Calc., Chin., Kali, Phos.,
Puls., Scill., Sil., Sulph. or

Alum., Anac., Arg., Bell., Bism., Carbo-v., Cic., Creos., Dig., Dros., Dulc., Ferr., Iod., Lyc., Phos-ac., Ruta, Seneg., Sep., Spong., Stann., Staph., Thuja.

Cough, without expectoration. Acon., Apis, Arn., Ars., Bry., Con., Hyos., Ipec., Kali, Natr-mur., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Sabad., Sulph. or

Ang., Ant-c., Bell., Brom., Calc., Carbo-v., Caust., Cham., Chin., Cina, Coff., Cupr., Dros., Hep., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Nitr-ac., Nux-m., Op., Petr., Plat., Rhus, Samb., Scill., Sep., Spig., Spong., Staph., Sulph-ac., Verat., Verb.

Larynx, pains in, in general. Acon., Bell., Dros., Hep., Iod., Mosch., Nux-v., Op., Phos., Puls., Spong. or

Amm-mur., Ant-c., Apis, Arg., Bar., Brom., Bry., Canth., Carbo-v., Caust., Cham., Lach., Mang., Merc., Par., Sabad., Samb., Seneg., Sulph., Verat., Zinc.

— *dryness.* Op., Petr., Spong. or

Ars., Dros., Hep., Iod., Mang., Nux-v., Par., Phos., Thuja, Zinc.

Voice hoarse. Puls. or

Sep.

Pains in the throat, external. Lach.

Sensitiveness of external throat. Lach.

Glands, swelling of. Bell.

Pains in nape of neck.—Bry., Rhus.

— *stiffness of.* Acon.

Pains in the chest. Acon., Amm., Ars., Bov., Bry., Caps., Carbo-v., Chin., Cina, Ipec., Kali, Merc., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Spig. or

Apis, Arn., Bell., Bor., Calad., Calc., Cocc., Con., Dulc., Lyc., Mezer., Mur-ac., Nitr-ac., Phos-ac., Ran-bulb., Ruta, Sabad., Seneg., Sep., Stann., Sulph., Thuja, Zinc.

Chest, sensation of rising in. Nux-v. or

Amm-mur., Merc., Phos.

— *congestion to.* Acon., Bell., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Puls. or

Aur., Bry., Chin., Merc., Phos., Scill., Seneg., Spong.,
Sulph., Thuja.

— *cramps.* Ars., Ipec., Nux-v., Puls. or

Asaf., Camph., Caust., Cocce., Colch., Cupr., Hyos., Ign.,
Mosch., Sep., Stann., Sulph.

— *shootings.* Acon., Amm., Bry., Kali, Natr-mur., Phos.,
Puls., Rhus or

Apis, Arn., Ars., Asaf., Bell., Bor., Calc., Carbo-v.,
Chin., Ign., Merc., Nitr., Scill., Sep., Sil., Spig., Stann.,
Sulph., Valer.

— *constricted.* Acon., Ars., Ipec., Merc., Mosch., Nux-v.,
Phos., Plat., Puls., Stann., Sulph. or

Arn., Asaf., Cupr., Kali, Nitr., Nitr-ac., Phos-ac., Rhus,
Sep., Spig., Spong., Staph., Stram., Sulph-ac., Thuja,
Verat.

Breasts, swelling of. Calc., Puls. or

Apis, Bry., Con., Lyc., Phos.

— *loss of milk.* Bry., Calc., Hyos., Puls., Rhus, Vit. or

Bell., Cham., Dulc., Ign., Zinc.

Heart, throbbing. Acon., Alum., Ars., Calc., Colch., Ign.,
Merc., Nitr-ac., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sarsap., Sep., Spig.,
Sulph. or

Ant-tart., Arn., Aur., Bell., Bry., Chin., Cupr., Hep.,
Iod., Lyc., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Sil., Spong.,
Thuja, Viol-od., Zinc.

— — *with anxiety.* Acon., Ars., Aur., Calc., Lyc., Natr-mur.,
Phos., Puls., Spig. or

Chin., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Plat., Sep., Sulph., Thuja,
Viol-od.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA AND CLINICAL MEDICINE.

"If our school ever gives up the strict inductive method of Hahnemann, we are lost, and deserve only to be mentioned as a caricature in the history of medicine."—CONSTANTINE HERING.

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No. 6.

EDITORIALS.

IDEALISM IN MEDICINE.—When an artist sets out to paint a picture he creates in his own mind an imaginary conception of the painting such as he wishes it to appear when finished.

This *ideal* in a fine mind is much greater than his actual achievement upon the canvas. The greater the mind, the greater will be his ideal, and the greater will be the resulting work for the beholder. But it will fall short, far short, of the ideal creation in his imagination.

When a man sets out to perform any task, to overcome any obstacle, to vanquish an enemy, or suppress any evil, he unconsciously forms in his mind an ideal of the value and importance of the object to be attained—either for himself or for others. This stimulates him to vigorous effort to achieve success and encourages him under difficulties.

If he embrace any form of religion, he speedily erects in his own mind an ideal of the Supreme Being whom he worships, of the creed, the liturgy and the principles of righteousness inculcated. The ideal, therefore, is an ideal of perfection.

If he adopt any scientific principle or theory he similarly, by contemplation, conceives an ideal of perfection for that theory or principle.

Thus the creation of the ideal in one's mind is a habit that is almost unconscious. This habit may degenerate into a vice as

is characteristic of the human mind, when by continual contemplation his *ideal* becomes an *idol* before which he prostrates himself, metaphorically speaking, in worship.

The gigantic size of his idol obscures the light that enters the temple of his mind, and immersed in the deep shadows it casts, he perceives not its defects, and resents warmly any criticism of its proportions, any proof of its falsity.

Thus by this mental process a man becomes an enthusiastic devotee of the cause he espouses, and a courageous defender of it against all assault.

The enthusiastic homœopathist, devoted to his ideal of the homœopathic method of treatment, is content to endure every kind of persecution and to suffer the shafts of ridicule and contempt for the sake of the cause he loves.

His search for the suitable medicine to meet the conditions in the cases he treats, involves the finding of a remedy having the *tout ensemble* of symptoms which appear in the patient. This is the ideal simillimum of the Hahnemannian worker which, if he can find, and apply, will bring about the desired recuperation with a promptness that seems miraculous. With this ideal of a perfect simillimum before him, he is inspired to the most exhaustive toil and the most patient waiting and watching. Thus a priceless service is rendered to the patient which he rarely appreciates and of which he may not even be conscious.

An ideal conception of his healing art degenerated into the vice of idolatry is the view of the homœopathist held by the allopathist who may be indulgent enough to look upon his vagaries with any charity at all, instead of the threatening hostility of the majority.

But after all, one of the prime causes of the hostility of the allopathist to the homœopathist is this very thing of idealism. Instructed in a system of medicine that appeals to the senses and is consistent with what is called common sense, the *regular* practitioner unconsciously erects in his own mind an ideal of pathology and therapeutics which is his idol, and which makes of him an intolerant bigot ready to exterminate his new-school antagonist.

This idealism, then, is one of the obstacles to an acceptance of homœopathic doctrine.

In the April number it was pointed out that one of the obstacles to the progress of Homœopathy was the habit of generalization. Now we find another obstacle in this habit of idealism. Are there any more? We shall see.

BACON'S CIPHER STORY.—In the book notices for this month appears a remarkable review of a remarkable new book, entitled *Bacon's Cipher Story*. The review is by a learned Shakespearean scholar, and we make no apology for introducing this strictly literary production into a journal devoted to medical topics.

The book claims to be a revelation that Shakespeare's plays were written by Sir Francis Bacon, and that into their composition he wove a cipher which, if unraveled, would reveal a startling and hitherto unknown history of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Dr. Orville W. Owen, of Detroit, claims to have discovered this cipher and unraveled the story, and in this book gives it to the world.

The Rev. Mr. Tullidge in this review disputes his claim.

REMOVAL.—The readers of THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN will please take notice that the office of the journal has been removed to 1231 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

B. FINCKE, M. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

[Read before the Homœopathic Union, April 19th, 1894.]

When Koch made his appearance on the tapis he dangerously approached Homœopathy using Isopathy for his experiments. He injected the crude poison into the system to cure it of a disease, the product of which was that poison. The German homœopaths were not slow to point this out, and forced the allopaths to withdraw their stolen thunder. They then showed

by experimental cases, that, if the disease-product was potentiated, it proved not fatal as in Koch's hands but curative. Burnett followed them with his cases in the 100th potency. Now the allopaths do not claim anything for their enforced vaccination than the obscure and questionable statistics of the former and this century and the blunt assertion that vaccination protects from and modifies small-pox. But the statistics we know of and those gleaned from the cases daily occurring around us are clear and reliable and cannot be gainsaid. They say vaccination and re-vaccination has no influence upon small-pox and frequently does incalculable harm. The other great assistance to the virulators is the prejudice and long habit of the people, and its fear of a loathsome disease. The political doctor, like a bellwether, jumps over the obstacle in his way, the want of a scientific principle for his measure, and all the millions of sheep jump after him. But men should not be sheep! And doctors should not be wolves in sheep's clothing!

Now this small-pox disease which has ravaged mankind in its numerous races for thousands of years has certainly not waited for the little Commissioner of Health who with the assistance of the police without due process of law lords it over the public under the pretense of stamping it out. Not even in a small community of a house of refuge situated on an island can he stamp it out. All the inmates, many hundreds of them, have been vaccinated and re-vaccinated four or five months ago, and lo! small-pox breaks out in the midst of them, and the stamping out begins again by inoculating the non-descript animal poison into the arms and legs of the unfortunates confined to their island. "Blind unbelief is sure to err." If these men who in their arrogance and ignorance attempt so much to force their odious and despotic measures upon such a large and otherwise enlightened community as is dwelling in the free republic of the United States—if these men would not despise what the great Hahnemann had proclaimed as the immutable law of medicinal action, and would adopt his scientific as well as humane principles and rules for the prevention and cure of disease and for the conduct of a proper life, they would

look down upon these present ravings in the service of ignorance and lucre with a regret as a forlorn soul upon its misdeeds at the threshold of the other world. For it is a significant fact that the old nations in the East practiced in small-pox the same doctrine which Koch revived for tuberculosis even after having gone to the same East for further information. They inoculated the lymph of the very small-pox which they wanted to prevent and stamp out. But alas! the Hahnemannian principle, which is as old as the world, was at that time as little understood as it is, with the exception of a very small minority, at the present time.

By inoculating the small-pox poison into the body of a healthy person, that person must have been much more surely affected than if it were merely exposed to sick persons at a distance or even by contact. For the life-force potent to repel the infection when operating in the latter way is not able to do so, when the crude poisonous substance is introduced into the system by a wound made for the purpose. This works the way of intoxication and produces the legitimate effects, the small-pox disease. The same is the case with Koch's prophylaxis by Tuberculin, from which many died a painful death who would have survived for more or less time.

It is very strange to find this homœopathic principle practiced so many thousand years ago with a similar persistency as the majority of the homœopathic profession considers it at the present time. So slow grind the mills of the Eternal that even after the death of Hahnemann fifty years ago, and the publication of his *Organon*, last edition, sixty years ago, his principle of Similia Similibus is not yet understood, much less accepted by our contemporaries with the exception of a very small minority. As the old Chinese and Tartars did, they acknowledge the simile, but not the minimum dose which enables the simile to be used for proving and cure. This explains why with few exceptions, perhaps, they follow the lead of that same bellwether in vaccination and otherwise, and are no whit different from the, by them, apparently much abhorred profession.

In no case it appears clearer than in this disease of small-pox,

that a one-sided acceptance of this homœopathic principle is fatal to an immeasurable extent. Strange, also, it appears to be that this same principle was imported out of the far East to the far West, and there carried out with the same fanaticism and despotism as we in our times observe in the ordinances of the Boards of Health, first time in England, from which it spread over all Europe, and produced untold misery and mortality, till Jenner came, who, unconsciously it seems, acted upon the same homœopathic principle by substituting for the small-pox poison the cow-pox poison. There was indeed the same instructive action which had caused the variolar inoculation in the East, and perhaps it was nearer to Homœopathy, because the cow-pox pustule, though appearing only at the udder of the milk-cow only resembles in its formation the cow-pox pustule. But Jenner introduced his vaccination after Hahnemann discovered the homœopathic law and he had very likely no idea of the latter event when he commenced, and as far as we know he did not care for it afterward. But also the cow-pox would not do on account of the serious affections following it, and so it was abandoned for a new mode of inoculation, that of humanized cow-pox.

The pustule produced by this modified cow-pox poison was indeed similar to the small-pox pustule, and yet nobody thought of the underlying homœopathic principle. However, in the course of time, and especially through the instrumentality of the homœopathic school, the humanized cow-pox was found to transplant the germs of disease taught by Hahnemann to come from original miasms latent in the vaccinated child, and to produce all kinds of morbid affections which even proved fatal in many cases. So this mode of humanized vaccination was abandoned likewise, and led to a new mode, which can no more be called vaccination, but is simply an infection, an attempted sepsis, effected by the insertion of a virus into the wounded skin, with a view to create an eruption which is expected to protect from small-pox. This virus is manufactured in particular stables for the purpose, where young animals, such as heifers, bull-calves, nay, even steers, bulls, and milk-cows are inoculated

with virus that has originated many years previously from a cow having had the cow-pox disease spontaneously, and then propagated from animal to animal for many generations. This at least is claimed by those who manufacture and sell the so-called pure animal or bovine virus. At the same time they disclaim the purity of other kinds of virus manufactured by others for various reasons. Nobody knows in this matter what virus may be used in practice, and nobody seems to care. Also small-pox virus has been inoculated into young cattle, and horse-grease and the inoculation has been repeated from one animal to another in endless succession. The inoculation of such matter of poison is the great protection claimed by the virulating authorities at the present time. If there is really any similitude to the small-pox pustules in the formation of the pustules produced upon animals, it is at least not claimed by the virulators, but it certainly prevents small-pox as little as the preceding modes of inoculation, and produces all kinds of diseases, besides disposing many individuals, in times of epidemics, to be easier infected by small-pox.

Hahnemann himself seems not to have been particularly opposed to vaccination, and though he claimed it for the confirmation of his principle, he was not in love with it. For he already mentioned (*Organon*, § 46) that the cow-pox lymph "besides protective matter contained still another tinder to a general skin eruption, consisting of small dry pointed pimples on red spots, frequently mixed with red round spots accompanied with the most violent itching," which clearly points to a psoric miasm inherent in the cow. Jenner knew very well that this cow-pox lymph produced too serious effects and abandoned it for its transference to the human subject and continuation of vaccination from arm to arm.

Now what is remarkable is that the inoculation from olden times, continuing to the present, has, as said before, proceeded upon the half-understood homœopathic principle *Similia Similibus*, and actually amounts to the much-condemned doctrine of *Isopathy*. For the old Asiatics and the modern Europeans alike make themselves guilty of that pernicious doctrine, when

for protection or cure of a disease they apply the same crude substance which was produced by the same disease, to the individual by inoculation. The Chinese inoculated the small-pox lymph to prevent the contagion of small-pox. The Europeans inoculated the tuberculous matter to prevent or cure tuberculosis in man and beast. This practice is nothing but pure and unmitigated Isopathy such as the humane gentleman who first spoke of Isopathy, Dr. Lux, has never claimed and practiced. He wanted the morbid products only tested and applied in highly potentiated form. He merely contributed to carry out an idea which Hering as early as 1830 (*Archiv* X, 2, p. 24) had thrown out: "Every variola, every pestilence would then in its seed produce also the preventive remedy; epidemics, hardly born could immediately be stifled, and the first patient would heal all the rest. Plague and anthrax would lose their terrors, and whatever monster of disease the East might bring forth in the future, it would carry its own remedies with it."

Hahnemann himself at the last page of the *Chronic Diseases*, has approved of the administration of nosodes in potentiated form and must shut up the objections of all those who do not want any nosode to be used, even when it has been proved *lege artis* and the symptoms obtained present as sure a guide to its application as any other remedy in the *Materia Medica Pura*. They furnish a curious instance of inconsistency when they vaccinate with a poison which has no unadulterated pedigree for protection against small-pox. What the scientific principle may be upon which they proceed is impossible to say. They must, like the allopathic school after their bragging of the science of their standpoint, fall back upon the old attitude of medicine as being not an exact science, but a mere empirical science of experience. But they must resign their place as Hahnemannian homœopathicians if thus they acknowledge the short-comings of the allopathic school. For the medicine of Hahnemann has a universal natural law for its foundation, and therefore claims the character of an exact science which can only exist upon well-known fundamental laws. If the scientists of this branch of general science are not always able to save life according to

their method founded upon law and principle, it must not be forgotten that life is entertained by God Almighty alone, and can thus far only be sustained by the instrumentality of man as the powers given to him for that purpose can sustain him. But to jeopardize life, liberty, and property by a mistaken half-understood homœopathic law, a Board of Health may be empowered by a State government as we see it for the first time in this great republic, has nothing to do with the instrumentality with which God has graced man to execute the benevolent law given to the world by Hahnemann, viz., that like will be cured by like but not the same. If therefore any prevention or protection of a disease like small-pox can be had, it can only be on the same law, that the simillimum must be given in highly potentiated form, and this simillimum can be nothing else than the small-pox lymph itself in a high potency. There is no need to compel all creation to be inoculated with one poison or another. The crude notion which has taken hold of the allopathic mind from generation to generation that the medicinal agent must be injected and inoculated by breaking the skin and penetrating the fine termination of the nerves and blood-vessels and the other constituents of the cutis by force of the hypodermic syringe or lancet is a *testimonium paupertatis* for that old school in more ways than one. For they have yet to discover that there resides in every substance a medicinal force which is a force of its own relative to the living organism, and cannot be confounded with the physical and chemical forces simultaneously contained in the substance; that this medicinal force can be obtained from the crude substance of potentiation and then on application to the tongue penetrates the whole organism in the direction of its quality.

They imitate the mad dog, the snake, the Gila monster, all of which must bite in order to instill their poison into the system—that is, may pervade it in its most vital parts. Poison and cutting are the pride of the allopathic school. If they have reached an eminence in the latter branch which no century had reached as yet the contrast to their therapeutics is the more marked. Poisoning is still the rule, their dosology to give as

much as will not endanger life, still too often exerts the opposite effect. The heart fails, alas ! too frequently from the effects of the palliatives given to mitigate pain or induce sleep. This type of administering poisons for prevention and cure by inoculation is a humiliation to a civilized nation at the end of this century, and degrades the free people of this country to a new slavery which is as bad as any that ever was. Nobody is any more at liberty if the Board of Health, by force of an unconstitutional law, can take hold of your person to be inoculated with a poison no sane person can approve of, on penalty of forfeiture of your life, liberty, and property. You must be vaccinated in order that a person two miles off may be free from danger of contagion from small-pox. Strange that the allopathic profession always ridiculed our infinitesimals on the principle of impossibility, and now they compel everybody to submit to their authority on penalty of the law on the plea of possibility.

Is the allopathic profession going mad to claim such an enormous power over a civilized nation? Will the old adage come true, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad"?

If not opposed in time, compulsory vaccination will in its consequences override all the privileges and rights not only of every citizen but also those of a regularly educated and licensed physician and Homœopathy will meet its doom. Here would the often quoted sentence relating to "freedom of medical opinion and action" find its proper place for the majority of our profession to defend it against the encroachments of the allopathic profession through its political doctors.

Time is too short to point out the dangers to the people whereof its natural fear of contagion and infection is taken advantage of to abridge and destroy altogether the inalienable natural rights vouchsafed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

For the present it would suffice if means could be found to repeal the unconstitutional law of compulsory vaccination as soon as possible, and to see to it that it will not creep into the new Constitution of the State of New York at the convention soon to be held.

BROOKLYN, April 19th, 1894.

REPERTORY OF FOOT-SWEAT.

OLIN M. DRAKE, M. D., BOSTON, MASS.

I have no doubt that many of my colleagues, among the true followers of Hahnemann, have often felt, like myself, the need of a complete repertory on *Foot-sweat*. The material for this repertory was culled from the materia medicas of Hahnemann, Allen, Hering, Lippe, Farrington, *Jahr's Manual*, *Jahr's and Possart's New Manual*; *Hull's Jahr*, *Hale*, and *Mure*; and from the periodical medical literature of our school in the English language for the past thirty years.

I have given the modalities and concomitants when I have found them in the materia medica—not otherwise, with a very few exceptions.

I do not believe I have omitted any Foot-sweat symptoms, but if I have overlooked any I would be glad to be informed of the fact.

I hope this short paper will be of use to some of my busy *confrères*, assisting them in finding the simillimum from the true Hahnemannian standpoint. This is my principal excuse in yielding to the wishes of several friends, who have requested me to send it to THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN for publication.

SWEAT OF THE FEET. Acon., Am-car., Am-m., Anan., Angu., Ars., Ars-m., Arun., Bar-c., Bell., Benz-ac., Bry., Calc-c. (Calc-p.), Cale., Cann-s., Canth., Carb-ac., Carb-an., Carb-v., Caus., Cenchris-c., Cham., Chlol., Cimic., Coc-c., Cocc., Coff., Coloc., Cup., Cyc., Dro., Euphm., Fago., Farfa., Fl-ac., Graph., Hæm., Hell., Hep., Hur. (Hype.), Ib., Ind., Iod., Ip., Jab., K-bi., K-ca., K-ph., Kalm., Kre., Lach., Lac-ac., Laur., Led., Lil-t., Lyc., Mag-m., Mang., Medor., Merc-sol., Merc-sulph., Mez., Mur-ac., Na-c., Na-m., Nit-ac., Nx-j., Ox-ac., Pb., Ped., Petrol., Phos., Pho-ac., Phyt., Pic-ac., Pod., Pso., Pul., Rhu-t., Sabi., Sal-ac., Sanic., Sec-c., Sep., Sil., Squ., Stap., Sul., Tel., Thea., Thu., Verat., Verat-v., Wies., Zn.

SWEAT OF THE FEET, CONSTANT. Sil., Thu.

— — — — MORNING. Euphm., Sul.

— — — — —, in bed. Bry., Lach., Merc-sol., Phos., Pul., Sabi.

— — — — —, after rising. Am-m.

— — — — P. M. Graph., Ple.

— — — — EVENING. Calc-c., Coc-c., Grap., Pod.

— — — — —, in bed. Cale., Cle., Mur-ac.

— — — — NIGHT. Coloc., Nit-ac., Sul., Thu.

— — — — —, on waking. Mang.

— — — — MENSES, before, during, and after. Calc-c.

— — — — —, during, from severity of pain. Verat.

— — — — SITTING, while. Bell.

— — — — — in warm room. Mez.

— — — — SUMMER. Cham.

— — — — WINTER. Medor.

— — — — RIGHT FOOT, night. Sul.

— — — — —, the left remaining quite dry. Ple.

— — — — LEFT foot. Cham., Nit-ac.

— — — — —, with moist, painless vesicles between toes. Hell.

— — — — BURNING with, of feet. Calc-c., Cale., Lye.,
Mur-ac., Petrol., Sep., Sul., Thu.

— — — — COLDNESS with, of the feet. Acon., Bell., Calc-c.,
Cann-s., Dro., Fago., Ib., Ind., Iod., Ip., Lye., Pic-ac.,
Sil., Sul., Verat.

— — — — ITCHING with, of the soles. Sil., Sul.

— — — — SWELLING with, of the feet. Graph., Iod., K-ca.,
Kre., Lye., Pb., Petrol., Pho-ac., Saba.

— — — — WALKING, when. Carb-v., Graph., Na-c.

— — — — PAIN, with tearing, in feet and hands. Graph.

— — — — SORENESS, with, at end of nails. Merc-sulph.

— — — — COLD. Acon., Ars., Benz-ac., Calc-c., Canth.,
Carb-v., Cimic., Cocc., Dro., Fago., Farfa., Hep., Hur.,
Ip., K-ph., Lil-t., Lye., Medor., Merc-sol., Mez., Mur-ac.,
Nit-ac., Ox-ac., Pb., Ped., Squ., Stap., Sul., Verat-v.

— — — — — Moisture, rather than sweat. Calc-c.

— — — — — Diarrhoea, during. Sulph.

— — — — COLD, AND HANDS, in typhoid fever. Carb-v.

SWEAT OF THE FEET, COLD AND CLAMMY. Calc-c., Lau.,
Merc-sol., Pic-ac., Sanic., Sul., Thea.

— — — — — evenings. Pic-ac.

— — — — — one foot hot, the other cold. Hur., Lye.

— — — — — and clammy, up to knees. Lau.

— — — — — damp, followed by very cold feet. Ped.

— — — — — followed by very hot feet. Hur.

— — — — — and sticky. Calc-c.

— — — — — WARM. Ars-m., Led.

— — — — — EXCORIATING. Bar-c., Calc-c., Carb-v., Coff.,
Grap., Iod., Lye., Nit-ac., Sec-c., Sanic., Sep., Sil., Zn.

— — — — — or corrosive, so much so that the hose and
shoes are quickly destroyed. Sec-c.

— — — — — making feet raw or sore. Cham., Calc-c.,
Grap., Lye., Nit-ac., Petrol., Saba., Squ., Zn.

— — — — — making soles raw or sore. Bar-c., Calc-c.,
Nit-ac., Petrol., Saba., Sil.

— — — — — causing soreness of soles, with sticking pains,
as if walking on pins. Nit-ac.

— — — — — making toes raw or sore. Bar-c., Carb-v.,
Coff., Grap., Nit-ac., Sep., Sil., Zn.

— — — — — FETID. Am-car., Am-m., Anan., Arun., Bar-c.,
Calc-c., Carb-ac., Chlol., Grap., K-ca., Kalm., Lac-ac., Lye.,
Na-m., Nit-ac., Nx-j., Pb., Petrol., Pho., Pso., Rhu-t.,
Sal-ac., Sanic., Sec-c., Sep., Sil., Sul., Thu., Wies., Zn.

— — — — — moisture, rather than sweat. Petrol.

— — — — — Cheese, smelling like old. Pb.

— — — — — Eggs rotten, smelling like. Staph.

— — — — — Sole leather, smelling like. Cob.

— — — — — Sour smelling. Calc-c., Cob., Na-m.

— — — — — Urine, smelling like. Canth., Coloc.

— — — — — Menses, after. Sep., Sil.

— — — — — in persons of rheumatic tendency, much exposed
to rough weather and hard labor. Rhu-t.

— — — — — ODORLESS. Graph., Lac-ac., Merc-sol.

— — — — — PROFUSE. Ars-m., Arun., Carb-an., Carb-v.,
Cenchrisc., Cham., Coloc., Fl-ac., Grap., Ind., K-ca.,

Kre., Lach., Lac-ac., Lyc., Nit-ac., Petrol., Phyt., Ple.,
 Pul., Saba., Sal-ac., Sec-c., Sep., Sil., Stap., Sul., Thu., Zn.
 SWEAT OF THE FEET, PROFUSE. Can almost wring the hose.
 Cenchris-c.

— — — — — Right foot of, so that the hose was completely
 soaked. Ple.

— — — — — obliged to change hose, which was wet through.
 Sul., Thu.

— — — — — the feet being cold in winter and sore in sum-
 mer. Sil.

— — — SOLES. Acon., Am-m., Arn., Fago., K-ca., Merc-
 sol., Na-m., Nit-ac., Nx-m., Oxytropis, Pb., Petrol., Saba.,
 Sanic., Sil., Sul., Wies.

— — — — — soles always wet, and without feeling. Nx-m.

— — — — — COLD, on the left. Sul.

— — — — — as though he had stepped into cold water. Sanic.

— — — — — FETID. Pb., Petrol., Sil.

— — — — — with tender feet. Petrol.

— — — — — SOUR. Na-m.

— — — — — STICKY, as though he had stepped into molasses.
 Sanic.

— — — — — the hose sticking to feet. Sanic.

— — — — — with callosities on the soles, which are painful on
 walking. Bar-c.

— — — — — causing exfoliation of skin of soles. Thu.

— — — HEELS, PROFUSE. Thu.

— — — TOES. Acon., Arn., Lach., Phyt., Pul., Sep., Squ.,
 Tel., Thu., Zn.

— — — — — mornings in bed. Lach.

— — — — — walking when. Grap.

— — — — — FETID, with redness and swelling of tips. Thu.

— — — — — UNDER. Phyt., Tarax.

— — — — — BETWEEN. Acon., Arn., Cle., Cob., Cyc., Ferr.,
 K-ca., Lyc., Sanic., Sep., Sil., Squ., Tarax., Thu.

— — — — — BETWEEN. Softens the corns, so that they
 can be taken out with the finger-nails. Lyc.

— — — — — Fetid. Cyc., Pul., Sil., Thu.

SWEAT OF THE FEET, SUPPRESSED. Apis, Ars. (Awa Samoa),
Bad., Bar-c., Bar-m., Coch., Colch., Cup., Form., Hæm.,
K-ca., Na-m., Nit-ac., Nx-j., Pul., Rhu-t., Sep., Sil., Thuj. Zn.

— — — — — by a cold. Apis.

— — — — — — — — bath. Bar-c.

— — — — — — — — getting wet. Colch., Sil.

— — — — — — — — followed by angina tonsillaris. Bar-c.

— — — — — — — — chorea. Form.

— — — — — — — — icy cold feet and legs, worse evenings in
bed. Sil.

— — — — — — — — eyes, affection of. Sil.

— — — — — — — — lameness. Bar-c.

— — — — — — — — lost appetite. Sil.

— — — — — — — — nervous excitement. Zn.

— — — — — — — — palpitation. Ars., Hæm.

— — — — — — — — paralysis of feet. Zn.

— — — — — — — — toothache. Sil.

FEET, FETID ODOR OF, WITHOUT SWEAT. Grap., Sep., Sil.

— — — — — — — — carrion like. Sil.

— — — — — — — — sour. Sil.

Sensation as though the feet were sweating, and the hose soaked
full. Lac-ac.

— — — — — a cold sweat were trickling down the feet, at night on
rising. Croc.

— — — — — had on cold damp stockings. Calc-c., Sep.

EUTHANASIA.*

W. A. YINGLING, M. D., NONCHALANTA, KAN.

Mrs. S. K., aged sixty-nine; mother of six children. She
had been feeling unwell and very feeble for several months. An
asthmatic subject. Has had the pneumonia several times,
typhoid fever, and severe spells of acute rheumatism.

Last Tuesday by stepping to the yard to bring in coal the
wind, not very cold, brought on congestion of the lungs, devel-

* Written for the Kansas Homœopathic Medical Society, 1894.

oping into pleuro-pneumonia of the left side. The allopathic attendant fed her on the usual palliatives and large doses of the physician's shame, Morphine.

At 8 P. M. on the evening of March 9th, 1894, I found her completely under the influence of Morphine, unconscious, very labored and loud breathing, tossing about with quite frequent moaning, a quick movement of the hand to the side, distortion of the face and a piteous cry indicative of severe pain. Very weak; propped up in bed; could not lie down. No pulse at wrist perceptible.

I could find no indications for a remedy with such a complicated drug disease, but as she was so weak and death seemed so very imminent I placed on her tongue a small powder of *China*^{54m} (Deschere), and had to wet the tongue with water as it was so extremely dry. The China seemed to rally her in a very short time.

A while after midnight her lungs filled up with mucus, without expectoration, but with great rattling; cold nose; tongue and mouth very dry and parched; throat externally swollen even with the chin and seemed to be broadened as well as extended; very acute pain, with moaning; could not swallow at all; rapid, loud breathing; the left side seemed easier by pressure of the hand and a very hot water-bag; had to sit nearly upright and be supported in bed. Unable to speak and therefore to give her symptoms. All indications pointed to immediate dissolution. Friends were called, and every one looked for the end to be each moment. It seemed that she could not but be choked to death by the great accumulation of mucus in the throat and upper part of the lungs, yet there was no power of expectoration.

I placed a dry powder of *Antimony-tart.*^{em} (Swan), on the tongue and moistened it with a few drops of water. In a very brief time there was a change for the better, with gradual improvement during the night and the following morning. The phlegm almost entirely disappeared and gave no trouble at all in breathing. The swelling of the throat went down rapidly, and she seemed quite comfortable.

About noon of the 10th the phlegm again collected in the throat, with a tendency to a repetition of the previous condition. Being thirty-five miles from my office I was compelled to use the same potency, and so placed a small powder of the same remedy on her tongue, moistening it as before with a little water. A very speedy relief followed.

Continued to gradually gain intelligence, with more natural breathing. Acute pain occasionally, but not so frequent nor so severe. Still unable to give her symptoms. At midnight following she became very restless with tossing about, throwing the hands; moaning; very little rattling of mucus in the throat; greedily taking water from the finger or cloth; great anxiety. Placed a powder of *Arsenicum-alb.*^{cm} (H. S.), on the tongue dry. Very soon, so soon as to be remarked by the friends, there was quiet and more natural sleep.

March 11th I made this note, which I give as written at the bedside: "This A. M. she seems very quiet, but very weak. Tongue more moist. Has more consciousness and can readily recognize her children, who have come to see her. Pulse at wrist now perceptible. Can lie down flat in bed. There is no moaning, nor crying out from pain. Pain seems to have subsided. Eyes are not glassy as they have been. Sleeps more natural and easy; with the exception of the great weakness and her age she would be in a fair way to recovery. Begins to enjoy a little buttermilk and weak tea, which she can now swallow. One P. M.—Has been resting easy, but spells of disquiet; a very little rattling of phlegm in the lungs; eyes glazed and sight very feeble; gradually, but surely sinking. But very little indication of pain."

Between three and four o'clock of the afternoon (11th), the fever began to rise, which was the usual time; restless with some tossing about. Breathing more labored and shorter, quite audible. Growing weaker all the time. Occasional attempts to cough, but seems too weak. Gave *Arsenicum-alb.*^{cm} (H. S.), in water, a spoonful every hour till a change for the better; three doses given.

Six P. M.—Resting easy, but breathing rapid and audibly; somewhat restless; no apparent suffering.

March 12th.—Rested easy during the night, but breathing short and labored; no perceptible suffering; eyes more sunken; weaker and gradually sinking; can live but a couple hours.

At nine A. M. (12th) she died, without a struggle, without pain, and with great quietness. "There was a gush of bloody water from the mouth, and then she simply ceased to breathe."

I report this case to prove that the homœopathic remedy in the potentized form can and does produce euthanasia even when the allopathic practice of huge doses of Morphine entirely failed. Morphine surely acts as efficiently in the hands of an allopath as it does in the hands of a homœopath. In this instance Morphine failed to give any relief at all, but aggravated the case in every way. The homœopathic remedy relieved all the suffering, and paved the way to an easy and Christian death. It also prolonged life from Friday night till Monday morning following, thus allowing the children to come long distances to see their mother die. More than this, the homœopathic remedy restored consciousness so that the children and grandchildren could receive an intelligent word at the parting, and thus be blessed through life with a pleasant remembrance. Homœopathy, the boon of the ever-beneficent Creator to suffering humanity, the law by which pain is subdued, suffering mitigated, and death made easy.

Further comment is unnecessary. Those acquainted with the disease can readily see the action of the remedy, or remedies, in relieving distress and suffering. Possibly a more skilled prescriber might have saved the life, but I rest satisfied with the perfect and permanent euthanasia, fully believing that none but a true homœopathician could have accomplished that end in such a case. The triumph of Homœopathy was as great in this instance as though life had been saved, for in incurable disease the only object can be euthanasia, and that only is obtainable by the aid of our law of cure, the divine law of Homœopathy.

CHRONIC DISEASES AND HOW TO MANAGE THEM.

ARTHUR G. ALLAN, M. D., NEW YORK.

Not long after Hahnemann had discovered and put in practice the law of therapeutics, "*similia similibus curantur*," he noticed that although the law of therapeutics was infallible and of universal application, that there were certain phases of disease that presented difficulties in the way of a cure that made him fearful of the ultimate successful application of the law after all. This set him to work observing cases, and trying to discover, if possible, the reason why remedies that appeared to be strictly indicated failed to produce a permanent and a radical cure. He observed that such conditions as periodical headaches, inflammation of the eyes in children, the so-called bilious attacks, and many other like complaints, though they were promptly relieved by such remedies as Acon., Bell., Bry., Cham., Nux, etc., were not cured, but that these attacks continued to recur, and that the remedies employed acted less promptly and efficiently in succeeding attacks, until finally, though seemingly as well indicated as in the first attack, they absolutely failed to act at all. This led him to the conclusion that he had not the entire case presented in these acute attacks. He observed patients who so suffered, in the interval of comparative health, and found that, though they were free from acute suffering, still they had a variety of symptoms which indicated that they were sick, and that the headache, the sore eyes, or the bilious attack was but a mere fragment of a disease pervading the whole organism, whose extent and nature could not at all be presented by these sudden acute outbursts. It was in this way that Hahnemann discovered and developed his doctrine of psora, and it is to assist the student as well as the practitioner to know how to apply successfully his remedies for the cure of psora that I have presented this paper. It is often not so difficult to select the appropriate antipsoric remedy, but questions often arise as to what should be done under such or such circum-

stances. To decide this it is often necessary to look through the work on *Chronic Diseases*, or some other work (which, on account of being out of print, one may not possess); so to aid us in such emergencies, I have condensed the most important points regarding chronic diseases into as small a space as possible, in the hope that it will help others as it has often myself.

The phenomena which appear to constitute the disease in an individual case should not be regarded as the whole extent of the chronic disease. It is but a mere fragment of a deep-seated evil, the extent of which may be observed from the new symptoms which appear from time to time, together with the symptoms which the patient presents in the interval of comparative health observed between the acute attacks.

Groups of symptoms of this sort ought not to be treated as separate diseases, but the image of the entire disease must be derived from all the different symptoms together, thus characterizing the disease as a whole.

Evidently, the primitive disease owed its existence to a chronic miasm, which tends to grow worse and never to yield even to the strongest constitution, regular life, or strict diet. This disease is generally the result of a suppressed skin eruption.

Infection, in both acute and chronic diseases, takes place in a moment. Cauterization, washing, burning, excision, etc., are consequently of no avail. The internal disease must be fully developed in the organism before the eruption can appear upon the skin. Syphilis and sycosis can infect the system only by an abraded surface. Psora, on the contrary, taints the system (especially of children) by simply touching the sound skin. The whole organism must first become adapted to the chronic miasm before the eruption can appear on the skin and the disease become fully developed. The time that elapses between the moment when the infection takes place and when the eruption appears is called the period of incubation. Unlike syphilis and sycosis, the secondary symptoms of psora are not communicable.

The action of the antipsoric remedy must not be disturbed

by the administration of a remedy for a slight headache, sore throat, diarrhœa, a little pain, colic, etc.

In case the antipsoric remedy brings out symptoms that existed days, weeks, or months previously, they should be left without prescribing a remedy for them.

If the antipsoric remedy brings out symptoms that never existed before and which may be supposed to be inherent in the remedy, then the remedy should be allowed to act for a while undisturbed. Generally such symptoms disappear of themselves; but if they do not, and remain and become troublesome, then they show that the remedy was not correctly chosen. Such symptoms need an antidote, and the antidote to the antipsoric which was administered should be given; but if such an antidote is not known then another antipsoric should be given according to the totality of the existing symptoms.

If, after the administration of an antipsoric remedy, the previously existing symptoms are intensified it should give no cause for uneasiness, as this is the so-called homœopathic aggravation and will gradually disappear.

But if these symptoms should not decrease it shows that the magnitude of the dose was too great and has rendered the cure (reaction) impossible. In such a case an antidote should be given, or, if one is not known, another antipsoric remedy, chosen according to the totality of the symptoms present, should be administered.

In the treatment of psora external applications of any sort are dangerous and should not be employed.

After psora has been suppressed Sulphur alone is never sufficient to cure the case.

With the exception of the itch eruption itself psoric manifestations cannot be cured by one antipsoric remedy, but they require several remedies.

Diet must be regulated; drinks must be regulated.

The use of domestic medicines, perfumes, toothwashes, condiments, spices, mineral waters, mineral baths, and baths either hot or cold must be prohibited.

Moderate exercise should be taken.

Change of locality, as from damp or marshy districts to dry ones.

Religious or philosophical reasoning should be prohibited.

Doses cannot be too small; don't use the remedy improperly; let the remedy act a sufficient length of time undisturbed.

Medicines must be chosen homœopathically and not *ab usu in morbis*.

There is no definite duration of the action of a remedy.

A remedy should be repeated or a new one should be administered in chronic disease only when the old symptoms which had disappeared for a short time show a tendency to return either in the same or a different form.

The duration of action of a remedy is always proportionate to the chronic character of the disease, being shorter as the disease is more acute, and longer as the disease is chronic.

In all cases a remedy must be allowed to act as long as improvement continues.

If the antipsoric remedy produces symptoms that are not homogeneous, and if the mind of the patient becomes depressed, a second dose of the same remedy may become very prejudicial to the patient.

If a remedy when given in a chronic disease produces a sudden and great improvement, there is danger that it has acted merely as a palliative, and the dose should never be repeated.

When improvement ceases, a second dose may be given, but in order to get a stronger action it is best to give the remedy in a different potency.

Except Hepar, Sepia, and Sulphur the antipsoric remedies seldom admit of a favorable repetition.

By frequently changing potencies, changing remedies, or frequently repeating the doses, the system becomes so irritated that remedies lose all their control over it. Under such circumstances hypnotism is valuable to calm the irritated nervous system.

If the most troublesome symptoms of a chronic disease disappear speedily and as if by magic it is no proof that the homœo-

pathic remedy has been properly selected; but this apparent success is deceptive, and shows the medicine to be a mere palliative, and that the original disease will soon reappear. In such a case an antidote to the remedy that has been administered should be given or another antipsoric remedy administered.

Some remedies produce effects and alternating effects. In such cases a second dose of the remedy may be given which will by its antipathic effects produce a permanent improvement.

When a patient suffering from a chronic disease is attacked by an intercurrent disease it interrupts the antipsoric treatment. The antipsoric treatment should be suspended as long as this disease lasts, and should not be resumed until the chronic disease has again commenced to run its course.

If the symptoms of the chronic disease have been modified by the acute disease, the antipsoric remedy must be prescribed strictly according to the existing symptoms without regard to the former remedy which had been prescribed before the attack from the intercurrent disease.

If a patient does not recover promptly and properly from an acute epidemic or sporadic disease it shows that there exists in the organism a psoric miasm for which an antipsoric remedy must be prescribed, even though the acute disease subsided rapidly from the action of the properly selected homœopathic remedy.

The obstinate character of endemic diseases is due to a complication with psora. Man can endure extremes of heat and cold; but the exhalations from marshes and damp regions rouse the latent psora in the organism and develops all sorts of disorders.

In the treatment of chronic diseases—old symptoms—that is, those that have existed the longest disappear the last. "Symptoms disappear in the reverse order of their coming."

Hysteria, epilepsy, etc., may be temporarily improved by an antipsoric remedy, but they can be permanently removed by treatment only when the psoric miasm has been driven from the organism.

When the cure of a chronic disease is about half complete the psoric miasm tends to become latent, but as long as there remains the least symptom it must be eradicated by a remedy;

because, if it is left to itself, it will, little by little, develop anew until it again conquers the organism.

It is impossible to estimate the time required for the cure of a chronic disease.

The best time to take an antipsoric remedy is before breakfast and upon an empty stomach. The patient should then remain quiet, without sleeping, and free from mental emotions or mental labor.

An antipsoric remedy should never be taken immediately before or during the menses. Pregnancy offers no obstacles to an antipsoric treatment; on the contrary, an antipsoric remedy may be more needed during pregnancy than at any other time.

As antipsorics are slow in acting, it is sometimes necessary to give a patient an injection to empty the bowel, *but it should contain nothing besides pure water.*

During the antipsoric treatment, baths, either cold or hot, should not be permitted.

WASHINGTON STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The fifth annual session of the Washington State Homœopathic Medical Society was held in Tacoma on May 8th.

The meeting was full of interest, the chief business of the day being the reading of valuable papers by various members.

Considerable business was transacted in executive session, matters of interest only to the society being treated. During the day the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

“Resolved, That we most earnestly indorse and approve the efforts being made to secure the meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy at some point on the Pacific coast, in 1896, and that we pledge our efforts as individuals and as a society to make such a meeting a success both in numbers and attendance.”

The papers read were by Dr. T. M. Young, of Seattle, on “Placenta Prævia;” by Dr. T. W. Southworth, of Tacoma, on “The Limits of Therapeutics;” by Dr. W. W. Misner, of

Tacoma, on "Apoplexy;" by Dr. Sarah Kendall, of Seattle, on "Puerperal Sepsis and Intra-uterine Irrigation;" by Dr. E. Weldon Young, of Seattle, on "Neurasthenia;" Dr. T. R. Hall, of Tacoma, on the "Perils of the New Born;" by Dr. F. A. Churchill, of Seattle, on "Electricity and the Disorders of Menstruation;" Dr. H. B. Bagley, of Seattle, on "Potency;" Dr. E. D. Olmstead, of Spokane, on "Sanitation;" Dr. C. M. Baldwin, of Port Townsend, "Climatic Influences in Heart and Lung Troubles;" Dr. R. C. Corey, of Olympia, "A Clinical Case;" Dr. C. A. Walsh, of Seattle, "A Four Years' Record, or Over Forty Cases of Successful Abdominal Section;" Dr. T. F. Thompson, of Snohomish, "A Verification of an Arnica Keynote;" Dr. E. D. Olmstead, of Spokane, a statistical paper, "Figures Won't Lie."

Dr. Munson, of Tacoma, president of the society, delivered a very able annual address. In it he devoted special attention to the subject of medical legislation. He referred to the advanced position taken by the homœopathic school on all matters calculated to elevate the standard of the medical profession, and urged the members of the society to do all that they could to assist in the work.

Among the most interesting and scientific papers read at the session was one on apoplexy by Dr. W. W. Misner, of this city. The doctor treated the subject in its various phases in a most thorough and exhaustive manner. He took up the etiology, symptomatology, diagnosis, and treatment, and handled them creditably.

The paper that probably attracted more attention, and was remarkable for the research displayed, was that by Dr. E. Weldon Young, of Seattle, whose subject was "Neurasthenia," the American disease from overwork.

The old officers were: President, Dr. Clinton Munson, of Tacoma; Vice-President, Dr. F. A. Churchill, of Seattle; Secretary, Dr. E. Weldon Young, of Seattle; Treasurer, Dr. Sarah Kendall, of Seattle; Board of Censors, Dr. T. M. Young, of Seattle; Dr. F. R. Hill, of Tacoma; Dr. E. F. Stevens, of Seattle; Dr. Sarah Kendall, of Seattle.—*Tacoma Ledger*.

BOOK NOTICES.

SIR FRANCIS BACON'S CIPHER STORY. Discovered and Deciphered by Orville W. Owen, M. D. Vol. I. Detroit and New York. Howard Publishing Co. 1893. Paper cover, price, 50 cents.

A WORD FOR SHAKESPEARE. *Palmum qui meruit ferat.* A few men, whose opinion goes for something in this world, have allowed themselves to be put on record as believing that Francis Bacon wrote the plays attributed to William Shakespeare. Others are not so sure that Bacon wrote the plays as they are that the man Shakespeare did not and could not have written them. It does not, therefore, seem altogether an idle thing to strive to show the utter absurdity involved in supposing that any one but Shakespeare could have written the plays attributed to him.

Let us, for the present, leave Bacon entirely out of the question. No need of Bacon, if we can prove it to be absurd to imagine that any one but Shakespeare could have written the plays. Granting, for the sake of argument, that Shakespeare did not write the plays, what then must have happened? Something like the following:

Some young man of unusual ability feels driven to give expression to the multitudinous thoughts that are swarming in his brain. He has the poet's eye in fine frenzy rolling, glancing from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven. As his imagination bodies forth the forms of things unknown, his pen can turn them to shapes, and give to airy nothing a local habitation and a name. But totally unlike other young men of this description, he cannot bear the idea of being known as the author of his own effusions. There are difficulties in the way of writing anonymously. Much the best plan seems to him to be to seek out some one who will consent to father his productions, to be the stalking-horse, under cover of which he can, with safety, discharge his wit and other shafts of his genius, without the danger of being discovered. The promptings of his genius urge him to write for the stage. So he hies him to the Blackfriars' Theatre to find some one suitable for his purpose among "The Lord Chamberlain's Servants." His quick eye selects one of the players, who, it seems to him, possesses the most plentiful lack of wit and want of self-respect necessary for the undertaking.

It was one William Shakespeare, lately come up from Stratford-on-Avon, to try his fortune in the great world of London. Somehow, the very fact of his being one of the players in this leading theatrical company, hardly seems to warrant such a remarkable want of brain as some seem to wish us to believe of this man. To be an actor in the leading theatrical company of London for twenty-five years, does not seem to be altogether consistent with the idea of his being such a very simple-minded man, such an out and out block-head. But this only as a hint. Let us proceed. The Great Unknown, so

anxious to give utterance to his seething thoughts, yet no aspirant for fame, but rather amorous of oblivion, seeks an interview with the young man from Warwickshire, and acquaints him with the great favor he has to ask of him. The wondrous power, which we know the author of the plays possessed, of reading the human heart, did not mislead him in this instance. The youthful Shakespeare lends a willing ear and gives consent, little dreaming then of the golden harvests he was to reap thereby, and of the way in which his name was to fill the trump of future fame. Arrangements having thus been happily concluded, there is nothing left but to begin. And first he wisely tries his hand at tinkering up some old plays. The three parts of King Henry VI seem manifestly to have been the first productions of his pen. Strange to say, these plays were very clearly written by more than one person. The Second and Third Parts were first published in 1594 and 1595 respectively, with a different title from that in which they appear in the folio of 1623, and with a very different text. In their earlier form, the workmanship of three hands is plainly seen by the most competent critics, those, namely, of Shakespeare himself (as they ignorantly suppose), Marlowe, and Greene. This was exactly in accordance with the custom of the day for one, two, three, or even four persons to write a play together. How did Shakespeare manage to deceive those men by making them think that he was writing in partnership with them, when in reality he was doing nothing of the kind, being in fact utterly incapable of it? This has always seemed to the writer to be an absolutely fatal objection to the idea that the plays attributed to Shakespeare were written by anybody but Shakespeare himself. For it is beyond any possibility of intelligent questioning that others of the plays were written in partnership, notably "The Two Noble Kinsmen" and "King Henry VIII." When "The Two Noble Kinsmen" was first published, it was announced on the title-page "Written by the memorable worthies of their time, Mr. John Fletcher and Mr. William Shakespeare, Gentlemen." The most searching investigation of the internal evidence proves this conclusively. Some of the work is far beyond the capacity of any man but the author of the plays attributed to Shakespeare. The rest of the work is exactly in the style of Fletcher. Internal evidence proves the same of Henry VIII. Joint authorship of plays, as already noted, was one of the most common things of the day, and naturally the man Shakespeare would be called upon to write in partnership with some of the best dramatists living. According to the theory of those who insist that he did not write the plays attributed to him, he could not possibly have written in partnership with these men. And yet they thought that he had done so. How was he able to deceive them? He must have had a wonderful genius for deceit if for nothing else. The plan of proceeding must of course have been for Shakespeare to be in constant and intimate communication with the Great Unknown, so that he might be provided with the parts of the play expected from him. And yet it is hard to see how he could have gotten along, even so, without exciting suspicion. How was it possible for Shakespeare to apparently write a play in partnership with Fletcher, and avoid personal interviews and interchange of opinion with him as the best

way for the working out of the plot, etc.? But being such an ignoramus, as the Baconians would make him out, this was impossible for him to do.

It did not take long for the Great Unknown to prove his superiority, and the man Shakespeare reaped the substantial benefits in reputation and a well-filled purse. Very interesting testimony has come down to us to that effect. The play-writer, Robert Greene, in consequence of his profligate life, was reduced to beggary, and died miserably in the house of a poor shoemaker, in 1592. In his tract called "A Gratsworth of Wit," published after his death, he makes the following unmistakable and spiteful fling at Shakespeare: "Yes, trust them not; for there is an upstart crow beautified with our feathers, that, with his 'tiger's heart, wrapped in a player's hide,' supposes he is as well able to bombast out a blank verse as the best of you; and, being an absolute Johannes Fac-totum, is in his own conceit the only Shake-scene in a country." The quotation "tiger's heart wrapped in a player's hide," is a parody on a line from the Third Part of King Henry VI, i. 4, player being substituted for woman.

The phrase "bombast out a blank verse" must refer to Shakespeare as an author for the following reason: Marlowe was the first to substitute blank verse for rhyme. In this the author of the plays attributed to Shakespeare followed him, so that Greene is here intimating to Marlowe that Shakespeare is trying to outrival him in his own invention. Marlowe and Shakespeare seem, both of them, to have been offended with the liberties thus taken with them. For before the end of the same year, Chettle, who had brought out the first tract, published another, entitled, *Kind Heart's Dream*, and endeavors to make amends in the following words: "With neither of them that take offense was I acquainted, and with one of them (Marlowe) I care not if I never be; the other I did not so much spare as since I wish I had, because myself have seen his demeanour no less civil than he excellent in the quality he professes: besides divers of worship have reported his uprightness of dealing, which argues his honesty, and his facetious grace in writing that approves his art." The plan is working well. The real author and the supposed author are both satisfied. Still more substantial rewards are in the near future.

In the year 1593 was published the poem, "Venus and Adonis," and dedicated to the Earl of Southampton; and, in the year following, "Lucrece" was published and dedicated to the same nobleman. The "Venus and Adonis" immediately achieved a great popularity. Meres, in his *Wit's Treasury*, 1598, speaks of it thus: "As the soul of Euphorbus was thought to live in Pythagoras, so the sweet, witty soul of Ovid lives in mellifluous and honey-tongued Shakespeare: witness his 'Venus and Adonis,' his 'Lucrece,' his sugared sonnets among his private friends." There is very strong evidence that the man Shakespeare was the recipient of a most munificent gift from the Earl of Southampton, in return for the dedication of the poems to him. It is said that he gave Shakespeare no less than £1,000, equal to about \$30,000 in the money of our time, to enable him to effect a purchase which he knew him to be desirous of making, probably the Globe Theatre. Surely, this man Shakespeare must have been a master actor off the stage, if not on it, in order

to support his growing reputation without anybody suspecting that he was not really entitled to it. But so it goes on. Play succeeds play, the most wonderful masterpieces of human genius, and no one suspects that they are not by their reputed author! And consider more fully what this means.

The plays attributed to Shakespeare were certainly written by a man of irrepressible wit and humor. What might naturally be expected from the conversation of a man who created the character of Mercutio and Falstaff? Of course, if Shakespeare did not write the plays, he was not capable of any such conversation as would naturally be expected of their author. And yet it never occurs to any of his fellow-actors to say, "How comes it to pass that Will Shakespeare can make his characters say such bright and witty things, and yet be such a dull fellow when it comes to using his tongue?" Remember, too, what a jovial set these playwrights and actors were. Shirley, for instance, writes thus to Ben Jonson:

"What things have we seen
Done at the Mermaid! heard words that have been
So nimble, and so full of subtile flame,
As if that every one from whence they came
Had meant to put his whole life in a jest,
And had resolved to live a fool the rest
Of his dull life."

Of this merry crowd Shakespeare would, of course, be expected to be the very first and foremost. But if the Baconian theory be true, he could not have had a word to throw away on a dog on such occasions. And yet, somehow or other, he did gain the reputation of carrying off the palm as a conversationalist as well as a writer.

Dr. Thomas Fuller, who could easily have conversed with men who were present on such occasions, thus writes of him: "Many were the wit-combats betwixt him and Ben Jonson; which two I behold like a Spanish great galleon and an English man-of-war. Master Jonson, like the former, was built far higher in learning; solid, but slow, in his performances; Shakespeare, with the English man-of-war, lesser in bulk, but lighter in sailing, could turn with all tides, tack about, and take advantage of all winds, by the quickness of his wit and invention." If Shakespeare's detractors could only see their way clear to maintaining that the real author of the plays had somehow got possession of the ring of Gyges, which made its wearer invisible, their theory would be rendered infinitely more plausible than it now is. This would have put it into the power of the Great Unknown to be at Shakespeare's elbow at such trying times and tell him what to say.

But as great, if not even greater difficulties than this, present themselves to the mind. How was it possible for Shakespeare to avoid conversation with some of the keenest witted men of his day on all topics connected with his art which of course had its bearing upon all departments of human life? Men would expect him to be in conversation exactly what they thought his own pen had so beautifully depicted in the following lines from "A Lover's Complaint":

"So on the tip of his subduing tongue
 All kind of argument and question deep,
 All replication prompt, and reason strong,
 For his advantage still did wake and sleep;
 To make the weeper laugh, the laughter weep,
 He had the dialect and different skill,
 Catching all passion in his craft of will."

But who more incapable of using his tongue in such fashion as this than Shakespeare, if he was what his detractors wish us to believe he was! And yet we know what were the personal impressions made by him upon one of the literary giants of the day. Ben Jonson was intimately acquainted with him, and the poem he wrote in memory of Shakespeare is the most glowing eulogy ever penned, enough of itself to confer immortality on the writer and on the subject of it. Pray note the words with which he introduces it to the reader. "To the Memory of My Beloved, the Author, Mr. William Shakespeare." We quote a line or two to show the estimate he put upon the plays:

"Soul of the age,
 Th' applause, delight, the wonder of our stage,
 My Shakespeare rise!

* * * * * when thy socks were on,
 Leave thee alone for the comparison
 Of all that insolent Greece or haughty Rome
 Sent forth, or since did from their ashes come.
 Triumph, my Britain! thou hast one to show,
 To whom all scenes of Europe homage owe.
 He was not of an age, but for all time;
 And all the Muses still were in their prime,
 When, like Apollo, he came forth to warm
 Our ears, or like a Mercury to charm.
 Nature herself was proud of his designs,
 And joyed to wear the dressing of his lines;
 Which were so richly spun, and woven so fit,
 As since she will vouchsafe no other wit:
 The merry Greek, tart Aristophanes,
 Neat Terence, witty Plautus, now not please;
 But antiquated and deserted lie,
 As they were not of Nature's family.

Look how the father's face
 Lives in his issue; even so the race
 Of Shakespeare's mind and manners brightly shines
 In his well-turned and true-filed lines."

Many years after Shakespeare's death Ben Jonson was charged with malevolence toward him, which charge he repelled in the following words: "I loved the man, and do honor his memory, on this side idol-

atry, as much as any. He was indeed honest, and of an open and free nature; had an excellent fantasy, brave notions, and gentle expressions." There is, then, this fact before us. Ben Jonson fully realized the transcendent excellence of the plays attributed to Shakespeare. He was also intimately acquainted with the man Shakespeare, and the personal impression which Shakespeare made upon him was exactly what it was to be expected the real author of the plays would make. He made the same impression upon his fellow-actors. When John Heminge and Henry Condell brought out the first complete edition of his plays, in the folio of 1623, they declared that they had done so "without ambition either of self-profit or fame; only to keep the memory of so worthy a fellow alive as was our Shakespeare." Behold, then, what some would have us to believe: that a man, almost an ignoramus, could for more than twenty-five years sustain the reputation of having written some of the masterpieces of human genius without any of his most intimate associates suspecting his incapacity! The personal impression was fully equal, if not more than equal, to the literary impression. It would require as great a genius to support such a character successfully as to write the plays.

And the Great Unknown was Bacon! As well make the absurdity as towering as possible while we are about it. Bacon's Essays are great; but they are mere child's play compared with what the author of the plays was capable of. And yet it is clear that Bacon has expended the full force of his mind upon the Essays, improving upon them and enlarging them as the years went on. What did the man who wrote the Essay on Love, know about love as it is depicted in the plays? The man who wrote that essay betrays an utter want of sympathy with the all-devouring passion. He knew as much about love, in the way that the author of the plays knew of it, as the average American knows about Chinese.

A new aspirant for fame, and possibly something more substantial, is clamoring for a hearing on the marvelous discovery he claims to have made. Bacon, according to him, was the author not only of the plays attributed to Shakespeare, but also of the plays attributed to Robert Greene, George Peel, and Christopher Marlowe; the author also of all the works of Edmund Spenser and of *The Anatomy of Melancholy* of Robert Burton! In short, "Bacon was the whole Elizabethan age." And all these works were written about the year 1623, years after the reputed authors were in their graves! None of these plays were ever acted, but were all written in the course of a year or so in order to weave into them a secret history of the most blood-curdling description! And this in the face of the Dedication and Address prefixed to the Folio of 1623 by Shakespeare's fellow-actors! The title of the book is *St. Francis Bacon's Cipher Story*. Professor Max Muller tells us that "Cipher is the Arabic *cipron*, which means 'empty,' a translation of the Sanskrit name of the 'nought.'" It is well to go back to the original derivation of words sometimes.

E. K. TULLIDGE.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY of Funk & Wagnalls was reviewed in the April number of this journal at page 122. It

should have been stated that the dictionary is only sold by subscription and when completed will be bound in either one or two volumes as desired. The following are the prices: Single-volume edition: half Russia, \$12.00; full Russia, \$14.00; full Morocco, \$18.00. Two-volume edition: half-Russia, per volume, \$7.50; per set, \$15.00; full Russia, per volume, \$8.50; per set, \$17.00; full Morocco, per volume, \$11.00; per set, \$22.00. The full-bound books all have Denison's Patent Reference Index. Funk & Wagnalls Company. New York: 18-20 Astor Place. London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street W.

THE PHYSICIAN'S BEDSIDE RECORD, WITH DIETARY. By Gideon C. Segur, M. D. The Plympton Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn. Price, 10 cents each, or \$1.00 per dozen.

This little pamphlet contains blank sheets ruled for record of patients in long illnesses. There are columns for time of observations, pulse, temperature, respiration, medicine given, notes of the nurse, and at bottom space for written directions of the attending physician. There are temperature and pulse charts, and a printed dietary for the more simple food preparations. Each book is intended for one patient, and each page for one day's history of the patient's case. The book is small—about the size of an ordinary pass book, and is exceedingly convenient. It would be very useful in hospitals.

THE BEDSIDE DIETARY. Arranged by Gideon C. Segur, M. D. The Plympton Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Conn.

This is a little pamphlet of six pages, easily carried in the inside coat pocket, containing a series of the most simple receipts for diluted milk, junket, whey, egg and milk junket, clam broth, oyster broth, etc. It is printed only on right-hand pages, the left hand being blank for reception of notes.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

THE INTERNATIONAL HAHNEMANNIAN ASSOCIATION will hold its next annual meeting at Niagara Falls, probably about June 26th. There has been some objection made to the previous date, and a vote was taken to decide whether that or some other date should be fixed.

DR. THOMAS SKINNER has removed from 25 Somerset Street, Portman Square, W., to 6 York Place, Portman Square, W., London, England.

Shoulder-blades, pains in. Ars., Chin., Merc., Rhus, Sep.,
Verat. or

Bar., Bell., Creos., Kali, Men., Nux-v., Sil., Sulph.,
Viol-tr.

Back, pains in. Arn., Ars., Bell., Caust., Chin., Lyc., Natr-
mur., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sulph. or

Acon., Ant-tart., Apis, Calc., Camph., Caps., Carbo-v.,
Cocc., Ign., Kali, Merc., Nux-v., Petr., Phos., Sil., Verat.,
Zinc.

Loins, pains in. Acon., Ars., Calc., Caust., Cham., Ign.,
Natr-mur., Nux-v., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sulph. or

Apis, Arn., Bry., Chin., Cocc., Kali, Lyc., Merc., Phos.,
Ruta, Sil., Stront.

Coccyx, pains in. Ars., Hep., Rhus or

Arn., Bor., Calc., Carbo-v., Chin., Ign., Merc., Phos-ac.,
Plat., Ruta, Sulph., Vit.

Upper extremities—pains in general. Acon., Ant-c., Arn., Ars.,
Bell., Calc., Colch., Ign., Nux-v., Puls., Rhod., Rhus,
Scill., Sep., Thuja, Verat. or

Apis, Bov., Bry., Caps., Carbo-v., Caust., Chin., Cocc.,
Cycl., Euphras., Ferr., Ipec., Kali, Lyc., Men., Merc.,
Nitr., Phos., Ran-bulb., Ruta, Sabin., Samb., Stann.,
Stram., Sulph., Zinc.

Joints, pains in. Calc. or

Kali, Rhus.

Hands as if dead. Sep. or

Calc., Nux-v., Secale, Zinc.

— *swelling of the veins.* Arn., Chin., Phos., Puls., Sulph.,
Thuja or

Amm., Bar., Calc., Nux-v., Rhus.

— *blue.* Cupr., Verat. or

Amm., Apis, Calc., Camph., Samb.

Hands cold. Cycl., Euphras., Ign., Ipec., Men., Puls., Ranbulb., Ruta, Sabin., Samb., Scill., Stram. or

Arn., Aur., Bell., Camph., Caust., Con., Dros., Hell., Lyc., Mezer., Nux-v., Phos., Rhus, Selen., Sulph., Thuja, Verat.

— *sweat on.* Amm., Nitr-ac. or

Thuja.

— *trembling of.* Valer.

— *jerking.* Viola-tr.

Retraction of thumb. Viola-tr. or

Bell., Sulph.

Fingers as if dead. Calc., Secale, Thuja or

Amm., Ant-tart., Chel., Hep., Puls., Sep., Sulph.

— *cold.* Thuja or

Ant-tart., Cham., Tar.

Lower extremities—pains in general. Arn., Ars., Calc., Caps., Carbo-v., Lyc., Nux-v., Puls., Sep., Sulph. or

Acon., Amm., Ant-c., Arn., Bell., Canth., Caust., Chin., Colch., Ferr., Ign., Ipec., Magn., Magn-mur., Natr-mur., Nitr., Phos., Rhod., Rhus, Samb., Spong., Thuja, Verat., Vit.

Lower extremities—heaviness. Calc., Chin., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Puls. or

Alum., Canth., Ign., Sep., Stann., Sulph., Thuja.

— *restlessness.* Rhus or

Nitr-ac., Phos., Scill., Sep.

Hips, pains in. Arn., Rhus, Sep. or

Bell., Lyc., Natr-mur., Puls.

Thighs, pains in. Ars., Natr-mur., Thuja or

Arn., Carbo-v., Chin., Merc., Nux-v., Sep., Staph.

Thighs cold. Ign., Spong. or
Calc., Nux-v., Sulph., Thuja.

— *numbness.* Spong. or
Ferr., Graph.

Knees, pains in. Calc., Lyc., Natr-mur., Puls., Sep. or
Chin., Nux-v., Petr., Rhus, Sulph., Thuja.

— *cold.* Puls., Vit. or
Ars., Sep.

Legs, pains in. Amm., Lyc., Puls. or
Calc., Sep., Sil., Staph.

Feet, as if dead. Calc., Sulph. or
Ant-c., Coff., Nux-v., Secale.

— *swollen.* Ars., Ferr., Lyc., Puls. or
Bry., Caust., Chin., Secale, Sil.

— *cold.* Amm., Ang., Ant-c., Cocc., Colch., Creos., Ign., Ipec.,
Lach., Lyc., Magn., Men., Nux-v., Petr., Phos-ac., Puls.,
Rhod., Ruta, Sabin., Samb., Scill., Sep., Stram., Sulph.,
Verat., Vit., Zinc. or
Calc., Caust., Nitr-ac., Phos. (Ran-bulb.), Sil., Thuja.

— — *of one.* Lyc.

— *sweating.* Amm-mur., Natr-mur., Puls., Sep. or
Calc., Lyc., Nitr-ac., Phos., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Thuja.

— *unbending* [*abspannung*]. Chin., Lyc., Petr., Phos-ac. or
Apis, Mar., Rhod., Spong., Valer.

Swelling of the veins. Camph., Chin., Cocc., Croc., Cycl., Ferr.,
Phos-ac., Puls., Ran-scel., Rhus or
Amm., Arn., Bell., Hyos., Mosch., Staph., Thuja.

— *burning.* Ars. or
Bry.

— *throbbing.* Acon., Ars., Calad. or
Bell., Chin. (Op.), Zinc.

Nervous excitement. Bell., Cham., Cocc., Coff., Con., Mar.,
Nux-v. or

Apis, Caps., Kali, Petr., Phos-ac., Sep., Valer.

Covering is unendurable. Bov., Euphorb., Lyc. or
Acon., Calc., Ferr., Spig., Verat.

The limbs asleep. Cocc., Kali, Lyc., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Puls.
or

Apis, Calc., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Croc., Graph., Ign.,
Merc., Petr., Phos., Rhod., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuja,
Verat.

Inclination to uncovering. Acon., Apis, Chin., Euphorb., Ferr.,
Fluor., Ign., Lyc., Mosch., Mur-ac., Nitr-ac., Op., Plat.,
Puls., Staph., Verat. or

Ars., Asar., Bov., Calc., Cham., Coff., Iod., Nux-v.,
Phos., Phos-ac., Rhus, Secale, Seneg., Spig., Sulph., Thuja.

Aversion to uncovering. Clem., Graph., Hep., Magn., Nux-v.,
Puls., Samb., Scill. or
Rhus.

Covering intolerable. Aur., Colch., Hep., Merc., Nux-v., Petr.,
Rhus, Samb., Scill., Sil. or

Amm., Ars., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Chin., Cina, Clem.,
Cocc., Coff., Con., Creos., Kali, Lach., Nux-m., Puls.,
Rhod., Sabad., Sep., Spig., Stram., Stront.

Carphologia. Bell., Hyos., Mur-ac., Op., Phos-ac. or

Arn., Ars., Cham., Chin., Hep., Iod., Phos., Rhus,
Stram., Sulph.

Loss of sense of feeling. Bell., Hyos., Lyc., Op., Phos., Phos-
ac., Puls., Thuja or

Calc., Cann., Ign., Rhus, Stann., Stram.

Pains in the limbs, generally. Acon., Ant-c., Arn., Bry., Chin.,
Colch., Hell., Ign., Lyc., Nux-v., Rhus, Zinc. or

Alum. (Apis), Ars., Bell., Calc., Caps., Carbo-v., Caust.,

Cham., Dulc., Ferr., Kali, Puls., Rhod., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Tar., Thuja, Verat.

Spasms, klonic. Bell., Cham., Hyos., Op., Sep., Verat. or Cic., Cocc., Cupr., Stram., Thuja.

— *tonic.* Bell., Cocc., Verat. or Cic., Petr., Plat., Sep.

Crawling in the limbs. Acon., Rhus, Sep. or Arn., Colch., Plat., Secale, Spig., Stram.

Lameness of the limbs. Arn., Ars., Bell., Ign., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Sabad. or Cina, Cocc., Cycl., Puls., Sabin.

Inclination to lie down. Acon., Ars., Bry., Cocc., Nux-v. or Calad., Canth., Cham., Cycl., Dros., Sep.

Weakness. Apis, Ars., Bry., Calc., Chin., Cupr., Ferr., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Stann., Sulph., Verat. or Anac., Arg., Bell., Bor., Camph., Canth., Caust., Creos., Dig., Dros., Iod., Ipec., Kali, Laur., Merc., Nux-m., Plumb., Rheum, Rhod., Sabad., Sil., Spig., Thuja.

Jerking of muscles. Bell., Iod., Kali, Mezer., Secale or Coloc., Cupr., Natr., Plat., Spong., Viola-tr.

Fainting. Ign., Nux-v., Petr. or Arn., Sulph., Thuja.

Tearings (Drawings) in the muscles. Acon., Arn., Ars., Bry., Calc., Carbo-v., Chin., Lyc., Merc., Nux-v., Rhod., Sep., Sil., Sulph. or

Ant-c., Bell., Caps., Caust., Cham., Chel., Colch., Dulc., Ferr., Hep., Ign., Kali, Led., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Staph., Stront., Tar., Verat., Zinc.

— *in the joints.* Calc., Caust., Hell., Lyc., Rhus, Sulph. or Kali, Merc., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Stront., Thuja, Vit., Zinc.

Tearings in the bones. Chin. or

Arg., Cycl., Kali, Merc., Rhod., Sabin., Staph.

Stretching and turning. Bor., Calc., Nux-v., Rhus, Sabad. or

Alum., Bell., Bry., Caust., Cham., Natr-mur., Sep.,
Spong., Sulph.

Apoplexy. Acon., Bell., Lach., Nux-v., Op., Sep. or

Calc., Cocc., Hyos., Lyc., Sil., Stram., Thuja.

Heaviness in the limbs. Bell., Calc., Nux-v., Rhus, Sulph. or

Apis, Hell., Merc., Stram., Staph.

Shooting in the muscles. Bell., Bry., Puls., Rhus or

Calc., Merc., Spig., Staph., Sulph., Tar., Thuja.

— *in the joints.* Calc., Hell., Rhus or

Bar., Kali, Merc., Sil., Spig., Tar., Thuja.

— *in the bones.* Bell., Hell., Puls. or

Calc., Caust., Con., Merc., Sarsap., Sep.

Restlessness—bodily. Acon., Arn., Ars., Bar., Bell., Bov., Bry.,
Calc., Hyos., Lyc., Magn., Merc., Mosch., Mur-ac., Rhus,
Ruta, Sabin. or

Amm., Anac., Ant-tart., Cann., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin.,
Coff., Ferr., Ign., Ipec., Magn-mur., Merc-corr., Nitr-ac.,
Nux-v., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Plat., Puls., Rheum, Samb.,
Sep., Sil., Spong., Staph., Stram., Thuja, Valer., Verat.

Bruised sensation in the limbs. Arn., Ars., Bell., Chin., Cocc.,
Mosch., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Puls., Rhod., Ruta, Spig.,
Verat. or

Bry., Calc., Ign., Magn., Phos., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuja,
Valer.

Trembling. Ars., Bor., Calc., Camph., Ign., Magn., Natr-mur.,
Op., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Zinc. or

Arn., Bell., Bry., Cic., Cocc., Con., Lyc., Merc., Plat.,
Ruta, Stram., Sulph., Thuja, Valer., Verat.

Jerkings. Bry., Natr-mur., Op., Puls., Rhus, Secale, Viol-tr. or

Ars., Bell., Cham., Coloc., Cupr., Hyos., Ign., Men.,
Merc., Stram., Sulph., Thuja, Verat.

Swelling of glands. Bell., Sep., Sil. or

Lyc., Merc., Nitr-ac., Phos., Rhus, Sulph.

Skin eruptions. Con., Rhus or

Ars., Bry., Calc., Ipec., Lyc., Natr-mur., Puls., Sep.,
Sulph.

— *smarting.* Cham. or

Puls.

— *pale.* Lyc., Mosch., Puls. or

Cocc., Ferr., Nitr-ac., Sulph.

— *burning.* *Vide Heat.*

— *yellow.* Ant-c., Apis, Cham., Chin., Ferr., Merc-corr.,
Nux-v., Puls. or

Ambr., Ars., Bry., Dig., Croc., Con., Ign., Lach., Op.,
Rhus, Sep., Sulph.

— *itching.* Amm., Ant-c., Cham., Mang., Puls., Spong. or

Bry., Lyc., Merc., Rhus, Sil., Staph., Sulph.

— *crawling and prickling.* Croc., Puls. or

Plat., Rhus, Sep., Spig., Sulph., Thuja.

— *parchment-like.* Ars., Ipec. or

Chin., Lyc., Sil.

— *red.* Apis, Ars., Ign., Nux-v., Op., Puls. or

Bell., Canth., Merc., Phos-ac., Rhus.

— *shooting.* Chin., Merc-corr., Oleand., Rhus, Sabad., Spong.

or

Bry., Nitr-ac., Puls., Viol-tr.

— *dryness.* *Vide Dry Heat.*

Bones, pains in. Arn., Puls. or

Chin., Ign., Natr-mur.

Stretching and turning. Bor., Calc., Nux-v., Rhus, Sabad. or
Alum., Bell., Bry., Caust., Cham., Natr-mur., Sep.,
Spong., Sulph.

Yawning. Ars., Caust., Ign., Kali, Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Op.,
Phos., Rhus, Sabad. or

Arn., Bry., Cina, Creos., Croc., Plat., Sep.

Sleepiness. Acon., Ant-tart., Apis, Ars., Asaf., Calad., Cham.,
Hep., Ign., Natr-mur., Nux-m., Op., Phos., Phos-ac.,
Plumb., Puls., Sep., Verat. or

Ant-c., Arn., Bell., Bor., Caps., Croc., Cycl., Kali, Lach.,
Mezer., Mosch., Natr., Nux-v., Petr., Rhus, Sabad., Stram.,
Sulph., Viol-tr.

Sleep. Ant-tart., Apis, Arn., Bell., Calad., Caps., Hep., Ign.,
Lach., Natr., Natr-mur., Op., Petr., Stram., Verat. or

Anac., Dulc., Merc., Merc-corr., Sabad.

— *between the chill and heat.* Nux-v.

Coma. Acon., Ant-tart., Apis, Bell., Camph., Nux-m., Op.,
Phos., Phos-ac., Spong., Verat. or

Calc., Cic., Con., Croc., Hep., Hyos., Ign., Led., Puls.,
Secale, Stram., Valer.

Sleeplessness. Anac., Apis, Bry., Calc., Caust., Cham., Hep.,
Magn., Magn-mur., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Petr., Phos., Phos-ac.,
Puls., Ran-scel., Rhod., Rhus, Sabin., Sil., Staph., Sulph.,
Thuja or

Alum., Amm., Amm-mur., Arn., Ars., Bar., Bell., Bor.,
Cann., Carbo-v., Chin., Clem., Cocc., Coff., Con., Creos.,
Graph., Ign., Laur., Led., Mang., Merc., Merc-corr.,
Mosch., Natr-mur., Nitr., Nux-m., Ran-bulb., Sabad.,
Sarsap., Sep., Stront., Verat.

In sleep—fright. Acon., Apis, Bell., Cham., Lyc., Puls. or

Arn., Bry., Chin., Ipec., Phos., Samb., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

— *sliding down in bed.* Ars., Mur-ac.

In sleep, murmuring. Bell., Mur-ac., Phos-ac. or

Apis, Op., Phos., Rhus, Sil.

— *snoring.* Ign., Nux-v., Op. or

Anac., Chin., Graph., Mur-ac., Sil., Stram.

— *groaning and whimpering.* Acon., Arn., Bell., Cham., Ign., Ipec., Puls. or

Bar., Bry., Calc., Cocc., Mur-ac., Nux-v., Sil., Thuja.

— *dreamy.* Acon., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Spig. or

Bry., Chin., Phos., Sabad., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Thuja.

IV. SWEAT.

Sweat generally. Acon., Amm., Ant-c., Ant-tart., Ars., Bar., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Caust., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Coff., Con., Ferr., Graph., Hep., Hyos., Iod., Ipec., Kali, Lach., Lyc., Meny., Merc., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Op., Petr., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhod., Rhus, Sabad., Samb., Selen., Sep., Sil., Staph., Stram., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Tar., Thuja, Valer., Verat. or

Agar., Alum., Ambr., Amm-mur., Anac., Ang., Apis, Arg., Arn., Asar., Aur. (Bism.), Bor., Bov., Brom., Calad., Camph. (Conn.), Canth., Caps., Chel., Cic., Cina, Clem. (Colch.), Coloc., Creos., Croc., Cupr., Cycl., Dig., Dros., Dulc., Euphorb., Euphras., Fluor., Guaj., Hell., Ign., Laur., Led., Magn., Magn-mur., Merc-corr., Mezer., Mosch., Mur-ac., Nitr., Nux-m., Par., Plat., Plumb., Ran-bulb., Ran-scel., Rheum, Ruta, Sabin., Sarsap., Secale (Seneg.), Spig., Spong., Stann., Stront., Viola-od., Viola-tr., Vit., Zinc.

— *easily breaking out.* Agar., Ant-tart., Asar., Brom., Bry., Calc., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Chin., Ferr., Graph., Hep., Hyos., Ipec., Kali, Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr., Natr-mur., Petr., Phos-ac., Puls., Rheum, Rhod., Selen., Sep., Sil., Stann., Staph., Stram., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Thuja, Verat., Zinc. or

Ambr., Amm., Amm-mur., Anac., Ars., Bell., Bor., Canth., Caust., Cocc., Coloc., Con., Creos., Dulc., Fluor., Guaj., Ign., Iod., Led., Magn., Magn-mur., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Op., Phos., Rhus, Sabad., Sarsap., Seneg., Spig., Spong., Valer.

Sweat absent (inability to perspire). Alum, Bell., Cham., Chin., Colch., Dulc., Graph., Kali, Rhus, Samb., Scill., Sil., Staph. or

Acon., Ambr., Amm., Apis, Arn., Ars., Bism., Bry., Calc., Cann., Coff., Hyos., Iod., Ipec., Led., Lyc., Magn., Mar., Merc., Merc-corr., Natr., Nitr-ac., Nux-m., Nux-v., Oleand., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Plat., Puls., Sabad., Secale, Seneg., Sep., Spong., Sulph., Thuja, Verb., Viola-od.

— *suppressed.* Bell., Cham., Chin., Colch., Dulc., Kali, Sep., Sil. or

Acon., Apis, Ars., Bry., Calc., Carbo-v., Cupr., Graph., Hep., Led., Lyc., Mar., Merc., Natr., Natr-mur., Nux-m., Nux-v., Oleand., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Secale, Selen., Seneg., Sulph., Verb.

— *sensation as if it would break out.* Ign., Puls., Stann. or

Alum., Asar., Calc., Croc., Iod., Sarsap., Sulph., Sulph-ac.

— *anxious.* Alum., Ars., Bar., Calc., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Coff., Ferr., Mang., Merc., Merc-corr., Natr., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Selen., Sep., Spong., Stann., Sulph., Thuja, Verat. or

Acon., Ant-c., Arn., Bell., Bov., Bry., Canth., Caust., Cic., Creos., Croc., Graph., Hep., Ign., Lyc., Mezer., Mur-ac., Natr-mur., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Phos., Rheum, Sabad., Staph., Stram.

— *smarting.* Cham., Con., Tar. or

Fluor., Ipec., Par.

— *smelling like musk.* Puls. or

Mosch., Sulph.

Sweat smelling bitter. Verat.

— *bloody.* Lach., Nux-m. or
Arn.

— *smelling like blood.* Lyc.

— — *empyreumatic.* Bell., Bry., Sulph. or
Magn., Thuja.

— *burning.* Merc., Natr. or
Verat.

— *moldy smelling.* Puls., Rhus, Stann. or
Merc., Nux-v.

— *debilitating.* Ant-c., Ars., Bar., Bry., Calad., Calc., Camph.,
Carbo-an., Chin., Cocc., Ferr., Hyos., Iod., Merc., Natr-
mur., Nitr., Phos., Rhod., Samb., Sep., Sil., Stann., Sulph.,
Tar. or

Acon., Ambr., Canth., Caust., Croc., Dig., Graph.,
Lyc., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Verat.

— *not debilitating.* Ars., Bov., Calad., Coloc., Cupr., Lyc.,
Phos., Puls., Rhus, Spig., Thuja or
Bry., Calc., Carbo-an., Cic., Hell., Natr., Sep., Tar.

— *putrid smelling.* Carbo-v., Rhus, Stram. or
Nux-v., Sil., Staph.

— — *like spoiled eggs.* Staph. or
Plumb., Sulph.

— *oily.* Agar., Bry., Chin., Magn., Merc., Natr-mur., Selen.,
Thuja or
Aur., Fluor., Plumb., Rhus, Stram.

— *shrivelling the skin of the fingers.* Merc. or
Ant-c., Phos-ac.

— *stains the linen.* Bell., Graph., Merc., Selen. or
Ars., Carbo-an., Lach., Magn., Rheum.

- Sweat which attracts flies.* Calad. or
Bry., Puls., Thuja.
- — *stains the linen yellow.* Carbo-an., Graph., Lach., Magn.,
Merc, Rheum, Selen., Verat. or
Ars., Bell., Thuja.
- *colors skin and eyes yellow.* Ars.
- *odorless.* Ant-c., Rhus, Sep.
- *spicy smelling.* Rhod. or
Sep.
- *hot.* Bell., Cham., Ign., Ipec., Op., Sabad., Sep., Stann.,
Stram., Viol-tr. or
Ant-c., Asar., Bry., Camph., Canth., Carbo-v., Chin.,
Creos., Dig., Dros., Hell., Lach., Led., Par., Phos., Puls.,
Sil., Staph., Thuja, Verat.
- *smells like elder.* Sep.
- — — *honey.* Thuja.
- *causes itching.* Coloc., Led., Lyc., Mang., Op., Par., Rhod.,
Rhus, Sulph. or
Calc., Cann., Fluor., Ipec., Sabad., Spong.
- *smells like cheese.* Plumb. or
Con., Hep., Sulph.
- *cold.* Anac., Ant-tart., Arn., Ars., Bry., Camph., Cann.,
Canth., Caps., Carbo-v., Chin., Cina, Cocc., Cupr., Dig.,
Euphorb., Graph., Hell., Hep., Hyos., Ipec., Lach., Lyc.,
Merc., Merc-corr., Natr., Nux-v., Plumb., Puls., Rheum,
Ruta, Secale, Spig., Spong., Staph., Stram., Sulph.,
Thuja, Verat. or
Acon., Ambr. Amm., Asaf., Aur., Bar., Bell., Calc.,
Coff., Croc., Dulc., Ferr., Ign., Mang., Mur-ac., Nitr-ac.,
Op., Petr., Phos., Phos-ac., Ran-scel., Rhus, Sabad., Sep.,
Sulph-ac.
- *smells like Camphor.* Camph.

Sweat sticky. Anac., Ant-tart., Ars., Calc., Camph., Cham., Dig., Ferr., Fluor., Hell., Hep., Lyc., Merc., Mosch., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Plumb., Secale, Spig., Sulph-ac., Verat.
or

Acon., Arn., Bry., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Chin., Coloc., Iod., Lach., Mezer.

— *crawling.* Rhod.

— *cadaverous smelling.* Thuja.

— *luminous.* Phos.

— *smelling like musk.* Puls. or
Mosch., Sulph.

— *moldy smelling.* Puls., Stann. or
Merc., Nux-v., Rhus.

— — *like horse urine.* Nitr-ac.

— — — *rhubarb.* Rheum.

— *red.* Carbo-v., Lach., Nux-m. or
Arn., Dulc.

— *staining red.* Thuja.

— *smelling sour.* Acon., Arn., Asar., Bry., Carbo-v., Cham., Graph., Hep., Hyos., Iod., Ipec., Kali, Led., Lyc., Merc., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Verat. or

Bell., Caust., Chin., Ferr., Fluor., Ign., Magn., Puls., Rheum, Spig., Staph., Thuja.

— *sharp smelling.* Rhus.

— — *like sulphur.* Phos.

— — — *Hydrosulphurous acid.* Staph. or
Plumb., Sulph.

— *which stiffens the linen.* Selen., Merc.

— *sweetish smelling.* Thuja.

Sweat sweetish—sour. Puls. or

Bry.

— — *stinking.* Arn., Ars., Bar., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Con., Cycl., Dulc., Euphras., Ferr., Graph., Hep., Kali, Led., Lyc., Merc., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Rhod., Selen., Sep., Sil., Staph., Thuja, Verat., Zinc. or

Amm., Amm-mur., Bell., Canth., Coloc., Fluor., Guaj., Lach., Magn., Merc-corr., Plumb., Rhus, Spig., Sulph.

— *urinous smelling.* Canth., Coloc. or

Nitr-ac.

— *smelling like white bread.* Ign.

— *coloring the under-clothing white.* Selen.

— *excoriating.* Fluor., Hell. or

Coff., Iod., Lyc., Ran-bulb., Sil., Zinc.

— *tenacious.* Plumb.

— *smelling like onions.* Lyc. or

Bov.

PARTIAL SWEAT.

Sweat on the head. Puls., Sil. or

Cham., Phos., Sabad., Sep., Spig., Stann.

— *on all parts except the head.* Bell., Rhus, Sabad., Sep. or

Merc., Nux-v., Thuja.

— *on the upper part of the body.* Asar., Camph., Carbo-v., Fluor., Kali, Nux-v., Op., Par., Secale, Sep., Spig., Sulph-ac. or

Acon., Agar., Anac., Ant-tart., Arg., Arn., Bar., Bell., Bov., Canth., Caust., Cham., Chin., Cina, Cocc., Euphras., Graph., Guaj., Ipec., Laur., Magn., Magn-mur., Merc-corr., Mosch., Mur-ac., Natr., Nitr-ac., Petr., Phos., Phos-ac., Plumb., Puls., Rheum, Rhus, Ruta, Sabad., Selen., Sil., Valer., Verat.

- Sweat on the lower part.* Ars., Coloc., Croc., Hyos. or
 Apis, Asaf., Bry., Calc., Con., Dros., Euphorb., Mang.,
 Merc., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Rhod., Sep., Sil., Thuja, Zinc.
- — *one side, generally.* Bar., Chin., Nux-v., Phos., Puls.,
 Sulph. or
 Alum., Ambr., Anac., Bell., Bry., Carbo-v., Cham.,
 Cocc., Fluor., Ign., Ran-bulb., Rheum, Rhus, Sabin.,
 Spig., Stann., Thuja.
- — *left side.* Bar., Chin. or
 Anac., Fluor., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Spig., Stann., Sulph.
- — *right side.* Phos., Puls. or
 Bell., Bry., Fluor., Ran-bulb., Sabin.
- — *fore part.* Arg., Asar., Bell., Calc., Canth., Cocc., Nitr.,
 Phos., Selen. or
 Agar., Ambr., Anac., Arn., Bov., Cina, Dros.,
 Euphras., Graph., Ipec., Laur., Merc., Merc-corr., Natr-
 mur., Plumb., Rheum, Ruta, Sabad., Secale, Staph.
- — *back side.* Chin., Dulc., Mur-ac., Phos-ac., Sep., Stann.
 or
 Ars., Calc., Caust., Ferr., Guaj., Lach., Led., Mang.,
 Mosch., Natr., Par., Petr., Puls., Sabin., Stram., Sulph.
- — *itching parts.* Cham., Lyc., Mang., Par., Rhod., Rhus,
 Sabad., Sulph. or
 Amm., Bry., Calc., Cann., Coloc., Ipec., Led., Op.,
 Spong.
- — *painful parts.* Ambr., Ant-tart., Caust., Cocc., Merc.,
 Rhus., Stront. or
 Ars., Bry., Fluor., Natr., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Sep., Stram.
- — *single (small) spots.* Merc.
- — *only on joints.* Amm., Calc., Lyc., Rhus, Sulph. or
 Ars., Bell., Bry., Dros., Led., Mang., Nux-v., Phos-ac.,
 Stann.

Sweat only parts on which one is lying. Bell., Chin., Nitr-ac. or Acon., Nux-v., Puls.

— — *covered parts.* Acon., Bell., Puls., Thuja. or Cham., Chin., Led., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Spig.

— — *uncovered parts.* Thuja.

— — *head.* Anac., Bell., Calc., Caust., Cham., Chin., Coloc., Graph., Guaj., Kali, Magn., Magn-mur., Merc., Mur-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rheum, Sil., Spig., Valer. or

Acon., Ambr., Ant-tart., Apis, Bor., Bov., Bry. Camph., Carb-an., Carbo-v., Cina, Dig., Hep., Ipec., Laur., Led., Merc-corr., Mezer., Mosch., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Op., Par., Petr., Plumb., Rhus, Ruta, Secale, Sep., Sulph-ac., Thuja, Verat.

— — *one sided.* Bar., Nux-v., Puls., Sulph. or Ambr.

— — *occiput.* Anac., Calc., Chin., Phos-ac., Sep., Sil., Sulph. or

Ars., Ferr., Magn., Mosch., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Spig., Stann.

— — *cold.* Hep., Verat. or Bry., Cina, Dig., Merc., Con.

— — *sticky.* Cham. or Merc., Nux-v.

— *on the ears.* Puls.

— *on the nose.* Cina, Natr-mur., Ruta or Bell., Laur., Rheum.

— *on the face.* Acon., Alum., Amm-mur., Ang., Ant-tart., Arn., Bell., Bry., Capso., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Cina, Coff., Cupr., Dig., Dros., Hyos., Ign., Ipec., Kali, Lyc., Merc., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Op., Puls., Rheum, Sabad., Samb., Sil., Spig., Spong., Thuja, Valer., Verat. or

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EDITORIAL.

CONSERVATISM IN MEDICINE.—Nothing in human character is more prominent than its conservatism.

Conservatism is that peculiar tendency of the mind to adhere to and maintain things as they exist. It is opposed to all change, all improvement, all progress. It sees no need of alteration of established order of human affairs, is but slightly impressed with the enormity of abuses, and will consent to no step that aims to reform such abuses.

As a consequence, progress of every kind is hindered, invention and discovery are discouraged, governmental reforms postponed, and every kind of advancement, improvement, and amelioration blocked.

It is the adamant wall that must be thrown down or pierced by the discoverer, the inventor, the reformer, and the missionary.

Conservatism arises from a number of inherent causes.

To quote the editorial in this journal of April, 1893, referring to this subject :

"The human mind is so far the creature of habit, it is so deeply steeped in indolence, it is so incapable of investigation, it is so troubled with timidity that it has an instinctive aversion to any new idea implying change and the abandonment of established routine. This constitutes the *littleness* of the human

mind, and renders it more subservient to those natural laws which govern lesser organizations. The Darwinian law of gradual evolution which pervades the animal and vegetable kingdoms generally governs it almost to the exclusion of its Divine intelligence and judgment, so that whatever principle of progress or elevation is presented to it must have traveled step by step through the most painful and vexatious stages of delay before it will be accepted."

This principle of conservatism developed thus in individuals dominates whole communities. It has caused the countries of Europe to fall behind the United States of America in the scale of advancement. It has caused the Chinese and Japanese to stand absolutely still for many centuries, these countries representing the most extreme instance of conservatism known. It is the cause of the great political struggle in England to-day, and has had an immense effect upon American politics.

Under its influence the votary of any system of politics, religion, or medicine, is but lightly affected by, or may be absolutely blind to the most convincing testimony to the errors or corruptions of the cause he espouses. On the other hand, he is equally unimpressed by the evidence of the truthfulness of the position taken by the opposite party, and so he does not investigate, and therefore does not change his views.

In the three greatest subjects of human interest, religion, politics, and medicine we see the foregoing observations most forcibly exhibited.

Conservatism thus constitutes one of the obstacles to the acceptance of Homœopathy. Adherents of the opposite school obeying the influences above noticed, neglect to inform themselves upon the subject and persistently denounce the system as false. That their information is not accurate is testified by the errors they make in stating the question.

In the April number of this journal, the effects of the habit of Generalization upon the acceptance of homœopathic doctrine were pointed out. In the June number Idealism was considered. In the present number we have treated of Conservatism. Thus there are three characteristic conditions of thought—

Generalization, Idealism, and Conservatism producing their effects upon the progress of the new medical treatment. An intelligent understanding of them enlightens us as to the cause of the opposition to our system of treatment.

Before us is a train of intellectual phenomena.

A system of medicine with grave defects and alarming incapacity to help the sick :

Another system of medicine with vast advantages over the preceding in the matter of alleviating suffering, but with a mechanism of treatment of surprising character, entirely outside of previous experience :

A cloud of witnesses and apostles of the latter testifying to its efficacy and therefore devoted adherents of the cause :

A powerful array of opponents admitting nothing, denying everything, and aggressive in their efforts to stamp out the system.

Ordinarily in accounting for these phenomena we say the opposition are inspired by scepticism, intolerance, jealousy, and indifference to truth.

This assertion does not give us a rational explanation of the facts. We need to look more closely at the workings of the human mind, and then we will find a series of phenomena such as have been explained in the editorials of three months past, which, sufficiently interesting in themselves, clear our minds as to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the opposition to our school and teach us that this opposition is the most natural thing in the world. Then we are more content to endure it and remain quiet under the expectation of a future in which a higher personal education shall dissolve away these modes of thought like the mists of the morning.

NOTICE.—The editor regrets that, owing to the increased demands of his profession, and the amount of time required for the preparation of each number of the journal, the correspondence of the subscribers has been neglected. He desires to say that all letters will be answered as soon as leisure can be secured.

THE LAW OF SIMILARS.

SECOND OPEN LETTER TO AN INQUIRING PHYSICIAN.

You must, of course, have heard some of the preposterous statements afloat that are commonly offered as illustrations of the homœopathic doctrine of Similars. Some of them are almost too idle for thought to fasten upon, but as they are repeated to the thoughtless, they sometimes sound plausible; such as the following: "If you have taken too much Opium, you must take more to cure you, that's Homœopathy," or "you have eaten too big a dinner, eat a little more," or else, "you have had a fall, now take a beating," or again, "you are drunk, take another glass of whiskey," and so forth, with a laugh or a sneer at the "little pills," or the "water medicine," or the "faith cure," or the "moonshine," and "bottle-washing;" and so an end of argument, and the substitution of ridicule.

Doubtless ridicule is a potent weapon, and has deterred many a careless man who loves his ease from honest investigation, but you are not cut on that pattern; you inquire, and you are willing to try, because you are true to science.

In your studies of Hahnemann, you have perhaps come to that passage in his *Materia Medica Pura*, the preface to his third volume, a "Nota Bene" for his reviewers. In it he says to his opponents who wish to destroy his system: "This doctrine rests exclusively upon experience. Imitate its indications and you will find that they are true. * * * Take a case, note down all its perceptible symptoms in the manner taught in *The Organon* * * * apply that drug (if one has been yet proven) which shall be perfectly homœopathic to all the symptoms, the dose being as prescribed in *The Organon*, avoid all disturbing agencies, and if under these circumstances, the drug does not afford speedy and efficient help, then publish the failure to the world in a manner which shall make it impossible to gainsay the homœopathicity of the drug, and the correctness of your proceedings, and the author of Homœopathy will stand confounded and convicted."

This challenge has gained for us, in its trial, many converts, some of them most distinguished for their zeal in the very cause they attempted to overthrow, and earnest provers of new drugs, as the surest means to be able to relieve disease and suffering.

No one has accepted the challenge and been able to injure Homœopathy by its means. Notice the language of Hahnemann, when he says, "This doctrine rests solely on experience"—yet it opposes much of what has elsewhere been called the lesson of experience. Here it is, as we pointed out in the first letter: all discoveries must be proven and established by experience, although partial or fallacious experience may seem to have pointed in the past another way. If the law is true, then all past experience and apparently conflicting experience can be analyzed in the light of the law, just as the facts that Ptolemy relied on to sustain his terrecentral planetary system, became, when newly analyzed, proofs and elucidations of Copernicus' discovery, of the heliocentral arrangement of worlds and moons.

Thus, in the introduction of *The Organon*, Hahnemann has collected hosts of instances where cases were reported, without law, and then by other references, he shows that all those curing drugs were capable of causing the very conditions that in other hands they had cured. For the law is exclusive, however its enemies and its weak defenders may err in their illustrations of supposed conflict with, and cure by, other supposed laws.

No real drug cure ever took place or can take place, except by a drug capable of causing a condition similar to the one cured.

The doubts, if any, are caused by limited observation; either the alleged cures by other methods were incorrectly reported, or they were only palliative suppressions, not cures at all. If a drug cures, or relieves, it will surely be found, on full proving, that like conditions can be caused by that very drug.

To instance some of the most common cases in old physic; Catnip, Anise, Peppermint, etc., relieve colic; if persisted in too long they create disturbances ending in colic; Opium causes sleep; its prolonged use brings on insomnia; Sulphur cures certain eruptions; its injudicious use will bring on similar ones;

Borax cleanses the mouth and cures thrush; its excessive use will produce foetid ulcerations of the mucous membranes resembling thrush, or aphthæ; Salicylic acid cures rheumatism; its prolonged use causes a return, or its use in food as a preservative provokes fresh rheumatism; Nitrate of Silver cures sore eyes, who will not acknowledge that it can also cause them? Nitric acid heals sluggish ulcers; it will also cause similar ones; blisters deplete scrofulous glands; the glands around a deep blister will enlarge. Cold bathing invigorates, its injudicious use causes even fatal collapse; Strychnia helps many cases of paresis; dogs poisoned by it show paralysis before death; Calomel checks infantile diarrhœa, it is most frequently used as a purgative; Ergot checks hemorrhage, its prolonged use brings on the same; Soda in the stomach corrects acidity, its over-use provokes increased acidity; Turpentine arrests hemorrhage; it has often caused it. In the same way, every cure reported may be examined, and shown to have operated on similar lines. Take one of the most apparently dissimilar cases, the use of Iodine in hypertrophic enlargements, when every one knows that Iodine causes emaciation and wasting of tissue, even in the healthy; the reduction of tissue is either followed by dangerous symptoms showing that no real cure has taken place, or, if successful, the system has roused itself to healthy reaction such as follows sea-bathing and sea air, viz.: an increased appetite (one of the first effects of Iodine) and subsequent fattening, when the iodism is not strong enough to overcome the system. In such cases the *reaction* fixes the cure, and permits the system to escape unharmed from the first vicious assault of the drug.

Nature is ever kind, and general reaction from depressing influences, however at random they may be selected, will often effect a cure which is too often attributed to the wrong cause. The homœopathic doctrine asserts without fear of successful contradiction that vital reaction is the cause of every cure, and that no cure will ever be reached, if vital reaction is not allowed to assert itself.

It was vital reaction that cured in spite of bleedings, purgings, emetics, cauteries, blisters, lotions, and potions, and it was

only because these things could cause sickness, that they ever succeeded in rousing the needed reaction. If the sick-making action was too strong, the patient succumbed, and then, no successful reaction taking place, the poor man either died and was buried, or else lingered in a wretched state of chronic disease and disorder.

Somehow, we are all too prone to say and hence to think, unguardedly, that the medicine, or the means employed to cure, really cured, forgetting that all such means can do is to rouse vital reaction, and guide it to a healthy issue.

From this fallacy comes the tacit rule of the older physic, "give all the patient can stand," as exemplified in the dose list; from a recognition of the vital force of the soul, ever trying to come to health in the body, comes the rule, or corollary of the homœopaths, "give the smallest dose that will cure."

Do not forget the main part of the law we claim, for it is true everywhere, viz.: *every action excites an opposite and equal reaction*, and this being true in metaphysics we shall expect this letter to excite an opposite reaction in the shape of doubts; but these may and should only create an appetite for investigation, which will in time remove doubts and establish the real truth. In our next we will say something about the practice of the law, or how to reap the surest benefits from its knowledge.

EDWARD CRANCH, M. D.

THE ORIGIN AND CURE OF SYPHILIS.

RUFUS CHOATE, M. D., WASHINGTON, D. C.

The three cases herewith presented for your consideration are confirmative of the curability of syphilis through following the law of strict Homœopathy and using high potencies. Theorizing on pet methods of treatment will not effect the work that the clear, indisputable presentation of positive cures performed will accomplish. If the words I earnestly speak to-night will bring you to a trust in that Homœopathy the master gave, if it will prevent the endeavor to suppress the local manifestations

of disease, if it will guide you in the duty of exterminating the crime of syphilis, I will have received a reward far beyond the gratification of keeping secret a process, not new, alas! it is true, but which is always successful in curing that most dreadful of all diseases.

It has been the desire of those who would trace venereal diseases to their origin to ascribe their introduction to the arrival of another and a foreign people. To the Moors in Spain, for instance. But if I advance a theory showing the possibility of its origin, not infection, mind you, where it never existed before, and where there is no communication with a foreign people, you will admit, perhaps, that the time of its beginning in the history of man has no bearing in the case. Take four people, two men and two women, husband and wife, living in conjugal love, and suppose there are no other people existing. As long as the conjugality exists syphilis is an impossibility with these four people. Let convivial love, the love of hatred toward the partner in marriage, the love that prevails in hell, the love from which all diseases arise, a promiscuous love, first to the partner and then to the other, and syphilis is an inevitable result. As long as these four people lived true to each other and entertained only his or her own partner there was no danger, but when these four people led a promiscuous life, syphilis branded their evil in loathsome letters. As it was in the beginning, so it is to-day, and so it will continue to be as long as convivial love lies near the heart of man. A man or a woman married and true is pure. That man or woman going to another has already originated the disease in the body of the animus—a better name, by the way, than “astral body”—from whence all diseases come, and starts from a pure stream a foul disorder that flows through many generations of sons and daughters. Think it not necessary that the germ of the disease shall have a prior existence in the physical body. The germ is in the evil of the convivial love; purity, happiness, and the highest use are in conjugal love.

Mr. A., a gentleman of intelligence beyond the average, in the vigor of life, wealthy, with the fairest worldly prospects

discovered the indiscretion of three weeks prior resulted in a chancre on the glans penis. At this time he was residing in the West, and on his return to Washington applied to me for treatment in response to a peculiar mental monition.

The chancre looked as though some one had applied a rusty, rough, notched pair of small iron pinchers to the corona of the glans penis and had viciously pulled a piece of flesh therefrom. The patient could not look down upon this dreadful place without a feeling of sickness. The beauty of the world had flown, and the Potomac River gave to this distressed and harassed mind its tempting place of oblivion. On looking at the chancre I promptly said: "There is no doubt about it; it is an indurated chancre of syphilitic origin." I know full well that certain minds of negative principle when they come to read this article will say they have learned nothing from it, or will doubt if the case was in fact syphilitic, or will add that the case should be kept under the scrutiny of their own superior wisdom for the next fifty years to prove that no secondary symptoms show themselves, rather than acknowledge that so great a disease can be cured by the use of a high potency drug and in accordance with the great, grand laws given by Hahnemann. These negatives, in their wordly-wise wisdom must burn, cut, mutilate and inject their own proprium into the case. The patient appeared to be peculiarly startled by my words, and then told me that while away from the city and he first realized the terrible condition in which he was he had a dream. In the dream he was directed to apply to me for treatment and on coming to me in the dream I had then used the very words I now repeated. When I add I had seen this gentleman only once before, and that three years ago, and I had forgotten him as completely as I have no doubt he had forgotten me we will take the dream as a peculiar mental state, which I shall not argue against, if it is going to work by sending me patients.

This consultation was October 3d, and I gave one dose Nuxvom.³⁰⁰ with instruction to protect the chancre by applying a piece of absorbent cotton. The condition of his tongue, the constipation, the anxiety, the state of his life, called for Nux-

vomica. November 1st I gave Merc-sol.^{14m}, one dose, and Sac-lac. every three hours. November 5th, gave another dose Merc-sol.^{14m} and continued Sac-lac. November 8th, his tongue became milky-white, accompanied by a feeling of sadness and despondency. I gave Anti-crud.^{25m}, one dose. November 11th, Merc-sol.^{14m}, one dose. November 14th, Merc-sol.^{14m}, one dose, and now the chancre was evidently changing. November 18th, when he removed the cotton there came from several minute places drops of blood. It was not due to the removal of the cotton, but was characteristic, and I gave Nitric-acid¹⁰⁰⁰. November 20th, the discharge of blood had ceased. The patient is decidedly better, hopeful, and there is an appearance as though the upper portion, or that nearest the body, is improving. I gave Merc-sol.^{14m}, one dose. November 23d, there is near the centre of the chancre a raised place that looks like a wart, a symptom that gives suspicion of sycosis. I prescribed one dose Thuja^{15m}. November 29th, improvement continues, but the wart-like appearance remains. The upper edge looks softer and less ulcerated. I gave another dose of Thuja^{15m}. December 1st, the patient is improving. His general condition has decidedly changed. His eye is clear, tongue is clean, and mind is healthy, bright, and cheerful. The chancre yet holds its power, and I gave Merc-sol.^{14m}. This acted till the 13th, and was then repeated. December 18th, the chancre is changing. The patient's general health is excellent. I gave now another, the eighth dose of Merc-sol.^{14m}, and on the 24th, the tenth dose, January 2d, the eleventh dose, January 21st, twelfth dose, and now the chancre has nearly healed. I have an upright man, one who has learned his lesson, and is thankful to the Physician above who has been pleased to direct his steps from death into life.

February 28th the chancre is wholly healed. There is yet the scar, but even this mark of the disease will, I assert, be wholly obliterated. I gave now the thirteenth dose of Merc-sol.^{14m}. I observed, March 5th, a number of minute pimples on the glans penis, and I gave Thuja^{15m}, one dose. March 19th the scar has two-thirds disappeared, and I want that mark

wholly gone, and I gave Merc-sol.^{14m}, one dose. April 1st improvement continues, but scar not yet entirely gone, and until it is I shall not pronounce the case cured. I gave another dose Merc-sol.^{14m}. He is in better health than since his childhood, and in my patient I have found a friend whom I honor and respect. At this, the last consultation I had with him, the patient put a question of vital importance. "Doctor," he said, "does it not occasionally happen that a chancre, similar to the one I had, disappears without medical treatment?" "Yes," I answered: "I acknowledge that, and recognize the difference between the disappearance of the chancre and the cure of the patient." "Please explain," added my anxious and somewhat doubting friend. "As Moses and the magicians produced the same effect in ultimates, so the same appearance occurs in ultimates from a cure, or a suppression. There the difference ceases. In a cure the animus is well, in a suppression the animus is sick. When a chancre disappears without medical treatment, or with abortive treatment, it disappears because it is attracted within the system, and goes inward. Under pure homœopathic treatment the medicine used becomes a communicant between the disease within the body and the substance in the material universe whereby the disease flows outward and empties itself into a material external to man. Under this universal law the Creator of man makes it possible that diseases shall be removed. Beginning, as all diseases do, in the corrupt animus of man, they, through God's great mercy, show themselves in the physical body and in the cure are moved wholly outward. Only they remain in the memory of man to tell him that in case pride shall whisper words tending to glory of self that at that point you also had fallen."

My second case is a secondary. It is that of a young man of excellent position in life, owner of and ably conducting a large and well-paying establishment. Four years ago he contracted the disease. The initial injury was suppressed, and secondary symptoms appeared. He has been liberally dosed with Mercury, and has taken large quantities of Potash, and has been to the Hot Sulphur Springs. He employed the best med-


ical ability, and his case was diagnosed syphilitic by every physician that attended him. He came to me from an allopath, who had made the attempt to obliterate the secondary ulcer that was on the abdomen near the navel. There were nodes in his head, feeling like the thickening of the skull, that were painful, and there was an ulcer on the under-side of the tongue near its tip. The ulcer on the abdomen was full of paste, prescribed by his previous physician. The ulcer was hard under the examining finger, clear-cut, deep, and dirty. I started him November 7th with one dose Merc-sol.^{14m}, repeated it November 15th, and the 26th. From these three doses the ulcer on the abdomen was healed, leaving a red discoloration that was not deeper than the skin, the tongue had improved, and the entire bearing of the patient had changed. Gave him Merc-sol.^{14m} on December 3d, and again on the 13th. December 21st he was affected by a severe cold that called for Rumex^{cmm}, one dose, which made so great improvement that I did not see him again until December 27th, when he was affected by the "grip," or what I prefer calling capillaritis, and I gave him three doses Ruta^{cmm}. January 10th, when I next saw him, the red spot on the abdomen had become blue, the tongue was decidedly better, the nodes in the head were smaller, and the patient was bright and cheerful. I gave him the sixth dose of Merc-sol.^{14m}, and on the 29th the seventh dose. February 5th the ninth dose, and February 17th I was so pleased with my patient that I gave a dose of Sac-lac., and on March 14th the tenth dose of Merc-sol.^{14m}. The tongue is wholly well, not a trace of the ulcer remaining, and in every other respect the man is well, excepting some thickening of the skull remaining.

My third patient is a young gentleman holding a place of honor in the literary world. He had been treated by a physician proclaiming himself a homœopath, but from the method used it would be difficult to distinguish him from an able allopath. The chancre that appeared on the glans penis had been burned out in the approved "regular" manner. Massive doses of medicine had kicked the more evident and external indications of the disease deep into the system, to reappear after

the system had grown accustomed to the force used with a viciousness that gave the doctor more than he could do. The patient came to me from New York. A secondary ulcer had made its *habitat* in his mouth, in the right lower jaw just back of the third molar tooth. It had been there two months, despite the doctor's endeavor to expel it. July 1st I gave him a dose of Merc-sol.^{14m}, and on the 4th, because of excessive dampness and coldness of feet, with other constitutional symptoms, one dose Calc-carb.^{56m}, and on the 18th one dose Nitric acid¹⁰⁰⁰, because the ulcer had a tendency to bleed. July 14th, the 18th, and the 25th, respectively, I gave Merc-sol.^{14m}, making thus far four doses of Merc. On August 7th my attention was called to a bad condition of the scalp that had existed several years prior to this infection, and I gave one dose Thuja^{15m}. August 14th he complained of a severe pain and great tenderness on the left side of the throat, and I gave one dose Lachesis^{32m}. September 14th I resumed the attack on the ulcer and gave Merc.^{14m}. October 3d, the ulcer has greatly changed, as has the patient. He has no doubt of a cure; feels better in every respect. I permitted the last dose to act until December 5th, when I gave another Merc. powder. By this time the ulcer has wholly disappeared. He says his health is excellent, and I find no traces of disease. March 12th, he wrote me most favorably, expressing gratitude for the benefit derived, and even thankful, considering the dangers of a life thoughtlessly spent, for the disease that woke him to the realities of existence. He came to my office from New York April 2d and I thoroughly examined him and gave him full permission to protect his life by taking a wife.

In this decision probably I will receive the adverse criticism of some, especially from him who with the first breath asserts that none of the cases given above are syphilitic, and with the next case permission to marry is far more criminal than all else, and tends to bring discredit upon Homœopathy. As if the discredit of Homœopathy is not more in the attempted suppression of the external manifestation of diseases. For my decision I have the authority of Hahnemann. When either in the body

of the animus (mental symptoms) or in the physical body (the objective symptom), no indications of the disease are given, the patient is to be pronounced well, and is to be furnished with a clean bill of health, as far as that disease is concerned. In this case, I, as the physician in attendance, must pronounce judgment. It is not for another physician who has not seen the case, and is not employed, though perhaps furnished with a diagnostic acumen far superior to the one who has the case in charge, to assert the man is not cured. Preconceived notions may assert that the patient should not be thoroughly cured through such imponderable, intangible, infinitesimal quantities of medicines as that used. A medicine that Constantine Lippe carried through a large portion of his great and active life, and from whose medicine case I got it, a vial I have replenished many times, as Lippe had replenished hundreds of times, and which is not accurately Merc-sol.^{14m}, but is a drug that cures the subtle symptoms produced by diseases that resemble the provings of Mercury; this is all I ask. I have confirmed that vial of pellets marked Merc-sol,^{14m}, hundreds of times, and where Merc-sol. is indicated it never fails me. Can you do better with anything in this enigmatic world?



IN MEMORIAM—DR. LUCIEN B. WELLS.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Oneida desires to place upon record and to communicate to his family its estimate of the life, character, and labors in their community of its late associate, Dr. Lucien B. Wells.

In the death of Dr. Wells, this society has lost one of its most earnest and devoted members, and the school of medicine to which he adhered one of its most zealous advocates and defenders; and in common with the other associations to which he belonged, with the church of which for forty years he was a consistent member, and the community in which he had so long lived and labored, it deeply deplores his death.

Decided in his convictions, he was courteous and honorable in all his professional relations and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Unostentatious and unambitious, he was conscientiously devoted to his profession and faithful in all the varied relations of life.

We shall miss the familiar presence of one who had long passed the period allotted by the psalmist as the usual duration of human life, and whose genial and kindly bearing had endeared him to every member of the profession.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of Dr. Wells our most heartfelt sympathy, and that a copy of the minutes be transmitted to them and entered upon the records of the society.

Resolved, That this society will attend his funeral in a body.

A GRIPPE CHARACTERISTIC.

EDWARD CRANCH, M. D., ERIE, PA.

Having been, like all the doctors of my time and generation, ignorant of the behavior of that epidemic neurosis called the grippe or Russian influenza, I have studied it closely, so as to know it from all other manifestations of disease; and I have found its most constant sign, in Erie at least, to be a crimson border to the tongue. It is present in the onset, and throughout the case, persisting until all febrile action has departed. It is not peculiar by reason of its location or extent, so much as by the special tint of color in it. It is emphatically a "crimson lake," and any one with an eye for color will in a short time recognize it, and distinguish it from the scarlet tint of simple fever, or the cyanotic hue of malignant diphtheria, or the pallor of anæmia, in short, it is a color by itself, from whose presence or absence it is safe to say that your case is or is not the grippe. There is always more or less fever present, and generally aching, with debility or prostration, anosmia, agensia, anorexia, in some cases cough; but the first glance at the tongue is enough to decide me in calling the case grippe, and I do not recall a case where the crimson lake border of the tongue was absent, though more or less intense in different subjects.

The explanation of the symptom is in the inflamed state of

the capillary system, which was pointed out by Choate, who called the grippe a "capillaritis universalis." I should go back of this, and call it an epidemic neurosis, which causes fever and capillaritis by a partial paralysis of the vaso-motor function; hence the deeper layers of the tongue being affected, the peculiar tint occurs, though why it is limited, as it is, to the border of the tongue, is probably explainable by the thinner coat of mucous membrane there, as well as by the local distribution of nerves.

GLEANINGS.

F. H. LUTZE, M. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

GENERALITIES.

Ants running through body; sensation of. Cistus.

Aneurism. Baryta-mur.

Bones; periosteum of; drawing, tearing, worse at night; wet weather or stormy, and at rest; better from motion. Rhod.

Child wants to be carried only by its mother, but no one else; screams when touched. Anti-tart. (Cina, Cham.)

— — — — — but if mother gets weary she can rock it instead. Cina.

— — — — — fast. Ars., Brom.

— — — — — slow. Puls.

— is affectionate and yawns all the time; screams when awaking. Ignat.

— — peevish and irritable and starts on touch. Kali-c.

Eruption on face better from cold applications. Apis, Alumina, Puls., Psor., Sulph.

Cold, takes easy; knows not how. Tuberc.

Convulsions come on suddenly, without warning, or are preceded by jumping or starting in sleep. Bell.

— after rage. Cham.

— recur often; opisthotonos; pale face, and dark rings around the eyes; cerebral anæmia. Cicuta.

Cracking in joints. Caps., Ledum, Nitr-acid., Petrol.

Descending aggr. Bell., Borax, Stan.

Empty; worse when stomach is empty. Anacard., Lach., Phos.

Epilepsy; aura in solar plexus; a creeping sensation up through chest or stomach. Silicea, Bufo.

Emaciation in little children. Marum.

Jerking hiccough after nursing, in children; belching without bringing up anything; crying. Marum.

Discharges from ear, nose, anus, or vagina; with fish-brine odor.

— from rectum, etc. Calc., Carb., Medorr.

— — ulcer —. Graph.

— — vagina —. Sanicula.

— — ears. Tellur.

Flushes of heat at climacteric. Cimicif., Coccul., Lachesis, Sang., Sep., Veratr-vir., Ambr-gris., Puls., Sulph., Oleum-an.,

1.30 P. M.

Fright aggr. Arnica flower tea, Cupr., Hyoscyam.

Ganglion. Calc-c.

Fanned, wants to be, hard. Apis, Carb-v.

— — — gently. China.

— — — Cistus, Plumb., Puls., Sulph.

Measles, after undeveloped, or badly treated fevers. Carb-v., Psorin.

Hammer, as if struck suddenly with, on right side of head, when walking anywhere, out-doors or in, which always throws him to the left. Tabac.

Growing pains (so-called, are really rheumatic pains), with weakness or fatigue. China.

— — with hyperæsthesia, no exhaustion. Cimicifug.

Incurables to relieve. Ars., Rhus-t., Lachesis, Tarentula.

Hydroa, white or pearly and more singly. Natr-m.

— clearer tendency to yellow or amber color, and more in clusters. Rhus-tox.

Jarring aggravates pain in head. Bell., Glon., Spig.

— — — — stomach. Sepia.

— region of liver is sensitive to a jar. Natr-sulph.

Jarring, aggr. headache in back of neck going up right side of head, or left, pains sharp, darting at times, throbbing in temples. *Gossypium*.

— head sensitive to, or rattling of wagon or stepping hard. *Nitr-ac.*, *Sulph*.

— aggravates pains in abdomen and uterus. *Lil-tig*.

— aggravates sitting in chair or lying in bed. *Aloe*.

— headache from. *China*.

— sensitive to and worse from jarring the bed. *Bell*.

Music ameliorates, must be sung to sleep. *Tarent-hisp*.

— aggravates. *Natr-sulph*.

Noise aggravates. *Alum.*, *Borax.*, *Caust.*, *Chin.*, *Merc*.

Open air, a constant irresistible desire to walk in open air. It does not fatigue. *Fluor-ac*.

Paralysis of both legs and right arm. *Cann-ind*.

— progressive upward. *Con*.

— from exhaustion of nerve power in infectious diseases.

Kali-phos.

— on trying to walk there is an inclination to run forward.

Mangan.

— of right arm and left leg. *Ars.*, *Tereb*.

— *Cicut.*, *Kali-phos.*, *Latyrus*, *Gels.*, *Mangan*, *Physostig*.

Sil., *Psor*.

Pains go to side lain on. *Bry.*, *Puls*.

Rheumatism from wet cold, worse at rest, better from warmth, left shoulder and right hip. *Nux-m*.

Baby seizes hold of nurse when being carried, from dizziness. *Gels*.

— — — — — lowered in bed. *Borax*.

— — — — — for fear of being separated. *Cuprum*.

Sleep, aggravation on falling to. *Amm-c.*, *Carb-v.*, *Grindel-robust*.

— on going to, respiration ceases. *Amm-c.*, *Anti-tart.*, *Bad-iaga*, *Carb-an.*, *Carb-v.*, *Digit.*, *Graph.*, *Grindel-rob.*, *Lachesis*, *Op.*, *Ran-bulb*.

— when baby is put to, will sleep twenty to thirty seconds, then wakes with a start and screams. *Lachesis*.

Sour smell from whole person. Iris-v., Hyper., Magnes-c., Rheum, Sulph-acid.

Stiffness of old age ; worse A. M., takes a long time to limber up. Phos.

Sycosis. Ars., Anti-cr., Aur-mur., Baryt., Clematis, Natr-sulph., Sarsap.

Touch, worse from. Argent-met., Merc-cor.

— sensitive to on throat. Bell., Kali-bichro., Lachesis.

Restlessness of feet, and effects from getting feet wet. Calc-c.

— — — — — getting head wet. Bell.

Syphilitic affections of bones.

— — — pinkish red swelling of tibia nodes, with unbearable pain. Kali-iod.

— ulcers of roof of mouth. Aurum.

— single small tumors of roof on mouth, with suppuration.

The tumors are discolored and the bone deeply involved in suppuration. Asafoet.

— nodes, bluish on tibia. Mangan-acet.

— tibia small and numerous, affecting the periosteum. Asafoet.

In children, when Ars., Calc., and Silicea fail, then frequently *Æthusa* will help.

Burns, trismus after extensive. Amyl-nitros.

Air, warm, cannot endure, must have doors and windows open. Aml-nitros.

Fanned, has to be, must have fresh air, it seems he cannot survive for want of fresh air. Apis, Cann-ind., Carbo-veg., China, Cistus., Plumb., Puls., Sulph.

Journey, when about to make ; fear, trembling, restlessness, prostration, cold sweat. Ars.

Covered, desire to be. Calc-c. (Secale-cor.).

Lying with head low, horizontally, relieves headache. Calc-c.

— — — raised relieves headache. China.

Mestastasis of mumps to testes ; suppressed mumps or exanthemata ; gangrene, with burning in stomach ; no thirst, acidity. Carbo-veg.

Cool room, working in, ameliorates, aggravation in heat of sun. Fluor-ac.

Warm room, working in, ameliorates, much worse in cold air. Silicea.

If some one spot in body will not yield though other symptoms of disease have been cured, and other symptoms correspond. Fluor-ac.

Draught, noise, sensitive to least. Hep-s-c.

Sour, whole person smells sour. Iris-v., Hyper., Magn-c., Rheum, Sulph-ac.

Suffocation and choking worse from touch. Lachesis.

Congestion to head, worse from eating and exertion. Naja.

Craving for ice, amorous dreams. Elaps.

Complaints return regularly every fourteen days, but not at same hour. Lachesis.

— — — — fourth day at the same hour. Sabadilla.

Throat, chest, and ovarian affections begin on left side and go to right; rheumatism begins on right side and goes to left. Lachesis.

Flushes of heat, followed by profuse warm perspiration. Sulph.

— — — — — — — — — — which soon becomes cold. Lachesis.

— — — associated with mental depression, as if a cloud had settled over the patient; distressed and suspicious without cause. Cimicifug.

Lying on right side, causes a pulling soreness in left chest and all complaints worse A. M. Natr-c.

Paralysis, painless (in left upper parts, spasmodic contraction). Oleand.

Lying on left or painless side aggravates. Phos.

Chilliness, thirstlessness, and oppression of chest. Puls.

Position must change, better after it for a few moments, better from rapid motion. Rhus-t.

— — — better from slow motion. Puls.

— — get up and move about slowly to get relief, he cannot sit still. Magnes-c.

Rheumatism worse from slightest motion, yet was forced to move the leg; must get a new position, but there was no relief. Puls.

— cannot sit still, must move constantly. Rhodod.

Children smell sour, also stool, breath, vomit. Rheum.

Complaints resulting from sudden and thorough drenching by a shower of rain, or getting wet in any way; aversion to washing. Rhus-tox.

Bones painful, injuries to periosteum. Ruta-grav.

— tender to touch; inflammation of bones; caries; bones bend. Silicea.

Grasping automatically of hands to head, nose, throat, ears. Stram.

Aggravation in general of Valerina toward evening, from being still; great sleeplessness in early part of night. Valer.

Pains darting from within outward. Valer.

Chorea, with cold perspiration, could not lift one foot without the other. Veratr-vir.

Convulsions, eyes wide open, but insensible to light, staring look, pupils dilated, eyes turned to the left, mouth closed, teeth clenched, froth oozing from between teeth and lips, face pallid, drawn to the left, convulsions confined mostly to the left side, the right remains passive; opisthotonos. Cicuta-vir.

— preceded by sudden blindness. Cuprum.

— head drawn firmly back with rigidity of muscles of posterior neck from use of tobacco. Lycopod.

Epilepsy, the aura begins in the knees and ascends till it reaches the hypogastric region, then unconsciousness, foam at the mouth, falling down convulsed. Cuprum-acetic.

Bones, diseases of:

Inflammation, chronic. Mercur.

— due to mercurialization. Aur., Nitric-acid, Staph.

— due to syphilis. Merc., Kali-iod.

Caries. Fluor-acid, Silicea, Phos., Phos-acid; when there is hectic and free suppuration, then give for sequestrum detachment of, Symphit.

Osteitis. Merc., Mezer., Acid-Nitr., Acid-Phos., Phos., Staph., Aur., Sil., Calc., Hep., Iod., Kali-bichrom.

— in tubercular diathesis. Phos., Calc., Natr-m., Silicea, Iod., Sulph.

Caries of temporal teeth. Kreos.

EUTHANASIA.

Phos.^{em} (one dose only), hectic fever in full blast ; skin hot in afternoon ; night sweat ; constant burning thirst ; red spot on cheek ; diarrhœa ; stool escapes on coughing ; intense fever in afternoon ; constriction of chest, suffocation (an aggravation will follow, but it will soon pass off, leaving the patient free of fever and more comfortable, etc.).

Lachesis, suffocation, distress in chest and stomach, streaming perspiration, great sinking, must have neck free of clothing, also chest and abdomen ; ghastly countenance. (Give the 200 or higher as often as necessary.)

Carbo-veg., covered with cold sweat, must be fanned ; abdomen is distended with flatus, breath cold. Give Carbo-veg. in aq. every hour for six hours, then stop.

Ars., Secale, death pains, dying cells, mortification in abdomen.

Tarent-cub.³⁰, much later in the last stage of consumption it helps to throw the mucus out.

Child cries all day, especially from four to eight or nine P. M., *draws knees up to abdomen ; relieved somewhat by lying or pressing on abdomen*, but sleeps good all night ; straining at stool, the stool is hard and not often (every second or third day). Colocynth.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MISSOURI.

The Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri held its thirty-fifth annual commencement March 22d at the Pickwick Theatre, St. Louis, Mo. The exercises were attended by a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, many of whom were relatives and friends of the graduates.

The officers of the college are W. A. Edmonds, President ; A. H. Schott, Vice-President ; L. C. McElwee, Secretary ; N. O. Nelson, Charles Cabanne, James B. Case, I. M. Mason, F. W. Brockman, A. B. Howard, E. O. Stanard, and F. G. Niedringhaus, Honorary Board of Trustees ; W. C. Richardson, Dean ; and L. C. McElwee, Registrar.

The programme was conducted by Dr. Wm. C. Richardson, who introduced Rev. E. B. Chappell, of the Lafayette Park Methodist Church, by whom the invocation was offered. Dr. Richardson, Dean of the college, made the annual report of the institution, which showed that, notwithstanding the general decrease of the number of medical students this year, the enrollment of the Homœopathic College was larger than ever before by fifteen per cent. In all other points the report indicated an equal degree of progress.

Miss Agnes Gray delighted the audience with a few well-rendered violin solos, after which Dr. W. A. Edmonds conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the members of the graduating class in most eloquent form.

A tenor solo, "For All Eternity," was rendered by George H. Kerswill.

The awarding of prizes and distributing of flowers, which was no small task, was conducted by Dr. I. D. Foulon, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, who rendered this exercise doubly interesting by many well-chosen humorous hits. The Faculty prize, which consisted of Hahnemann's *Materia Medica Pura*, was awarded to Dr. E. J. Hall, who stood highest at the final examination. This gentleman also captured the Gentry prize and the Reid prize, the former consisting of Gentry's *Concordance Repertory*, and the latter a case of high potencies. The obstetrical prize, a pair of Comstock's obstetrical forceps, was awarded to Dr. John M. Lockhead. The gynæcological prize, a Hale's speculum, was won by Dr. Thomas M. Turner, and Luytie's prize, a volume of Bell, to the lady graduate of the highest standing, was won by Mrs. Marguerite G. Squire. Six other individual prizes, from as many prominent physicians and pharmacists, were distributed among the students.

The floral presents were very profuse, each graduate taking away from two to ten bouquets, some of which were very large and handsome in design as well as in composition.

Dr. W. C. Richardson announced that the management of the Children's Hospital, at Jefferson Avenue and Adams Street, had for many years chosen its resident physician from among

the graduates of this college, and that the honor on this occasion fell upon Dr. John M. Lockhead.

Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell, of the Central Christian Church, made the address on behalf of the Faculty, and valedictory, and the exercises closed by a violin solo by Miss Agnes Gray. Mr. Charles Kunkel rendered the violin solo, "Old Folks at Home," which was highly appreciated by the audience.

The graduates were Wm. H. Badger, Robert E. Gaul, Edward J. Hall, Alfred W. Hayward, Louis W. Minick, John M. Lockhead, George C. Mohler, Scott E. Parsons, Ralph B. Raney, Jesse S. Sargent, Thomas M. Turner, Marguerite G. Squire, Ada Walton, and Mary E. Wolfer.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The annual reunion and banquet of the Alumni Association of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri was held at the Mercantile Club. A number of distinguished guests from abroad were present. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Dr. James A. Campbell, President; Dr. C. J. Luyties, First Vice-President; Dr. W. A. Edmonds, Second Vice-President; Dr. W. B. Thompson, Secretary; and Dr. C. A. Carriere, Treasurer. Dr. W. C. Richardson acted as toast-master, and the following toasts were responded to: "Our College," W. A. Edmonds; "Advances in Medicine," A. Merrill; "The Alumni Association," W. John Harris; "The Physician as I Have Known Him," Rev. John Snyder; "Surgery and Homœopathy," W. B. Morgan; "Homœopathic Literature," Irenæus D. Foulon; "Student Days," A. H. Schott; "The New M. D.," J. S. Sargent.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY held its Jubilee session at Denver, in June. The proceedings of the meeting were very interesting and very voluminous. Unfortunately, the space at our disposal in this number will not allow of even a condensed report. An attempt will be made in the August number to give a general idea of the work done.

ANTIDOTING CRUDE DRUGS WITH POTENCIES.

A. W. HOLCOMBE, M. D., KOKOMO, IND.

EDITOR HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN:—The antidotal relations between crude drugs and their potentized form, or the treatment of artificial diseases, is occupying more or less of the attention of the profession just now. Some believe, some doubt, some ridicule the idea of the high potency of a drug, antidoting the effects of the crude drug. A few there be who have put it to the test as Hahnemann directs, and the results have shown that it is true, that the law of *Similia* is universal and infallible. I enclose reports of three cases, taken from among many similar ones.

Mrs. G., æt. fifty, brunette. Eczema on hands, in palms, and on dorsum. Dry, cracked, burns and itches, worse at night, and after putting hands in water. Brother and sister died of consumption. Has hot flashes passing off with sweat—soles of feet burn, and has a red eruption on soles. Can't stand heat, of stove or bed. Has stomach trouble, can't eat cabbage. Took large quantities of Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potash some years ago for the blood. Also, lots of Quinine. Had had Sulphur, but it didn't cure her. Believing that the drug or artificial disease from the Kali-iod. prevented the other remedies from acting, I gave her a dose of Kali-iod.^{dmm} (Swan), and in less than ten days the eczema was entirely healed and skin smooth.

Mrs. S., æt. about sixty-five. Has symptoms of a cold. Cough worse at night, not much expectoration. Hoarse, rawness and soreness of throat—thirsty; drinking relieves the throat. Sweats at night. No appetite for breakfast, but gets hungry during forenoon. Pain in right chest on coughing, feet hot, also hands. Soles of feet feel as if they were squeezed. Constipated, urine has red sediment, urine passed frequently during night, or as soon as she gets on the feet. She had been under homœopathic treatment for months before I saw her, but the remedies only seemed to palliate her condition. Upon in-

quiry I found she had worn artificial teeth, with *red rubber plate* for twenty years. Knowing that *red rubber plate* in artificial teeth contains a large proportion of free Mercury, I judged that the system had absorbed enough of it to establish an *artificial* disease. I gave her a powder of Merc-viv.^{dmm} (Swan). In about ten days an eruption came out all over the palms of the hands, similar to small blood-blisters, though not quite so dark. This disappeared after several days and she improved gradually, and when improvement stopped she was given a dose of Sulphur^{3mm}, which completed the work.

Mrs. P., æt. fifty-four. Had a similar experience as the case just mentioned. Feels so weak and nervous—violent palpitation of heart at times, with shortness of breath; worse when lying down and after eating. Sharp pains through shoulders into chest. Dyspnœa, worse from exertion, in evening and at night. So weak in limbs. Feet burn and sweat. Pain from nape of neck into head. Constipated. Urinates too often at night. Thirsty of mornings. Don't like cold air to blow on her, it aggravates the pain in neck. Whitish, sandy sediment in urine. Limbs swollen, worse at night, limbs feel heavy, stiffness of knees, tingling in limbs. Has worn artificial teeth with *red rubber plate* for sixteen years. Has been under good homœopathic treatment for months with no permanent benefit. Evidently the Merc. impression prevented the action of the other remedies. Gave Merc-viv.^{dmm} (Swan). Reported in two weeks better in *every* way, better than for many months. Placebo. Case went on improving with no other medicine and she now declares herself well. A case is always difficult to treat when the patient has *red rubber plate* or several *amalgam* fillings in the teeth. I always order the fillings removed and the plate changed for a black rubber one, and then antidote the Mercury with Merc-viv. *high*. After doing this I have frequently seen one prescription do more in a month's time than had before been accomplished in a year.

BOOK NOTICES.

A SYSTEM OF LEGAL MEDICINE. A complete work of reference for medical and legal practitioners. By Allan McLane Hamilton, M. D., Consulting Physician to the Insane Asylum, of New York City, etc., etc. Assisted by Lawrence Godkin, Esq., of the New York Bar, and a corps of thirty collaborators, in its various departments, with which their scientific reputation is identified. E. B. Treat, Publisher, 5 Cooper Union, New York. In substantial cloth binding, per volume, \$5.50; in full sheep, uniform law style, per volume, \$6.50. Sold by subscription. Orders taken only for the complete work.

The list of contributors to this great work includes the names of some of the most distinguished writers and authorities upon Medical Jurisprudence in America. As a book of reference it will be found an invaluable help to medical men and by those of the legal profession who desire the aid of the most advanced and sound opinions of practical students of forensic medicine. So much opprobrium has been attached to the word "expert" that the spirit which so often impels men to go into court and become ardent partisans, finds no place in this system, and it will be the aim of the editor and his colleagues to give the work a decided judicial and impartial tone, so that it may be consulted with confidence by all as an authority of the first order.

Until recently the contributions in the United States to the literature of Medical Jurisprudence have been exceedingly meagre, if we may except Beck's classical but antiquated treatise, and other works limited in scope. For some time it has been the fashion to consult foreign books which are written for the benefit of trans-Atlantic readers, and in many respects are inapplicable to our methods, and not in conformity with the legal usages of this country. Consequently the appearance of an American treatise of this character will be especially timely and welcome.

A feature of the book will be the introduction of short articles upon special subjects prepared by distinguished members of the American bar which will form appendices to the different articles.

The legal gentlemen, who have been invited to write articles upon subjects with which they are especially familiar, have in most instances acted in conjunction with a medical collaborator.

The editor has aimed to make the work under consideration a repository of the most advanced ideas and valuable cases, and, except when the latter are unique, indispensable or especially pertinent, it will be his aim and that of his associates to avoid thread-bare material, and to illustrate the articles by new

examples. The scope of the work is necessarily very great, but it is trusted that its contents will be found to be practical and concise. Extraneous matter is dispensed with, and the reader will be spared dry and uninteresting details and valueless decisions. A feature of "Hamilton's System of Legal Medicine" will be the presentation of a large amount of new experimental research.

The work will be comprised in two large royal octavo volumes, of about seven hundred pages each; illustrated when practicable and desirable by photographic reproductions from nature and other drawings and special diagrams; by chromo-lithography and engravings in line and half-tone process.

The first volume is now issued and lies before the editor. It is a superb work and abundantly fulfills the promise of the publisher that the mechanical execution—*paper, press-work and binding*—will be equal to the best known to the art of book-making.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY: Semi-Centennial 1844-1894. Section of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics; Programme of the Section. Frank Kraft, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio, Chairman; Wm. E. Leonard, M. D., Minneapolis, Secretary.

This little book of one hundred and ten pages is an admirable little compend of the special work of the section.

It contains the order of exercises and a series of questions asked of the members of the section by the Chairman, with the answers thereto.

It is embellished by photo-gravure portraits of the members of the section, and is altogether a tasteful and handy little volume. Of course, it is the work of Dr. Frank Kraft, the Chairman of the section, well known to the profession in general as the clever editor of *The American Homœopathist*.

Dr. Kraft is distinguishing himself by his efforts to improve the study of materia medica, and to make the study more universal.

In the pride of intellect that dominates the majority of the members of our school, they have given their attention to rational therapeutics to the exclusion of the materia medica, which they have treated with contempt. The result is the students in the colleges have gotten but small instruction in the branch that is the corner-stone of the school. Dr. Kraft, by his original way of attacking the problem, has revived the study of materia medica and improved the methods.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY of Funk & Wagnalls, heretofore reviewed in these pages, has the following points not noticed in the review.

If a word in the vocabulary has more than one pronunciation, the one first

given is that preferred by the Standard; those that follow are from other dictionaries. The Roman numeral XIII refers to the Appendix for pronunciations preferred by the Advisory Committee and other authorities. (See *Introductory*, Vol. I, p. 9.)

In the spelling of names in geography, the decisions of the United States Board on Geographic Names have been followed, the Committee of that Board kindly consenting to pass upon all words that might from time to time be submitted to them. These spellings and pronunciations of geographic names will be given in the Appendix of the Dictionary.

That there is a drift conservative yet real toward the simpler forms of spelling has been recognized throughout the work. In all words fully Anglicized "e" has been preferred to the diphthongs "æ" and "œ," as in fe[æ]tus, home[æ]opathy, e[æ]sthetics. In cases, however, where diphthongal forms are still largely or prevailingly used in current literature, the two forms have been bracketed in vocabulary place; as, $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{esthetics} \\ \text{æsthetics} \end{array} \right\}$. When English and American usage differs, as in the spelling of honor (honour), favor (favour), the simpler form has been given the preference, but the English form has also been given a vocabulary place. The use of the diæresis has been discarded, as there seemed to be no sufficient reason for indicating, in ordinary writing and printing, the pronunciation of words used, as cooperative (coöperative), zoology (zoölgy). Vocabulary places have been given to the three thousand five hundred words to which the American Philological Association and the American Spelling Reform Association recommend the immediate application of the principles of spelling reform—principles that have been adopted also by the Philological Society of England.

AN ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE, BIOLOGY, AND ALLIED SCIENCES. By George M. Gould, A. M., M. D. Based upon recent scientific literature. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street. 1894.

This work is a large quarto of over sixteen hundred pages, containing the latest information on medical subjects possible to obtain. The author, some three years ago, got out a very good dictionary of octavo size, which was, in its way, a handy volume to have on the rack for ready reference.

In the present volume Dr. Gould has abandoned his first effort, and starting anew, has created a handsome work many times larger than the one of which we have just spoken.

The author says in the preface, "I have conscientiously endeavored to give the greatest possible amount of lexicographic and encyclopædic knowledge within the limits of a single volume, condensed as much as is consistent with clearness, and so arranged as to furnish the student and worker with concise, accurate, and useful definitions." It therefore includes many thousands of new words and terms that have been introduced into medicine during the last few years: To give the most compact *résumé* of the works of older and authori-

tative lexicographers: To include all the more commonly-used terms of biology—a thing highly desirable for three reasons: first, because of the modern recognition of the great truth that biological science is the foundation of genuine and progressive medical science; secondly, because the best schools of medicine are more and more urging or making obligatory the preliminary biological course of study; and third, because no satisfactory lexicon of biology exists in English.

In addition to the usual pronunciation, derivation, and definition of words, there is also given their logical relations, bearings, and practical importance. There are many tables of the most valuable character, and a marvelous number of fine illustrations.

There is such a number of fine dictionaries of various kinds before the intellectual public that one would think there were too many to survive. Yet when they are individually examined each has excellent qualities peculiarly its own, which give it a place of which it cannot be robbed.

It is so with the dictionary under review. It has characteristics, some of which have been enumerated, which make it desirable and, indeed, indispensable to every enlightened practitioner.

The writer of this notice confesses to a strong admiration for dictionaries; for he appreciates the vast field of diverse information included within the limits of one book; he realizes and admires the comprehensiveness of mind and diversity of knowledge that inspires the production of such a work; the immense and persevering industry required to accomplish the purpose; and the commercial courage required to put capital into the manufacture of such a costly magazine of learning.

With pleasure then he turns over the handsomely printed pages, and records his impressions in this notice for the edification of the readers of this journal.

The homœopathic physician will, of course, naturally turn to the definition of Homœopathy. While not as satisfactory as might be desired, nevertheless, it is free from the offensive and perverse misrepresentations which have characterized the older medical dictionaries, and, therefore, it will pass without exciting active annoyance.

This is the more gratifying as well as surprising, as the author has made himself very conspicuous lately on account of his vicious attacks on the homœopathic school. These attacks have created a certain amount of antagonism in our ranks toward any production of Dr. Gould's pen, however meritorious. This antagonism, however, is most bitter among those who are not strict homœopaths, but admit a certain amount of old-school therapeutic practice into their own reasonings and remedial measures under the guise of *liberal* Homœopathy. The strict homœopaths have not felt hurt by these attacks and have in most instances been quite unconscious of them. These will not have their judgment clouded as to the merits of the book, nor should there be any resentment toward the book because of its author in the minds of the others—the *liberals*—since it is not the author who is under review, but a book, and that a book a dictionary—a valuable miniature encyclopædia.

THE ART AMATEUR. Devoted to art in the household. Montague Marks, Publisher, 25 Union Square, New York. Price, \$4.00 a year; 35 cents a number.

Volume XXX, No. 6, for May, has been received. It contains engraved copies of new paintings, notes on art exhibitions, news of galleries and studios, patterns of china decorations, and also beautiful pictures of artistic household decoration. It has pages devoted to the new publications on art. It has also two beautiful colored plates, and certainly is well worth the moderate price asked for it. Our subscribers will do well in sending thirty-five cents to the publisher, and, after they have examined the work, will find it ornamental and most useful in a home. Such works cultivate the inmates of a house and develop tastes that prove useful and productive in later years. The June number has also been received and we can hardly say enough, but we again repeat, get a number and you will want all of them as they come out. We are waiting anxiously for the July number.

A CONDENSED CONCORDANCE OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA. By J. G. Malcolm, M. D. Published and sold by the author, 122 La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. Bound in sheep, \$8.00; half morocco, \$9.00.

Only the advance sheets of this important work lie before us. The whole work will be ready some time in June and will consist of one thousand pages.

The arrangement is by chapters. The chapter begins with symptomatology, relating to the particular organ to which the heading of the chapter refers.

This symptomatology is a series of paragraphs, each paragraph being a statement of symptoms occurring in the pathogenesis of a remedy the name of which stands at the head of that paragraph.

Then follows the repertory for the chapter; in which the rubrics are in alphabetical order, of course, and the names of the remedies are in two different kinds of type according to their value. Those in bold-faced type refer to the symptoms which are in *italics* in the symptomatology.

The crying need of the day is a good repertory. Dr. Malcolm's seems to be the latest and most convenient of the several noble works of that order which are already before the profession.

We cordially recommend *The Condensed Concordance* of Dr. Malcolm.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA FOR MAY.

The May 1st issue of the *Pharmaceutical Era* is called its "MOVING DAY NUMBER," and commemorates the removal of that paper from Detroit to New York. We understand that the copies of this issue are the most elaborate ever sent out by any drug publication in this country, and the edition is said to be the largest ever issued by that class of papers.

Over the regular cover of the journal has been placed a lithographed cover showing a moving scene on the front page, and a conspicuous New York view on the back cover. The reading pages of the issue have been materially increased, and are embellished throughout by attractive illustrations. Among the special articles is a sketch of the history and mechanical production of the *Era*, also an article on "A Druggist's Visit to New York." The advertising pages are very numerous, and the publication, as a whole, a credit to its publishers.

VANDEGRIFT'S UNITED STATES TARIFF FOR 1894. Published by F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Custom-House Brokers, Tariff Experts, and General Forwarders, 50 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 27 William Street, New York City. Price, \$1.50.

This book will be published seventy-two hours after the President signs the same and will be the recognized authority.

As the publisher well says: "Never before has a book of this kind been compiled, and its want has long since been felt by all classes of manufacturers and dealers having relations with foreign countries."

It is especially compiled for manufacturers and dealers and it gives the list of articles classified under the proper headings for ready reference, together with the rate of duty, paragraph of the law and decisions of the courts; also the allowance of wastage, showing duty to be returned on manufactured articles exported with benefit of drawback; the values of all foreign coins; a condensed express tariff and other useful matters in connection with the Customs service.

So important do we hold this book to be, that it is a matter of surprise nothing of the kind was ever produced before. Not alone to the business man is such a work useful, but it is valuable as well to the voter, who, interested in the great controversies upon the tariff, would be glad to have the detailed schedule before him that he might verify the claims made by the opposing sides in the arguments.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

THE YALE SURGICAL CHAIR, which has been advertised in this journal for the last three or four years, was exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. It drew the highest award at that great exposition. A sample of it may be seen in this office.

CORRECTION: In the Repertory of Foot Sweat by Dr. Olin M. Drake in the June number the last line on page 175 should read:

"Sensation as though he had on cold damp stockings, Calc-c., Saponinum, *not* Sepia as printed.

Ambr., Arg., Ars., Asaf., Bor., Calc., Camph., Cann., Carbo-an., Cic., Con., Croc., Dulc., Guaj., Hell., Hep., Laur., Led., Magn., Mosch., Natr., Par., Petr., Plat., Plumb., Ran-scel., Rhus, Ruta, Sarsap., Sep., Stann., Staph., Stram., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Viol-tr.

Sweat proceeding from the face. Samb.

— *one-sided on the face.* Ambr., Bar., Nux-v., Puls. or Alum., Sulph.

— — *on the forehead.* Ang., Guaj., Led., Natr., Op., Ran-scel., Sarsap., Valer., Verat. or Cina, Merc-corr., Rheum, Staph.

— — *cold.* Ars., Bry., Calc., Caps., Carbo-v., Cina, Cocc., Dig., Ipec., Merc-corr., Nux-v., Op., Rheum, Spig., Sulph., Verat. or

Ant-tart., Arn., Bell., Chin., Croc., Cupr., Natr-mur., Plat., Rhus, Ruta, Spong., Staph.

— — — *on the forehead.* Cina, Merc-corr., Op., Verat. or * Staph.

— *on the upper lip.* Rheum or Acon., Coff., Kali, Nux-v.

— *on the epigastrium.* Bell. or Nux-v., Secale.

— *on the abdomen.* Ambr., Anac., Arg., Cic., Rhus or Asar., Canth., Dros., Ipec., Merc., Nux-v., Phos., Plumb., Selen., Staph.

— — *proceeding from the umbilicus.* Rhus.

— *on the inguina.* Selen., Thuja or Ambr., Canth., Sep.

— *on the buttocks.* Thuja.

— *on the pubis.* Selen. or Sep., Thuja.

Sweat on the perineum. Alum., Aur., Carbo-an., Hep., Thuja
or

Calc., Carbo-v., Con., Nux-v.

— *on male genitals.* Ars., Aur., Calad., Calc., Canth., Carbo-v., Fluor., Hep., Ign., Lyc., Puls., Selen., Sep., Sulph., Thuja or

Alum., Amm., Bar., Bell., Carbo-an., Con., Magn-mur., Merc., Mezer., Phos-ac., Rhod., Sil., Staph., Vit.

— *smelling like honey.* Thuja.

— *stinking.* Fluor., Sulph.

— *on the scrotum.* Aur., Calc., Con., Ign., Lyc., Rhod., Selen., Sep., Sil., Thuja or

Amm., Bar., Bell., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Hep., Magn-mur., Merc., Mezer., Staph., Sulph., Vit.

— — *one sided.* Thuja.

— *on the female genitals.* Alum., Aur., Calc., Canth., Merc., Puls., Selen., Sep., Sulph., Thuja or

Bell., Cic., Con., Fluor., Hep., Ign., Sil.

— *on the throat.* Bell., Clem., Coff., Mang., Rhus, Stann. or

Alum., Cann., Cham., Euphorb., Ipec., Kali, Nux-v., Par., Spig., Sulph.

— *on the neck.* Anac., Calc., Chin., Phos-ac., Sep., Sil., Sulph.
or

Ars., Ferr., Magn., Mosch., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Spig., Stann.

— *on the chest.* Agar., Arg., Arn., Bov., Calc., Con., Euphras., Lyc., Nitr., Phos., Phos-ac., Selen., Sep. or

Anac., Asar., Bell., Canth., Chin., Dros., Graph., Hep., Ipec., Merc., Merc-corr., Nitr-ac., Plumb., Rhus, Sabad., Secale, Sil., Spig.

— — *cold.* Cocc., Lyc., Merc-corr. or
Hep.

- Sweat, chest, offensive.* Arn., Lyc., Phos., Selen., Sep. or Graph., Hep.
- *in the axilla.* Asar., Bov., Bry., Calc., Carbo-v., Dulc., Hep., Phos., Rhod., Scill., Selen., Sep., Sulph., Thuja or Caps., Carbo-an., Kali, Lach., Merc-corr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Petr., Sabad., Sulph-ac., Verat., Zinc.
- *offensive in the axilla.* Dulc., Hep., Nitr-ac., Rhod., Selen., Sep., Sulph. or Carbo-v., Merc-corr., Phos., Thuja.
- *on the back.* Anac., Calc., Chin., Dulc., Ipec., Lyc., Mur-ac., Nux-v., Petr., Phos-ac., Sep. or Acon., Ars., Caust., Coff., Guaj., Hep., Lach., Led., Natr., Par., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sabin., Sil., Stann., Stram., Sulph.
- *on the (whole) arms.* Stront. or Asaf., Asar., Ipec., Petr.
- *on the forearm.* Petr.
- *on the hands.* Ars., Calc., Canth., Cina, Coloc., Con., Ipec., Led., Merc., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Sep., Sil., Spig., Sulph., Thuja, Vit. or Acon., Ambr., Amm-mur., Anac., Ant-tart., Bar., Bell., Bry., Camph., Caps., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Cocc., Coff., Creos., Dig., Dulc., Fluor., Hell., Hep., Ign., Iod., Laur., Lyc., Merc-corr., Natr., Petr., Phos-ac., Puls., Rheum, Rhod., Rhus, Sarsap., Verat., Zinc.
- — *cold.* Ars., Canth., Cina, Ipec., Rheum, Sep., Sulph., Thuja or Bell., Cham., Hep., Iod., Merc-corr., Nux-v., Spig.
- — *sticking.* Ars., Nux-v., Phos. or Anac., Calc., Coloc., Merc., Spig.
- *on the palms of the hands.* Acon., Amm-mur., Anac., Calc., Cham., Con., Dulc., Fluor., Ign., Led., Merc., Nux-v., Rheum, Sulph. or

Bar., Bry., Camph., Caps., Creos., Dig., Hell., Kali,
Laur., Lyc., Nitr-ac., Phos., Rhus, Spig.

Sweat on the fingers. Ant-c., Sulph. or

Bar., Carbo-v., Ign., Rhod., Vit.

— *on the (whole) legs.* Bor., Calc., Coloc., Hyos., Nitr., Phos.,
Sep. or

Ars., Asaf., Con., Croc., Hep., Mang., Merc., Rhod.,
Secale, Zinc.

— *on the thighs.* Ambr., Ars., Carbo-an., Coloc., Nux-v.,
Thuja or

Dros., Euphorb., Hyos., Merc., Rhus, Sep.

— *on the knees.* Calc., Lyc. or

Amm., Ars., Bry., Dros., Led., Spong.

— *on the legs.* Euphorb., Mang., Petr., Sulph. or

Ars., Bry., Coloc., Hyos., Merc., Mezer., Nux-v., Rhod.

— *on the feet.* Ang., Bar., Calc., Cann., Canth., Carbo-v.,
Cocc., Coloc., Cupr., Fluor., Graph., Iod., Kali, Led., Lyc.,
Magn-mur., Natr-mur., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Scill., Sep.,
Sil., Staph., Sulph., Thuja or

Acon., Amm., Amm-mur., Apis, Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry.,
Camph., Carbo-an., Chel., Coff., Creos., Cycl., Dros.,
Euphorb., Hell., Hep., Ipec., Lach., Mang., Merc., Mezer.,
Mur-ac., Natr., Nitr-ac., Petr., Plumb., Ran-bulb., Rhus,
Sabad., Sabin., Secale, Selen., Zinc.

— *rising from the feet.* Bell.

— — *cold.* Ang., Canth., Carbo-v., Cupr., Hep., Lyc., Magn-
mur., Mur-ac., Puls., Scill., Sil., Staph., Sulph. or

Cann., Cocc., Dros., Graph., Ipec., Merc., Mezer., Nitr-
ac., Secale, Thuja.

— — *stinking.* Bar., Graph., Kali, Nitr-ac., Phos., Plumb.,
Puls., Sep., Sil., Thuja or

Amm., Amm-mur., Ars., Cycl., Sulph., Zinc.

Sweat rising from the feet, suppressed. Cupr., Kali, Merc., Natr-mur., Phos., Selen., Sep., Sil. or

Apis, Lyc., Natr., Nitr-ac., Phos-ac., Rhus, Sulph., Thuja.

— — *excoriating.* Fluor., Hell. or

Coff., Iod., Lyc., Ran-bulb., Sil., Zinc.

— *on the soles of the feet.* Amm-mur., Merc., Natr-mur., Plumb., Sil. or

Acon., Arn., Chel., Kali, Nitr-ac., Petr., Sabad., Sulph.

— *on and between the toes.* Acon., Cycl., Kali, Scill., Sep., Sil., Thuja or

Arn., Clem., Ferr., Hell., Ran-bulb., Tar.

AGGRAVATION.

Time.

Morning sweating. Alum., Amm., Amm-mur., Ang., Ant-c., Aur., Bor., Bov., Bry., Calc., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Caust., Chel., Chin., Cic., Clem., Cocc., Coff., Con., Creos., Dros., Dulc., Euphorb., Ferr., Hell., Hep., Iod., Kali, Lyc., Magn., Magn-mur., Merc., Merc-corr., Mosch., Mur-ac., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr., Nux-v., Op., Par., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Ran-bulb., Ran-scel., Rhus, Ruta, Sabad., Samb., Selen., Sep., Sil., Spong., Stann., Stront., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Verat. or

Acon., Ambr., Apis, Arg., Arn., Ars., Bell., Canth., Caps., Cham., Coloc., Dig., Euphras., Graph., Guaj., Ign., Lach., Laur., Led., Nitr-ac., Petr., Rhod., Spig., Tar., Thuja, Zinc.

Forenoon. Ferr., Hep., Natr., Selen., Sep., Sulph-ac., Valer. or
Acon., Carbo-v., Cic., Merc., Natr-mur., Phos., Sabad., Sil., Staph., Stront.

Afternoon. Bell., Fluor., Hep., Magn-mur., Selen. or

Agar., Alum., Amm-mur., Calad., Caps., Laur., Lyc., Nitr., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Stann., Staph., Thuja, Zinc.

Evening. Anac., Ars., Bar., Bell., Calc., Cham., Chin., Con., Fluor., Hell., Hep., Men., Merc., Mur-ac., Sarsap., Selen., Sep., Spong., Sulph., Tar., Verat. or

Acon., Agar., Amm-mur., Ant-tart., Apis, Asar., Bor., Bov., Bry., Caps., Caust., Coloc., Graph., Hyos., Ipec., Kali, Lach., Lyc., Magn., Nitr., Op., Phos-ac., Rhus, Samb., Sil., Spig., Stram., Sulph-ac., Thuja, Zinc.

Night. Acon., Agar., Alum., Ambr., Amm., Amm-mur., Anac., Ant-tart., Ars., Asar., Aur., Bar., Bry., Calc., Carbo-v., Caust., Cham., Chel., Chin., Cic., Clem., Cocc., Coff., Coloc., Con., Croc., Cupr., Cycl., Dig., Dros., Dule., Euphras., Ferr., Graph., Guaj., Hep., Iod., Ipec., Kali, Lach., Laur., Led., Lyc., Magn., Men., Merc., Merc-corr., Mur-ac., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Petr., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhus, Sabin., Samb., Selen., Sep., Sil., Spig., Spong., Stann., Staph., Stram., Stront., Sulph., Tar., Valer, Verat., Viol-od., Viol-tr., Zinc. or

Ant-c., Apis, Arg., Arn., Bell., Bor., Bov., Canth., Caps., Carbo-an., Coff., Euphorb., Hell., Hyos., Ign., Magn-mur., Plat., Rhod., Sabad., Sulph-ac., Thuja.

Before midnight. Ars., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Con., Hep., Lach., Lyc., Men., Merc., Mur-ac., Sep., Sulph., Tar., Verat. or

Amm-mur., Ant-tart., Asar., Bell., Bry., Calc., Canth., Cham., Chin., Laur., Led., Magn., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr., Op., Phos-ac., Ran-bulb., Rhus, Sabad., Samb., Sarsap., Staph., Thuja, Valer.

After midnight. Alum., Ambr., Amm-mur., Ars., Aur., Bry., Calc., Chel., Chin., Clem., Dros., Ferr., Hell., Hep., Kali, Magn., Magn-mur., Nux-v., Phos., Rhus, Sabad., Samb., Sil., Stann., Sulph., Tar. or

Arg., Bell., Caps., Con., Graph., Hyos., Laur., Lyc., Merc., Natr-mur., Phos-ac., Plumb., Puls., Ran-sccl., Staph., Thuja.

In the daytime predominant. Amm., Amm-mur., Calc., Carbo-an., Chin., Dule., Ferr., Hep., Kali, Lyc., Natr., Natr-mur., Phos., Phos-ac., Selen., Sep., Sulph., Verat., Zinc. or

Agar., Ambr., Bell., Bry., Carbo-v., Caust., Graph.,
Merc., Nux-v., Puls., Rhus, Sil., Staph., Sulph-ac.

Recurring periodically. Ant-c., Ars., Bar., Bov., Chin., Ferr.,
Ipec., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Sep. or

Alum., Calc., Caps., Carbo-v., Lach., Lyc., Mur-ac.,
Nitr., Rhus, Sil., Staph., Sulph., Verat.

Frequent short attacks. Ipec., Natr., Stann., Sulph., Valer. or
Cham., Cupr., Spig.

Every other day. Ferr., Nitr-ac. or
Ant-c., Bar.

Returning at the same hour. Ant-c., Bov., Sabad. or
Cina, Ign., Spig.

CIRCUMSTANCES.

After anger. Cham., Petr., Sep. or
Acon., Bry., Lyc., Staph.

Before the attacks. Merc.

During the attacks. Merc., Nux-v., Sep., Verat. or
Calc., Camph., Cham., Rhus, Selen., Sulph.

After the attacks. Cupr., Oleand., Sep., Sulph. or
Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Caust., Cham., Chin., Ferr., Hep.,
Ign., Magn., Merc., Nux-v., Plumb., Samb., Secale, Selen.,
Sil., Stram., Verat.

During bodily exertion. Brom., Bry., Calc., Chin., Hep., Iod.,
Kali, Lyc., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr., Rheum, Rhus, Sep.,
Stann., Sulph. or

Acon., Agar., Ars., Asar., Bell., Caust., Cham., Creos.,
Graph., Lach., Led., Merc., Nux-v., Sabad., Selen., Sil.,
Spig., Sulph-ac., Thuja, Verat.

While rising from bed. Bry., Calc., Lach., Rhus, Samb., Selen.
or

Apis, Carbo-v., Cham., Hep., Lyc., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Rhod., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Thuja.

From closing the eyes. Bry., Calc., Carbo-an., Con. or Bell., Caust., Chin., Graph., Lach., Magn-mur., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Thuja.

From suppressed discharges. Bell., Bry., Cham., Chin., Ipec., Nux-v., Rhus, Sep., Sulph. or Calc., Caust., Hep., Kali, Lach., Lyc., Natr., Op., Phos-ac., Selen., Thuja, Verat.

After coition. Agar., Calc., Chin., Selen., Sep. or Kali, Lach., Petr., Sulph.

In bed. Alum., Ars., Calc., Cham., Euphorb., Hell., Men., Merc., Mur-ac., Puls., Rhus, Ruta, Samb., Selen., Sep., Sulph. or

Ambr., Amm-mur., Ant-c., Ant-tart., Asar., Bell., Bry., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Caust., Chin., Ferr., Hep., Kali, Lyc., Magn., Nitr., Nux-v., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Ran-bulb., Sabad., Sarsap., Sil., Staph., Tar., Thuja, Valer.

During motion. Agar., Ambr., Bell., Brom., Bry., Calc., Canth., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Chin., Colc., Ferr., Fluor., Graph., Hep., Kali, Led., Lyc., Merc., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Puls., Rheum, Samb., Selen., Sep., Sil., Stann., Sulph., Sulph-ac., Valer., Verat., Zinc. or

Acon., Amm-mur., Anac., Ant-tart., Ars., Asar., Bar., Caust., Cham., Dulc., Guaj., Iod., Ipec., Lach., Magn., Op., Petr., Phos., Phos-ac., Rhod., Rhus, Sabad., Spig., Staph., Stram., Thuja.

After motion. Ars., Rhus, Sep., Sulph-ac., Valer. or Agar., Carbo-v., Caust., Hyos., Kali, Stann., Stram.

Before falling asleep. Merc., Phos., Rhus or Ars., Calc., Sarsap., Sep., Tar., Verat.

During sleep. Ars., Calc., Merc., Phos., Sep., Sulph., Tar. or

Ant-c., Carbo-v., Con., Lyc., Magn., Mezer., Mur-ac.,
Op., Rhus, Sarsap., Thuja, Verat.

While waking. Ant-c., Ars., Calc., Caust., Chel., Chin., Clem.,
Merc., Nux-v., Par., Phos., Ran-bulb., Samb., Sep., Sulph.,
Tar. or

Alum., Ambr., Amm-mur., Arn., Bar., Bor., Caps.,
Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Cham., Cic., Coloc., Con., Creos.,
Croc., Cycl., Dros., Dulc., Euphras., Ferr., Hep., Ipec.,
Kali, Laur., Led., Lyc., Magn., Mezer., Natr., Natr-mur.,
Nitr-ac., Phos-ac., Puls., Sabad., Sil., Spong., Staph.,
Thuja.

After walking. Bry., Phos., Samb. or

Bell., Carbo-an., Chin., Hep., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Sep.

While eating. Bar., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Con., Ign., Kali,
Merc., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Puls., Sep. or

Amm., Ant-tart., Ars., Bry., Calc., Caust., Cham.,
Graph., Hep., Laur., Lyc., Magn-mur., Mar., Natr.,
Nux-v., Phos., Sarsap., Sil., Spig., Sulph-ac., Valer.

After eating. Bry., Calc., Carbo-v., Caust., Con., Kali, Laur.,
Lyc., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Selen.,
Sep., Sil., Sulph., Viol-tr. or

Alum., Ars., Bor., Carbo-an., Cham., Chin., Graph.,
Natr., Par., Petr., Rhus, Sulph-ac., Thuja, Verat.

— *warm food.* Bry., Phos., Sulph-ac., Thuja or

Bell., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Cham., Euphorb., Ferr.,
Kali, Lach., Phos-ac., Puls., Sep.

During epileptic attack. Sep. or

Bell., Camph., Carbo-an., Nux-v.

After epileptic attacks. Cupr., Ferr. or

Ign., Magn., Plumb., Secale, Sil., Stram.

After termination of the fever. Ars., Calad., Chin., Cupr., Lyc.,
Nux-v., Phos., Rhus or

Ant-tart., Bell., Bov., Bry., Calc., Carbo-v., Coloc.,
Hell., Hep., Nitr., Natr-mur., Puls., Spig.; Thuja.

In the open air. Bry., Calc., Carbo-an., Caust., Guaj., Rhod., Sil. or

Agar., Anac., Bell., Caps., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Ferr., Hep., Kali, Lach., Lye., Nux-v., Petr., Phos-ac., Selen., Sep., Stram., Sulph-ac., Thuja, Valer.

While walking. Ambr., Bell., Bry., Calc., Carbo-an., Caust., Cocc., Ferr., Graph., Guaj., Hep., Iod., Kali, Led., Lye., Merc., Natr., Natr-mur., Puls., Rheum, Rhod., Selen., Sep., Sil., Stann., Sulph., Verat. or

Agar., Amm-mur., Anac., Ant-tart., Asar., Bar., Brom., Calad., Canth., Carbo-v., Chin., Dulc., Fluor., Ipec., Lach., Magn., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Op., Petr., Phos., Phos-ac., Rhus, Seneg., Spig., Staph., Stram., Sulph-ac., Thuja, Valer., Zinc.

— — *in the open air.* Bry., Calc., Carbo-an., Caust., Chin., Guaj., Hep., Lye., Merc., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Rhod., Selen., Sulph., Vit. or

Amm-mur., Bell., Carbo-v., Cham., Coloc., Ferr., Kali, Led., Nitr-ac., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Spig., Stram., Zinc.

After walking in the open air. Petr., Rhod., Ruta, Sep. or

Alum., Ant-c., Bry., Canth., Ferr., Led., Men., Phos., Rhus.

While at hard work. Natr-mur. or

Amm-mur., Kali, Lach., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Before urinating. Rhus or

Ant-tart., Bry., Coloc., Phos-ac.

While urinating. Hep., Merc., Thuja or

Bell., Ipec., Lye., Phos-ac., Sep., Sulph.

After urinating. Hep., Thuja or

Bell., Coloc., Merc., Natr-mur., Selen., Staph., Sulph.

While coughing. Ars., Dros., Hep., Ipec., Nitr., Nux-v., Phos., Rhus, Sabad., Sep., Spong., Verat. or

Acon., Ant-tart., Bell., Bry., Calc., Caps., Carbo-v.,

Chin., Dig., Kali, Lyc., Natr-mur., Phos-ac., Samb., Selen., Sulph.

After itching of the skin. Cham., Coloc., Lyc., Rhus.

In cold air. Bry., Calc., Lyc. or

Ars., Carbo-an., Caust., Chin., Guaj., Hep., Kali, Nux-v., Rhus, Sep., Verat.

In the climacteric. Calc., Sulph-ac.

In convulsions. Vide *Epilepsy*.

After convulsions. Vide *Epilepsy*.

From mental exertion. [*Reading and writing*]. Calc., Hep., Kali, Sep. or

Bell., Bor., Graph., Hyos., Lach., Lyc., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Sil., Staph., Sulph.

While reading. Vide *Mental Exertion*.

While lying down. Caps., Ferr., Lyc., Rhus, Samb., Sep., Tar., or

Ars., Bry., Cham., Hep., Hyos., Natr., Phos-ac., Rhod., Sil., Valer.

With strangers. Bar., Sep. or

Ambr., Lyc., Stram.

Before catamenia. Calc., Thuja, Verat. or

Lyc., Mang., Sep., Sulph.

At the beginning of the catamenia. Hyos., Phos. or

Acon., Caust., Cham., Sep.

During the catamenia. Graph., Hyos., Magn-mur., Sep. or

Calc., Caust., Cham., Chin., Creos., Kali, Lyc., Phos., Sil., Sulph., Verat.

After lying down. Men., Merc., Puls., Tar. or

Ars., Asar., Lyc., Rhus, Samb., Selen., Verat.

In repose. Ars., Asar., Calc., Con., Ferr., Samb., Sep., Sulph. or

Anac., Apis, Caps., Lyc., Phos-ac., Rhus, Sil., Spong.,
Staph., Sulph-ac., Tar., Valer.

Before sleep. Merc., Phos., Samb. or

Bry., Chin., Hep., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Sep.

At the beginning of sleep. Ars., Calc., Carbo-an., Con., Lyc.,
Mur-ac., Sep., Sulph., Tar., Thuja or

Bry., Carbo-v., Chin., Graph., Merc., Phos., Rhus, Verat.

During sleep. Agar., Ant-c., Ars., Bell., Bor., Carbo-an.,
Cham., Chel., Chin., Con., Cycl., Euphras., Ferr., Hyos.,
Merc., Natr-mur., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Plat., Puls., Sa-
bad., Selen., Sil., Stram., Sulph. or

Acon., Ant-tart., Bar., Bry., Calc., Carbo-v., Cic., Dig.,
Hep., Ign., Kali, Lyc., Mezer., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Rhod.,
Rhus, Sep., Tar., Thuja, Verat., Zinc.

With the pains. Ant-tart., Bry., Cham., Coloc., Lach., Merc.,
Natr., Rhus, Sep., Sulph. or

Acon., Bell., Calc., Caust., Chin., Dule., Hep., Hyos.,
Lyc., Selen., Spig., Stram., Thuja, Verat.

With coryza. Calc., Merc., Sil. or

Ars., Cham., Kali, Lyc., Natr-mur.

After fright. Bell., Op. or

Acon., Lyc., Sil.

With vertigo. Ipec., Thuja or

Bell., Ign., Rhus, Selen., Verat.

While sitting. Anac., Ars., Asar., Calc., Con., Ferr., Rhus,
Sep., Staph., Sulph-ac. or

Caps., Caust., Chin., Lyc., Mang., Natr., Phos., Phos-
ac., Rhod., Spong., Sulph., Tar., Valer.

From speaking. Calc., Fluor., Graph., Iod., Merc., Phos-ac.,
Rhus, Selen., Sulph. or

Alum., Anac., Bry., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin.,
Hep., Natr., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Sep., Sulph-ac., Verat.

In a room. Apis, Fluor., Ipec., Nux-v., Phos. or
Acon., Bry., Caust., Puls., Rhod., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.,
Valer., Vit.

Before stool. Acon., Merc. or
Ant-tart., Bell., Bry., Calc., Caps., Caust., Kali, Op.,
Phos., Rhus, Verat.

At stool. Ars., Dule., Merc., Stram., Sulph., Verat. or
Acon., Bell., Calc., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Ferr., Hep.,
Ipec., Natr., Natr-mur., Rhus, Sep.

After stool. Acon., Caust., Merc., Selen. or
Ars., Calc., Camph., Carbo-v., Chin., Kali, Lach., Phos.,
Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Verat.

From smoking tobacco. Natr-mur. or
Ars., Ipec., Lach., Selen., Spig., Staph., Tar., Thuja.

While dreaming. Led.

While drinking. Puls., Selen., Verat. or
Ars., Chin., Ferr., Hep., Rhod., Rhus, Sil., Stram.,
Sulph., Tar.

— — *warm.* Kali, Merc., Sulph-ac. or
Bry., Phos.

While waking. Merc., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Samb. or
Ars., Bell., Bry., Carbo-an., Chin., Hep., Phos-ac., Sep.,
Thuja.

In the wind. Bell. or
Ars., Cham., Chin., Lyc., Phos.

With toothache. Merc. or
Hyos., Rhus, Sep., Verat.

From covering up. Acon., Bell., Nitr-ac., Puls., Spig., Staph.,
Thuja or
Calc., Cham., Chin., Led., Lyc., Sulph., Verat.

CONDITIONS OF AMELIORATION.

From bodily exertion. Ign. or
Sep., Stann.

— *of the mind.* Ferr., Natr.

After rising from bed. Ars., Bell., Calc., Chin., Lyc., Puls.,
Rhus, Selen., Sep., Spig., Sulph., Valer., Viol-tr. or
Alum., Ambr., Ant-c., Ant-tart., Bry., Caps., Carbo-an.,
Caut., Con., Cycl., Dulc., Ferr., Hell., Ign., Iod., Kali,
Men., Merc., Mur-ac., Nux-v., Ruta, Sabad., Staph., Tar.,
Thuja, Verat.

From motion. Ars., Caps., Con., Ferr., Merc., Puls., Rhus,
Sabad., Samb., Sulph-ac., Valer. or
Anac., Asar., Bell., Calc., Cycl., Dulc., Lyc., Phos-ac.,
Selen., Sep., Sil., Spong., Sulph., Tar., Thuja, Verat.

After motion. Vide *In Repose*.

While falling asleep. Merc., Samb. or
Bry., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac.

From uncovering. Arn., Calc., Cham., Chin., Ign., Lyc., Staph.
or
Bell., Ferr., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Puls., Spig., Sulph.,
Thuja, Verat.

After waking. Ars., Chel., Euphras., Hell., Nux-v., Phos.,
Plat., Puls., Sep., Sulph., Thuja or
Ant-c., Bell., Cham., Chin., Cycl., Ferr., Hyos., Op.,
Selen., Sil., Stram.

While eating. Ign., Phos. or
Anac., Lach., Mezer., Zinc.

After eating. Chin., Ferr., Natr., Rhus or
Alum., Cupr., Fluor., Ign., Kali, Petr., Phos., Sep.,
Verat.

While walking in the open air. Ars., Caps., Puls., Thuja or
Alum., Con., Dulc., Lyc., Nux, Rhus, Sep., Tar., Viol-tr.

While lying in bed. Bell., Bry., Nux-v., Stram. or
Ars., Calc., Caust., Con., Hep., Kali, Lach., Lyc., Rhus,
Scill., Sil., Staph., Sulph.

In repose. Bell., Bry., Led., Nux-v., Selen. or
Acon., Ant-tart., Calad., Camph., Carbo-an., Hep., Ipec.,
Merc., Natr., Natr-mur., Phos., Plat., Staph.

During sleep. Merc., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Samb. or
Ars., Bell., Bry., Carbo-an., Chin., Hep., Phos-ac., Sep.,
Thuja.

After sleep. *Vide After Waking.*

From speaking. Hep. or
Ferr., Natr.

In a room. Bell., Cham., Con., Merc., Nux-v., Selen., Sil. or
Calc., Caps., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Chin., Ferr., Lach.,
Petr., Rhus, Sep., Spig., Stram., Thuja, Valer.

After drinking water. Caust., Cupr., Nux-v., Op., Phos., Sil.
or
Apis, Bry., Ipec., Puls., Sep., Spig., Tar., Thuja.

— wine. Op. or
Acon., Apis, Con., Lach., Sulph-ac., Thuja.

After washing. Asar., Calc., Euphras., Fluor., Nux-v., Puls. or
Apis, Caust., Rhod., Sabad., Spig.

CONCOMITANT SYMPTOMS OF THE SWEATING.

Disposition, anxiety. Alum., Ars., Bar., Calc., Cham., Chin.,
Coff., Ferr., Mang., Merc., Merc-corr., Natr., Nux-v.,
Phos-ac., Plumb., Puls., Rhus, Selen., Sep., Spong., Stann.,
Sulph., Thuja, Verat. or

Acon., Ant-c., Arn., Bell., Bov., Bry., Canth., Carbo-v.,
Caust., Cic., Creos., Croc., Graph., Hep., Ign., Lyc., Mezer.,
Mur-ac., Natr-mur., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Phos., Rheum, Sabad.,
Staph., Stram.

- Disposition, excitability.* Acon., Bell., Cham., Cocc., Coff., Con.,
Mar., Sep. or
Lyc., Nux-v., Phos-ac.
- *sensitive to noise.* Caps., Cham., Coff., Nux-v. or
Arn., Chin., Lyc., Natr., Sabad., Zinc.
- *indifference.* Ars., Calc., Chin., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Sep. or
Apis, Bell., Lach., Selen.
- *violent.* Acon., Ars., Bry., Cham., Coff., Hep., Nux-v. or
Carbo-v., Ferr., Hyos., Natr-mur., Phos., Stram., Sulph.,
Thuja.
- *cheerfulness.* Coff., Op., Sarsap. or
Apis, Ars., Bell., Croc.
- *complaining and lamentations.* Acon. or
Bry., Ign., Nux-v., Verat.
- *weary of life.* Ars., Aur., Calc., Merc., Spong. or
Alum., Hep., Nux-v., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Thuja.
- *melancholy.* Aur., Calc. or
Ars., Con., Ign., Lyc., Natr-mur., Selen.
- *solitary.* Bell. or
Ars., Lach., Lyc., Puls., Sep.
- *sadness.* Phos-ac. or
Bell., Bry., Natr-mur., Thuja.
- *discouraged.* Chin., Sep. or
Apis, Bell., Con., Spig., Sulph.
- *depression of spirits.* Apis, Calc., Con., Sep., Sulph. or
Acon., Ars., Bell., Chin., Hep., Nux-v., Rhus, Sabin.,
Thuja.
- *loquacious.* Calad., Selen. or
Ars., Bell., Cocc., Hyos., Lach., Tar.
- *silent.* Bell., Ign., Phos., Phos-ac., Verat. or
Arn., Bry., Calc., Chin., Merc., Mur-ac., Op.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA AND CLINICAL MEDICINE.

"If our school ever gives up the strict inductive method of Hahnemann, we are lost, and deserve only to be mentioned as a caricature in the history of medicine."—CONSTANTINE HERING.

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EDITORIAL.

FACTS IN HOMŒOPATHIC PRESCRIBING.—When a physician prescribes rationally upon a pathological basis he is really prescribing upon speculative views.

Filled with a vivid mental picture of the pathology of the case, the image in his mind is so attractive that he is *sure* he is right, and when he reasons out the course of treatment he is so well satisfied that he prescribes massive doses of drugs without the slightest hesitation.

Thus he is blinded by his theoretical images so completely that he scarcely realizes any deleterious effect of his medicines.

No misgiving does he have that his view is erroneous. Yet the history of medicine shows that the time will arrive when he will surely discard the theory which he has trusted so implicitly and set up another in its place.

Certainly we will not be surprised that much error must prevail, much damage be done, and much failure be experienced when we reflect that so much of medical treatment depends upon untrustworthy *views* of the nature of the diseased state, and upon deductions as to treatment which by reason of being dependent upon these views must be still more unreliable and even dangerous.

If the pathologist be governed by facts, he, more than the homœopathist, deserves the term which he has made invidious

—"Symptom Coverer." If the patient have a high fever, the pathologist does not hesitate to immerse the sufferer's whole body in a bath of ice-cold water, and that, too, when dealing with such fell diseases as pneumonia and typhoid fever. If the bowel be sluggish, it is urged by a purgative. If it be too lax, an agent that will practically plug it up is administered, and so on through the list. Remedies thus given for individual symptoms are selected without any regard to their influence upon the other symptoms in the case, and as each symptom thus has its own therapeutic measure, a wondrous structure of poly-pharmacy is reared, where the drugs are combined, not with regard to their respective pathogenetic effects, but with reference to their chemical reaction upon each other.

The view here given does not, we believe, do injustice to the dominant school.

In contrast with it we have the position occupied by our own school.

The formula *Similia Similibus Curantur*, under which we prescribe, is the expression of a natural *law*. Our very first step, therefore, is a certainty. Then we have a materia medica composed of provings of drugs upon the healthy. This is a catalogue of pathogenetic *facts*. The list of symptoms given by the patient and carefully written down by the physician constitutes another set of facts.

The remedy being selected because the pathogenetic facts produced by it correspond with the symptomatic facts of the patient's condition, in obedience to the *law* of the Similars, puts the prescriber at once above the plane of speculation and upon the more "solid ground of nature."

Therefore in such a scheme there is no room for any follies of diagnosis, which are after all only speculative views. There can be no therapeutic measures based upon opinion. There can be no jeopardizing of the patient's chances of recovery by reason of undiscovered errors in these pathological reasonings, and there can be no chagrin or self-reproach for the lamentable consequences of such errors.

The homœopathist who is true to his professions has, there-

fore, a pearl of great price in this method of dealing with sickness.

Do the homœopathists as a body realize the value of this possession of theirs? We think not. They can hardly be appreciative of it, else they would not imitate the old-school pathology. They would not prescribe, as do the members of the old school, massive doses of drugs on pathological conclusions. They would not show the contempt they do for strict homœopathists, nor so persistently ignore their teachings and example.

The editor had a recent experience with one of these "liberal" homœopathists which has incited him to the foregoing reflections, and to the publication of them, in the hope of influencing some readers of the journal who are too much addicted, in the treatment of their cases, to contemplating the "pathological picture-book" as it was called by the late Dr. Lippe.

The experience referred to was a case of Bright's disease abandoned by the "liberal" as hopeless and evidently within a few hours of death. A well-known New York physician was then called in, who gave the truly indicted simillimum which at once made a favorable change in the patient and gave promise of recovery. The case was then turned over to the writer, who continued the same treatment as his colleague.

The recovery of the patient was as miraculous as it was gratifying. The "liberal," when he beheld the change in the patient's condition, declared, in the face of the fact of the improvement, that there was no medicine at all in the pills prescribed by his successor, but that he, the "liberal," was giving "something to heal the kidneys." This "something," it may be incidentally mentioned, was whiskey and water!

Certainly it would seem that a physician who places himself in such a position as is here shown stands much in need of these remarks. Yet it is equally certain he is so sure of his philosophy that notwithstanding the fact of the result, he is still unimpressed, still untroubled by any impulses to an examination of his method, still incapable of learning the lesson.

In the words of Holy Writ: "If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one rose from the dead."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE— SELECTED EXTRACTS.

The jubilee convention of the American Institute of Homœopathy opened at the First Baptist Church, in Denver, Colorado, Thursday, June 14th, shortly after 3 o'clock. The church was comfortably filled with delegates and there were many spectators, consisting mostly of lady friends of the physicians. The edifice was handsomely decorated. The Stars and Stripes were entwined about the railing of the chancel and covered the front of the choir. The gallery was also smothered in American flags, while at regular intervals about the walls appeared cards bearing the names of the founders of the Institute. Palms and sweet-smelling flowers graced the speaker's stand. All the balustrade of the organ loft was draped with rich American flags. Two others of silk, with gold tassels, mounted, stood before the large columns on each side of the altar. The raised platform, upon which the officers were placed, was covered with flags. Pots of tropical plants ornamented the corners and the floor in front. A unique feature of the decoration was the long row of shields, each set between two small flags, and placed along the whole lower front of the balcony and in the rear of the stage. All except four of them were black, with white lettering, giving the names of the dead members of the convention held fifty years ago for the organization of the Institute of Homœopathy. The white shields, with black lettering, showed the names of the original members who are still living. In the middle of the balcony, directly in front of the platform, was a large portrait of Hahnemann, the founder of the homœopathic school.

ON THE BLACK SHIELDS.

Stretching to the ends of the balcony on each side were black shields, inscribed with the following names: Walter Williamson, Eliphalet Clark, James M. Quinn, Harvey H. Cator, Peleg Clark, Edward Bayard, Luther Clark, Alonzo Ball, William Channing, John F. Gray, Albus Rea, George Lingen, Erastus

Humphreys, Gustavus M. Taft, Adolphus F. Haynet, Abraham D. Wilson, Stephen R. Kirby, George W. Swazey, Amos G. Hull, Joseph H. Pulte, Josiah F. Flagg, Phineas P. Wells, John Payne, Henry D. Paine, Dr. Spalding, Ralph A. Snow, George W. Cook, Henry E. Dunnell, John C. Gosewisch, Charles D. Williams, John Taylor, Charles Wild, Francis Sims, John A. McVickar, Horatio Robinson, Felix R. McManus, John Merrill, Abraham H. Okie, Henry F. Joslin, Eben Hale, William Wesselhœft, Charles J. Hempel, Adolphus Lippe, Constantine Hering.

These were the names on the white shields behind the platform: Joseph C. Boardman, Isaac Ward, Charles Neidhard, James Kitchen.

These shields, speaking silently the honor of the founders of the Institute, formed with the flags draped and tacked up everywhere a very effective scheme of decoration.

The opening session was devoted to business. President J. H. McClelland made his formal address, and was followed by the chairman of the Executive Committee, who made the committee's report. Other reports followed, and the regular order of business was taken up.

There were three candidates for the office of President—Dr. Comstock, of St. Louis, one of the oldest physicians in the Institute; Dr. Fisher, of Chicago, and Dr. Mitchell, of the same city.

President McClelland's address was short and pithy. He told the objects of the Institute and the reasons for the convention, and made a few pleasing remarks about Denver and its people. Then he mentioned the business that was to be transacted and retired. The presentation of reports followed.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"In opening this jubilee meeting of the Institute of Homœopathy, I feel the honor which is mine. My aim has been and shall be to do my duties impartially. I shall not have much to say at this time. My annual address will be deferred till Friday evening. Still, I would now say a few things.

"This session is marked by unusual proceedings. It is the jubilee year of our organization. I would offer a few suggestions only. There is much less occasion than usual for modification of our by-laws. Distinctive duties have been applied to the office of General Secretary. I would recommend the restoration of a salary of \$1,000 to the Secretary, because of the work he has to do. I am sure the Institute is now in his debt. Our body has doubled in numbers in late years, and with that increase comes an increase of labor. I would also recommend the creation of the office of Registrar, who shall have charge of registration, badges, etc.

"I wish also to call attention to the position occupied by the school in public affairs. Formerly we have been occupied in the close study of our profession. It is our first duty to heal the sick. But it has dawned upon us at last that there is a new science under the name of preventive medicine. It should be and is rapidly coming to be one of the chief duties of physicians to prevent disease as much as is possible. Sanitary science is coming to the front in these days of progress. There should be in all colleges courses of study in this science, and all medical study should embrace this science.

"I beg to call attention to this fact, too. Homœopaths are not now sufficiently recognized in public affairs. It is held that we constitute a sect in medicine. This idea should be eradicated. Homœopaths are thoroughly qualified as medical men, and I would suggest that this convention adopt a resolution to the effect that we claim our just share of public recognition as citizens and practitioners."

The President's address was referred to a committee, which Vice-President Fisher named, to consist of Drs. I. T. Talbot, William Tod Helmuth, and L. H. Willard.

BUREAU OF MATERIA MEDICA.

Dr. Frank Kraft, chairman of the section, opened the proceedings by stating that a departure had been inaugurated in its work. Instead of reading the full papers, it was necessary to condense each on account of the great number received. Every

professor of materia medica in the United States was represented, with one exception.

Dr. Timothy Field Allen, of New York, was the first speaker, who spoke on the potash salts in the materia medica. The speaker held that the drinking of alkaline waters was extremely harmful, and mentioned the waters of some of the much advertised Eastern springs as "simply devilish." The waters containing excess of potash were particularly dangerous. In the matter of tuberculosis patients, the speaker defined his reasons for sending them to Colorado. The tubercle germs, he said, were around us in all forms, and the most powerful disinfectant against them was pure blood.

Dr. A. L. Monroe, of Louisville, said that the name of the previous speaker, Dr. T. F. Allen, should be embalmed in the history of the Institute, along with Dr. Dake's, as most eminently advanced in the treatment of materia medica by therapeutics.

The matter was referred to a committee. The chair asked Dr. A. C. Cowperthwaite, of Chicago, to open the discussion on the remarks of Dr. Allen. He said that after hearing the remarks, he felt very much as though he wanted to take another course of materia medica. Other speakers were heard on the subject, and Dr. Allen closed with a few explanations as to his previous remarks. The section voted a rising vote of thanks to Dr. Allen, after which the section adjourned.

BUREAU OF CLINICAL MEDICINE AND PATHOLOGY.

The second paper was on "Scarlet Fever," and was read by Dr. W. H. Hanchett, of Omaha. The speaker said that this disease was not as contagious as many others peculiar to children, but the peculiar germ belonging to this disease was peculiarly tenacious. It could be claimed that the disease had a specific principle or germ that could be transmitted in many ways, but fortunately many who are exposed are not susceptible to its ravages. A statement of the general symptoms showed it to be closely allied to diphtheria and it was probable the two acute diseases could run their course together. The homœopathic

school had achieved bright laurels in the treatment of this disease. It has shown its great superiority over the allopathic treatment, the percentage of deaths being far less and the dangerous and disagreeable sequels which so often follow this disease less frequent. The speaker said he very much preferred the hot pack, believing that there was less danger in its use. It had been his custom for years to use fresh lard freely and frequently over the entire body, applying it as often as every hour during the intense fever. This allays the itching, irritation, and fever, often reducing temperature a degree by a single application and holding it down by its repeated application. Sponging is admissible if intelligently done. The diet should be light during the fever; nothing is better than good fresh milk, the patient being allowed water whenever desired in reasonable quantities. Many other forms of food are admissible, such as beef tea, arrow root, and various forms of gruel. Little solid food should be given a child during the first week of the fever. During the disease thorough disinfection should be employed. During the disease a carbolized spray should be frequently used in the sick room. After the patient has recovered thorough fumigation should be practiced, nothing being better than the common sulphur candle. "As homœopathic physicians we may well feel proud of the results obtained from our treatment of this disease. If it can be shown, as I believe it can, that the asylums of our country are filled with the deaf, dumb and blind from lack of skillful treatment and that there is a better way known to the followers of Hahnemann, may we not hope that in the future our efforts and success will be appreciated by a grateful public?"

Dr. Comstock, during the discussion, said that his method of treatment was to put the child in hot sheets and place cold compresses on the head, reducing the fever slowly. Whisky or champagne were recommended as proper stimulants. Dr. Skiles said he thought hot water was sufficient in nearly all cases, and that when the temperature rose to 104 the child was placed in hot packs until the fever was brought down to 101 degrees or less. Various other speakers spoke of cases which

had come under their supervision. Dr. Cogswell held that nursing was quite as important as the medicine in diseases of this nature, and held that disinfectants were not necessary in any cases, the regular homœopathic remedies being sufficient. Other speakers claimed that disinfectants had been of great assistance in their practice.

Dr. Wiley said that in about four hundred cases he had wrapped the patient in cloths wet with a solution of bicarbonate of soda solution and the regular homœopathic remedies in addition, and in none were the results otherwise than favorable. Dr. H. C. Allen said the disinfectant was one of the humbugs of the other school, and that as a previous speaker had said, the homœopathic remedies were sufficient. He also held that one dose was sufficient in many cases; the patient did not have more than one exposure to the disease, and the Hahnemann theory did not demand more than that.

Dr. Timothy Field Allen said his practice was to disinfect the sheets, etc., but could not understand why some doctors wanted to disinfect the inside of the patient. "When it comes to pitting Homœopathy against hydropaths or antipyretics, I am a homœopath every time," he concluded.

Dr. Culver compared the speakers to a "tumbling box" in a foundry, and explained that the friction of the pieces in the box had made each one bright, though it made much noise. He was positive he was much brighter than when he first came into the hall.

Dr. Gordon said it was the habit of some to run perfectly wild when they got into certain lines, microbes, germs, or anything else. When he was in the army the young surgeons were trying to keep their knives bright by use, and they cut off everything in sight. But soon they got tamed down and were conservative in their practices, and the results were better. He deprecated the tendency of the young surgeons of to-day to do the same. He hoped these matters would not be lost sight of. Dr. Gordon's remarks were probably the most lively of the session. He was extremely emphatic and eloquent, and caused some merriment by his spread-eagle style of oratory.

Dr. Comstock, in replying to some of the remarks, said that the presence of albuminuria in scarlet fever cases was not necessarily fatal; in fact, he had found it present in more than half the cases under his notice in greater or less extent. During desquamation he had the patient take a bath once a day and thoroughly anointed with vaseline twice each day.

Dr. Hanchett closed the discussion on his paper. Nearly all the points covered were agreed upon that much explanation was not necessary. He said: "I am in favor of disinfection of rooms and clothing as a preventive to the spread of the disease. The boards of health of nearly all cities require it. With due care in regard to this matter there is no danger of a physician attending lying-in cases at the same time scarlet fever cases are under his charge."

Dr. T. E. Roberts read a short but very instructive paper on the multiple stethoscope, the particular advantage of which is that the instrument permits four persons to listen to the heart action of the patient at the same time. An illustration of the workings of the instrument was given. The chairman announced that the instrument was not new, having used a similar instrument for thirteen years.

Dr. W. J. Martin, of Pittsburg, read a paper on "Gall Stones," and explained his method of treating this most painful disease. The homœopathic preparation of China, he said, was a most important drug for the relief of gall-stone colic by removing the cause. The treatment is commenced with the sixth dilution and gradually decreasing the dose. Hypodermic injections of Morphine may sometimes be necessary during the attack. Records of several cases were given and the use of China demonstrated in each.

Dr. Wright, of Buffalo, led the discussion on the paper. Dr. Thayer, of Boston, he claimed, introduced the treatment to the Institute. The Morphine was discarded by the originator, but the China was given more frequently. Dr. Thayer's practice was to give the sixth potency only. Other speakers said that Podophyllum, Calcarea carbonate and Leptandra were also useful in cases of this nature. The general opinion was that

careful treatment with China or Cinchona was successful in all cases, and its use for a few months generally prevented a recurrence of the attack.

The chairman, Dr. Crawford, said he could not be convinced that either China, Calcareo carbonate or any other drug could be of any use whatever in what he considered purely a mechanical disease, and he would still hold on to Morphine.

"You cannot overcome that mechanical condition without something more than a dynamic remedy. It was a simple mechanical fact of a rough crystal about a quarter of an inch in diameter passing through a tube about the size of a goose quill lined with extremely sensitive nerves. The use of Olive oil is a mechanical means on account of a portion of the oil being emulsified and acting as a partial lubricant and solvent of the gall stones."

There were a number of other papers on the programme which were not read on account of the lack of time.

PRESIDENT JAMES H. McCLELLAND'S JUBILEE ADDRESS.

The evening session was attended by nearly all the delegates and their friends. The platform was occupied by the Institute officers and members of the local committee. Dr. Storke introduced the President, Dr. James H. McClelland, who delivered the Jubilee Address, as follows :

"MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN :—We are assembled this evening amid anniversary scenes and memories. A jubilee year is upon us—the first in the history of the American Institute of Homœopathy, over which I now have the honor to preside. Nor can I fail to observe the significance of the place of our assembly—at the foot of those mighty mountains, whose steadfastness and grandeur shadow forth the stability and achievements of the truths we celebrate; and in this wonderful city, in whose energy and riches we read the first historical pages of the new and vast empire now rising in the centre of our continent. I congratulate you, and in so doing find the nature of my address suggested by the hour, associated

as it is, with a splendid array of facts now spread before medical science; and by the place illustrating, as it does, the spirit which had borne thus far forward the lamp of knowledge and built upon eternal law this great superstructure of advanced medicine. We take pride in the past. We can look it in the eye and are ready to welcome those anniversaries with a good account of our stewardship.

"Of medicine, as of other sciences, it is true that the present is a display of truths hidden in the storehouses of the past. An historical parallel between the old and the new befits the occasion. We will confine ourselves within the limits of the last half century, which measures the life of our national body. Our inquiries will lead us to notice the status of medicine in general—a science made up of many parts, the crown and cap stone of which is that embodiment of truth in therapeutics—Homœopathy.

"In 1844 the great moving cause of reformation in an important branch of the healing art had vanished from the scene of his labors. Was it possible that the truths he espoused and elaborated should perish from the earth? That they did not is evidenced in the gathering together of a few faithful men who sought to perpetuate the doctrine of Hahnemann by forming an organization for the purpose. As individual labor must be necessarily limited these men gathered their energies into organic shape and the result was the American Institute of Homœopathy. The history and achievements of this great body have been ably set forth by my distinguished colleagues, Drs. J. P. Dake and I. T. Talbot, in their admirable historic addresses with which you have already been favored.

"The Hahnemann College, of Philadelphia, was the first in the new school, as the University of Pennsylvania was the first in the old, to extend hospitality to this important study. In Europe it had an honored place in all scientific curricula, particularly in Germany, in inorganic lines. In France liberal government patronage enabled it to reach even secondary grades, having obtained in 1840 a sure foothold in eighteen preparatory schools. In America it has made remarkable progress since

1865. In its highest branches it can now be studied where heretofore facilities were inadequate or wholly wanting. It has gone down into secondary institutions until there is not an academy or high school in the land but sends to medical schools matriculates with better qualifications than previous terms of admission ever required.

"A wide and radical change of sentiment pervades, I am pleased to say, the schools, the profession, and the country in the matter of medical instruction tending toward a higher standard of qualification.

"Half a century ago perhaps no branch of medical science had more accurate knowledge or within given scope yielded more comprehensive results than anatomy. During the second quarter of this century this study presented the strange anomaly of freedom from text book and instructor. Possibilities were supposed to be exhausted. The crudity of mechanical means limited investigation mostly to the skeleton. The first valuable contribution to English literature on the subject was in 1848, by Prof. Owen, who referred to the skeleton almost exclusively. In anatomy as a whole 1894 differs from 1840 mainly because of the microscope.

"Physiological science underlies surgery, anticipates pathology, co-operates with therapeutics, and is grounded upon anatomy, physics, and chemistry. For these reasons its development was early and has been continued. Modern physiology here, with improved microscope, evinces large thoughts and wider range. A world of phenomena, hitherto beyond its grasp, has been revealed by methods of induction, experiment, and classification. Electricity investigates the properties of nerve and muscle and localizes cerebral functions. The microscope explores intracellular processes. The bacillus has been dragged from its hiding place and made to tell the story of its felonious functions. The conception of the nutrition of the body has been revised and materially changed. However, although these sciences have fathomed many seas and scaled many heights, the horizon of fifty years seems but little nearer.

"Hygiene, from the fall of the Roman empire until the present century, had advanced into its second quarter. Sanitary science was relegated to limbo. A millennium of filth had met its judgment day in 1348, when the black death, during its prevalence, purged Europe of 25,000,000 of begrimed beings, who had been cursed in the name of godliness with an unreasonable opposition to the laws of health, preferring rather to live in filth, breathing foul air, and drinking polluted water. Scarcely a human being in Europe took a bath for one thousand years. Though disaster prepared the way for a better Europe, yet repeated visitations of the plague were necessary before preventive medicine with the trumpet to its lips obtained a hearing.

"Canada, Mexico, and the United States are soliciting the co-operation of the South American States for the redemption of the entire continent from the reign of epidemic diseases. Incalculable results, with greater to follow, have already accrued to efforts in our own land. Two years ago, at our Eastern ports, cholera was held at bay until it sank into the sea. This accursed heritage of barbarism and the Middle Ages, brought to our shores by the smitten hordes who would smite us, may be kept safely housed on the Ganges. The yellow fever is routed from the South. By destroying the excretory products of consumption, hygiene breaks the wand of that contagion which has stricken down one-seventh of those now numbered with the dead. The spread of animal diseases, which are rapidly emigrating from Europe to America, is being checked.

"No one greater instrumentality promises greater returns to society for the expenditure incurred, in saving of money, health, suffering, and life itself, than the sanitarium. In view of which fact it is a matter of regret and surprise that State governments in their dealings with them should exhibit such an extraordinary degree of parsimony.

"It is difficult to name the time when the step was taken which gave rise to bacteriology, which was destined to modify so much that had been accepted as pathology. It is said to have originated as a hypothesis in the year 1650 during a visitation

of the plague by Athenius Kircher, a learned monk, since whose days it has at intervals risen for discussion.

"Before the day of Hahnemann practice matured into those conditions which were to justify in medicine a reformation analogous to that in the church in the sixteenth century. The want of a therapeutical system gave full scope to an individual nationalism. This was the condition that prevailed when Hahnemann awakened to a realization of the deplorable condition of medicine and began a systematic exposure of its fallacies. Hahnemann lived to witness Homœopathy secure with a firm footing by right of conquest and the popular will. In 1840 he and his followers achieved their remarkable conquest over Asiatic cholera—an auspicious historical inauguration of the new régime. Homœopathy had stepped forth as the shepherd lad of Bethlehem against the brusque Philistian giant and at the time the American Institute was organized there were probably not more than one hundred physicians in the United States who had espoused its cause. The *Materia Medica Pura* and Hupp's *Archives* were the only guides, with sixty drugs, and of these but twenty were proven. As late as 1836 no scientific treatises upon the new science had appeared in the English language.

"Fifty years have now passed—a period sufficiently long for history to begin to formulate its verdict in the perpetuated controversy. The two great schools have largely developed in their respective lines. Both confess to the same mission—to heal the sick. One is almost exclusively occupied with the researches of physiology and pathology—the other emphasizes therapeutics and materia medica, while making the totality of medical science tributary to the cure of human ills. It is historically certain that there has been no advance in the old school of practice from within itself. That a radical change has transpired in that school cannot be controverted. The average practitioner is at sea and the pharmacist, quick to take advantage of the situation, makes the remedies and foists them upon him as factories furnish the mechanic with material ready made. Science is no longer a necessity. It is in vain that chemistry and the microscope yield their triumphs unless the patient be cured.

"Hahnemann defines disease as a disturbance of vital force. He defined medicine as a knowledge of disease. His definition is conclusive and must end controversy. Riots of prejudice but evidence their verity. It is indisputable that it has the right conception of therapeutics.

"Before the clinical use of a drug it asks its properties, its pharmaceutical purity and present energy, and then what phenomena will follow its introduction into the human organism, what effect upon structure and function. To this principle every school of medicine must ultimately come. The old school beats the devil around the bush by experimenting upon healthy animals and reptiles. But provings upon the lower animals are not reliable. Healthy human beings alone with all their differences and idiosyncrasies can be fit subjects for exact experiment.

"Men and brethren, what glorious memories and priceless blessings are associated with the name and achievements of this great discoverer in medical science—the savior of lives. His followers have built hospitals and colleges, and are numbered by thousands and tens of thousands.

"The American Institute by its duly constituted committee is preparing to erect in the national capital a fitting memorial in granite and bronze to that illustrious name. A work which will be carried to completion and in which all who bear that name as followers should have a share. Let us 'highly resolve' that by our tributes there shall rise as the crowning expression of our gratitude a memorial of such grandeur that his name and work shall remain the heritage of the ages."

The address by the President was received by the audience with marked appreciation, and upon its conclusion the speaker took his seat amid much applause.

TECHNIQUE OF WOUND DRESSING.

Dr. Willard's paper on "Technique of Wound Dressings in Modern Surgery." Thirty or forty years ago operations which are now performed without hesitation were considered not only fatal but foolish to undertake on account of the mortality. A very potent factor in this advance of surgery is the careful at-

tention now given to the smallest details during the operation, and in the course of the after treatment.

Dr. Willard proceeded to say that after an operation, such as amputation of a limb, wounds should be dry before dressed, and then dressed without drainage. In amputations it was once considered necessary to insert a drainage tube between the flaps in order to give egress to serious oozing.

The speaker did not favor the location of an open tube in a wound, which he characterized as a highway for admission of infectious germs. Besides its removal necessitated an early and otherwise unnecessary redressing. He also said that drainage may be avoided in many instances in compound fractures by thoroughly cleansing the wound, trimming away all torn and ragged tissues, relieving tension, checking all hemorrhage, and serious oozing, and by fixed plaster of Paris dressing, with provision for fenestra, if necessary.

Poultices were said by Dr. Willard to be one of the last remaining relics of surgical barbarism. It is a good rule never to use a poultice to an open wound. It was yet the custom with some practitioners to fly to poultices for relief of pain and tension. Such poultices form a suitable ground for the propagation of germs. How much better, on the incipency of such symptoms, is an early incision, which relieves tension, evacuates the forming pus, and checks further progress of the inflammation.

Dr. McDonald, of Washington, said Dr. Willard had omitted one of the most important points, early incision for suppuration. He favored Dr. Willard's position on tubes for drainage, and thought the iodoformed gauge tube the best for the purpose.

Dr. Walton, of Cincinnati, strongly advocated hot water, absorbent cotton, gutta-percha, and oiled paper as substitutes for the old-fashioned poultice.

Dr. Willard read Dr. Packard's paper on "The Repair of Denuded Areas by Skin Grafting." The special advantages of this method of repair are the rapidity with which it is effected, and that the resulting cicatrices do not contract.

Dr. Packard's paper read in part :

Skin grafting consists in the transplantation of small or large portions of integument from one part of the body to another.

The suggestion of a possibility of the continued vitality of a piece of skin tissue, which had once been separated from its original site, and reapplied thereto, or to some distant site prepared for it, was suggested long years ago, through the custom which has prevailed in India of punishing criminals by slicing off the nose. If the culprit or his friends could but secure the portion cut away, and it be reapplied to its original site within a short time, in many cases it would become adherent.

The same experience has followed accidental lopping off of the fingers. Under favorable circumstances such severed digits, if carefully readjusted to their original site, will promptly become adherent, and perfect repair follow.

Medical history shows that this possibility of skin transplantation was not utilized until toward the middle of the present century.

The transference of skin flaps by stages, such as the reconstruction of the nose by borrowing a flap from the forearm (Tallacotion method), or forehead (Indian method), should not properly be classed under skin grafting, since such flaps of skin are allowed to remain attached to their original site, by a pedicle of sufficient size to preserve their vitality until adhesions have formed to the new place of attachment and circulation established from a new source.

The first attempt at actual skin grafting was made by Riverdin about 1870. His method consisted in the transference of minute cuttings, scarcely larger than the head of a pin, from some eligible portion of the body, to the denuded area. These minute grafts he placed in rows and in case of large areas to be covered, hundreds, and, perhaps, thousands of grafts were applied.

This method marked a great step in advance, and proved a great aid in hastening the cicatrization of some cases of ulcers, and large areas denuded of skin through burns, etc. Those who have practiced this method in the past will recall certain discouraging features identified with it, viz., the many grafts,

even however carefully placed, that were lost through failure to adhere; many that seemed to be swallowed up by profuse granulations; and in many cases the entire failure of any grafts to take.

This method of Riverdin's was, however, but a single step in the evolution of the now well-established

THIERSCH'S METHOD.

In the author's opinion, this method of repair of large denuded areas serves to rank with the greatest achievements of surgery.

We are all familiar with the long, tedious months of waiting for denuded areas, such as result from burns, to cover over. We also know of the hideous deformities which result from cicatricial contraction, following the natural healing of burns. Who has not seen everted eyelids, distorted mouths, or contracted limbs as a result of nature's method of repair? Thiersch's method offers a certain and rapid mode of repair in these painful cases without cicatricial contraction, and with a far less hideous scar than is effected by nature.

Let us glance for a moment at the process which nature follows, if left to herself. An area over which the whole thickness of the integument has been destroyed must be covered in, if at all, by the generation and regeneration of epithelium from the healthy integument around the borders of the wound. While such epithelium is gradually creeping toward the centre, granulation tissue is piling up all over the wound surface. This rapidly becomes changed into a kind of connective tissue, and thus layer after layer of this reparative tissue becomes formed until months and perhaps years have passed, the epithelium from the surrounding borders has gradually crept over and the wound is healed. The granulation connective tissue beneath has, in the meantime, gradually contracted, dependent in a large degree upon the area of the body thus affected, and the extent of the original wound, with corresponding deformity.

What we may ask is, in brief, this beneficent discovery which obviates this slow process of repair and prevents deformity? It

is the transference of strips of integument, as large and as thin as can be conveniently cut from some hairless portion of the body, preferably the anterior aspect of the thigh, and sufficient in area to completely cover the denuded surface.

The whole process must be conducted on the strictest aseptic lines. Strong antiseptics such as might endanger the vitality of the delicate strips of skin, or the cells of the area prepared to receive them, must not be allowed to come in contact with the tissues.

DETAILED TECHNIQUE.

Preparation of Denuded Area.—An inexorable condition for success is that the area to be grafted shall be in a good state of vitality. The grafts will take upon a freshly wounded surface, also upon a healthy granulating surface.

A wound covered with unhealthy granulations may be curetted until sound and resisting tissue is reached, and the grafts applied directly to this, or, if a covering of healthy granulations can be induced, curetting is unnecessary. It is all important that the surface should not be in a state of putrefactive suppuration. A perfectly clean matrix is a primary essential.

Salt Solution.—The free use of a solution of common salt (.6 of 1 per cent.) approximating the salinity of blood is a feature of Thiersch's method. The last item in every step of the process is the free douching of the field of operation and its accessories. If a chemical antiseptic, such as Bichloride of Mercury, be used to disinfect the denuded area, that from which the grafts are to be taken, or the operator's hands, the last step is to wash it off with salt solution. All sponges, dressings, and instruments are first made aseptic by heat or chemical antiseptics, and lastly bathed in the salt solution.

Cutting of the Grafts.—The anterior surface of the thigh is the most convenient portion of the body from which to take the grafts, and in the majority of individuals it is practically hairless. The area from which they are to be taken is prepared the night previous to the operation, by scrubbing with three

changes of soap and water, shaved, packed in 1 : 3,000 sublimate gauze, which is allowed to remain until shortly before the operation. It is then removed, the surface washed with the salt solution and packed with gauze wrung in the same.

Instruments and Dressings.—The best apparatus for cutting the grafts, in my experience, has been Mixer's graft cutter, which consists of a fenestrated steel plate, a knife and a squeegee. In addition to this will be needed scissors, and probes for shaping and adjusting the grafts.

Strips of gutta-percha, three-fourths of an inch wide, should be cut long enough to reach across the wound, and lap on both sides. They are prepared by washing in soap and water, then soaked over night in 1 : 1,000 sublimate solution, and, lastly, washed in salt solution. An abundance of the salt solution must be at hand in basins and pails at the temperature of the human body, in which to frequently immerse instruments and the operator's hands, and to sop over the field of operation.

OPERATION.

Anæsthetize the patient; make the area to be grafted clean and smooth by scraping away any superabundant or unhealthy granulations; bevel off any prominent ridges of skin about the margins; pack with pledgets of aseptic gauze wet in salt solution and bind tightly with a bandage, or have an assistant exert pressure to stop hemorrhage. All capillary oozing must have ceased before the grafts are applied.

Expose the anterior surface of the thigh, which has been prepared; lay the fenestrated steel plate over the surface from which the first strip of skin is to be cut. Sharp pins will be found on the under surface of the steel plate, which will serve to fix it in position while the grafts are being cut. On pressing the steel plate well down upon the surface of the thigh, it will be seen that the skin bulges up through the fenestrated opening. With the knife in the right hand and the squeegee in the left, cut the graft by resting the knife flatwise on the steel plate and, with a sawing movement, make the thinnest possible section. This can be accurately gauged by causing the

roller of the squeegee to be pressed down upon the steel plate, immediately preceding the edge of the knife.

The graft, as it is cut, will slide over the knife and remain lying upon its original site. In transferring, it must be handled carefully or it will roll and become unmanageable. Its adjustment is best effected by laying upon it a piece of tissue paper wet in the salt solution, and then gently lifting both together; the graft will be found adherent to the tissue.

The surface to be grafted, if all oozing has now ceased, receives the graft, which can be shaped, with the aid of scissors, to inequalities in outline, by simply cutting through the graft, with the tissue upon which it lies. It is then placed upon the denuded area, and the edge of the graft held in position while the tissue is stripped off. After the whole area has been covered in this way, the strips of gutta-percha tissue are laid across, each slightly overlapping, as with clapboards. The whole is then enveloped in many layers of gauze wet in the salt solution, with a layer of cotton batting over this, and the whole held snugly in place by a bandage.

The dressings are kept moist by occasional application of the salt solution. The dressings are changed every second or third day. By the tenth day the grafts have become firmly united in their place and assumed a pinkish color; the outermost layer of epidermal cells has peeled off and the area has healed. No further treatment is necessary beyond daily bathing and the application of Calendula or Boracic acid cerate.

TRANSPLANTING A LARGE FLAP.

A case illustrative of a large flap of skin from the flank to the forearm was then quoted as follows:

Mr. E., age forty-six, presented himself with the following history: When a lad six years old, he was one day standing before an old-fashioned fire, when, apparently from the effect of a recently contracted cold, he suddenly fainted, and fell headlong into the flames. When rescued the right arm was found very severely burned. The skin was totally destroyed over the anterior portion, from the shoulder to the base of the fingers. In six months

from the date of the mishap the wound had healed. All went well with the youth until four years later, when a small, reddish elevated patch appeared in the cicatrice near the flexure of the elbow. This gradually encroached upon the surrounding cicatricial tissue, and for fifteen years, or until the patient was twenty-five years of age, maintained an unbroken surface.

About this time it began to ulcerate near the flexure of the elbow, accompanied by a sero-purulent discharge. The ulceration and discharge gradually increased. From year to year but little progress could be noticed, but through a period of ten years the growth and accompanying ulceration had attained a size approximating the palm of the hand. For eighteen years it went on in this slowly progressing way, and discharged profusely. This continued for two years, which brings it to the date when the patient first came to my notice. At the time I first examined him the right arm was flexed at an angle of about sixty degrees; the index finger was dislocated from the long-continued contraction of the cicatrice, and drawn backward so that the base of the first phalanx stood upon the dorsum of the metacarpal bone, and the finger was flexed at the remaining articulations to the last degree. The whole hand was also drawn backward slightly, by the extensor action of the cicatricial bands. From about five inches above the flexure of the elbow to eight inches below the site of the cicatrice was occupied by an enormous keloid, widely ulcerated, and with the edges raised and everted. At its widest part the growth measured three and three-eighths inches.

The patient was a farmer and all these years had followed arduously all the laborious work ordinarily falling upon one of that occupation. Winters he had worked for weeks at a time in the logging camp, wielding the axe as effectively as his companions, and summers he swung the scythe and pitched hay with equal vigor. It seems a plausible conclusion that the extreme tension which such severe labor constantly brought upon the contracted cicatrix at least greatly aggravated the growth.

After heroically bearing the discomfort attendant upon such a state of matters for all these years he at last gave up,

believing that nothing remained but to have the arm amputated, and he consulted me with that end in view.

A careful examination of the arm showed a sound and vigorous condition of all the muscles; the patch of skin only seemed involved, and with the exception of the presence of the annoying ulcer and accompanying discharge, and the flexure of the arm at the elbow, the limb was strong and serviceable. Under the circumstances I could but strongly urge against amputation.

The possibility of the removal of the diseased mass by free dissection and the repair of the gap by the transplantation of a flap of skin from some distant portion of the body, presented itself. After duly considering this plan it was determined to attempt it. In pursuance therewith the patient was duly etherized, the field of operation thoroughly disinfected, and the whole mass rapidly dissected off. The skin and subcutaneous connectives were cleanly removed down to the muscular fascia. A muslin pattern was then cut exactly the shape of the wound, and its form marked out on the right flank in such a position that when the arm was brought down to the side of the body the prospective flap could be laid over on the arm, and thereby cover the wound. The flap was cut about one inch larger than the pattern, to allow for contraction. It was rapidly dissected up and left attached the whole length of the inner border—that is, the border nearer the umbilicus. The arm was then brought into position, and the flap laid over the wound. It covered it completely, and the edges were fastened by continuous silk sutures all around. The arm was fastened to the side by long, broad bands of adhesive straps, and the patient put in bed. Warm compresses were kept upon the flap for the first twenty-four hours. By this time the circulation seemed well established, and union appeared to be taking place along the united edges. During the second twenty-four hours the flap became considerably over-suffused with blood. It looked like skin which had been subjected to just sufficient heat to produce redness without vesication. During the third twenty-four hours a line of œdema appeared along the edge of the flap farthest removed from the

pedicle. This œdema rapidly spread until the larger part of the flap was involved. Shortly after the first appearance of the œdema a leaden-colored border appeared along the edge where the œdema was first seen. It was evident that sloughing of a portion of the flap at least must occur. The œdematous swelling of the flap lifted it considerably above the level of the surrounding skin, thereby separating the edges, which had apparently united, and tearing out the sutures. Sloughing progressed slowly during the next few days, and the necrotic tissue was trimmed away with the scissors as fast as its vitality was lost. Such shreds as were cut away were quite firmly united to the bottom of the wound, showing that adhesions had quickly formed between the inner raw surface of the flap and the muscular fascia. On the eighth day the flap was separated from its original site in the flank, and the arm set free. The flap very quickly changed color, after detachment, from the almost livid appearance which it had presented to an almost bleachy whiteness. It seemed firmly attached to its new location, the œdema rapidly diminished, and the sloughing quickly ceased. The separation of the edges of the flap and the sloughing left quite a broad margin along the outer side uncovered. As soon as healthy granulations had sprung up skin grafts were thickly set.

The method pursued in transplanting the grafts was essentially the same as laid down in text-books, viz., the thorough disinfection of an area of healthy skin, the picking-up of a point of integument on a needle, and snipping off minute bits of the epidermis with sharp scissors. These bits were placed in rows across a selected area, covered with isinglass plaster, and allowed to remain undisturbed for three days. This method of holding the grafts in place proved unsatisfactory, for the reason that the plaster very soon became softened by the discharge, the edges rolled up, and the grafts washed away. Hardly two per cent. of the grafts so treated took. It must be evident that if much aid was to be gained through skin grafting, a different method of fixing the grafts in position must be devised. To that end, strips of organdy muslin, a wide-meshed, thin fabric, were used in place of the plaster straps. They were drawn

tightly over across the line of grafts, and the ends which lapped over on to the sound skin were plastered down with collodion. This device worked to a charm. The wide meshes of the muslin permitted free exit for the discharge, and at the same time held the grafts securely in place. From this time on, the healing progressed without interruption; the new islands of epidermis spread rapidly and coalesced.

As soon as the arm was freed from the body, the large wound in the flank, caused by the removal of the flap, demanded as constant attention as the arm. This rapidly filled up to a level with the surrounding skin with granulation, and skin-grafting was resorted to after the same method as already described.

The operation was performed on the 8th of May, and the patient returned to his home in New Hampshire on the 10th of the following August with arm and side soundly healed.

At the time of the separation of the flap on the eighth day, considerable trepidation was felt lest death of the whole flap should follow. Subsequent developments seem to indicate that an earlier division even might have been better.

From the second day, there was certainly an over-supply of blood in the flap, as indicated by the œdema. It is quite possible that the capillary blood-vessels all over the base of the flap rapidly united with those of the denuded surface of the arm beneath. It is also quite conceivable that the lymphatics were much slower than the blood-vessels in uniting, and thereby failed to furnish exit for the increased amount of lymph poured into the tissue of the flap, from the double source of blood supply, viz., the original attachment of the flap, and the new adhesions beneath.

The method of holding the grafts in place with the strips of organdy muslin and collodion is, I think, an original one, and, from the success attending its use here, is worthy of further trial.

COMMENTS ON THE PAPER.

Dr. McDonald, of Washington, agreed with the points in Dr. Packard's paper and was in accord with the practice adopted by him.

Dr. Walton, Cincinnati, contended that the first essential to success in skin plantation was that the soil should be adequately and properly prepared. You might as well boil wheat and corn before planting as expect to be successful in skin grafting without proper preparation. Failure in this operation was in the main to be attributed to lack of reparation.

Dr. P. C. Majumdar, Calcutta, India, sent a paper on the "Progress of Surgery in its Relation to Homœopathy." It was mainly a high tribute to Dr. Helmuth and other prominent homœopathic surgeons.

At 6.15 o'clock the session adjourned to next Monday morning.

At 8 o'clock this evening the memorial service in honor of the deceased members of the Institute will be held in the First Baptist Church. This morning many of the visitors will make the trip around "the Loop," some more will make a journey to Colorado Springs and go to Pike's Peak over the cog road. For these excursions special rates have been made by the railroads at the solicitation of the local branch of the Institute. In addition visits have been arranged to the mint, the smelters and other local objects of interest.

THE SECTION OF PÆDOLOGY. DR. VAN BAUN ON SCURVY IN INFANCY—OTHER PAPERS.

The session of the pædological section was mainly devoted to the criticism of diseases from a purely scientific standpoint. Dr. William W. Van Baun is President of the section and Dr. Charles A. Gale, of Rutland, Vt., Secretary. The essays read were "Hahnemann's Doctrine of Psora in the Treatment of Diseases of Children," by Dr. William Boericke, of San Francisco; "Prevention of Deformities," by Dr. Millie J. Chapman, of Pittsburg; "Barlow's Disease," by Dr. Deschere, of New York city; "The Paralysis of Diphtheria," by Dr. O. E. Janney, of Baltimore, Md.; "The Sexual System and Procreation," by Dr. J. C. Nottingham, of Bay City, Mich.; "The Feeding of Sick Children," by Dr. B. H. R. Sleight, of Newark,

N. J., and "Cholera Infantum," by Dr. C. H. Thomas, of Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. William W. Van Baun, of Philadelphia, Editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, read a paper on "Scurvy in Infancy and Childhood," which has recently awakened so much interest with the specialist in children. Said he: "There is no case on record without a clearly defined history of impoverished blood due to the lack of those products furnished by fresh food, milk, and fruits. As a causative factor artificial or proprietary food takes a prominent and distinguished place, although anything given in the line of nourishment overtaxing the infant's digestive system, coupled with a deficient supply of fresh animal or vegetable products, will tend to develop the cachexia. Meat juices given alone for a long time will also cause scurvy. So many infants are fed on patent baby food, which insufficiently nourishes, that the children of the wealthy more frequently develop scurvy than those whose parents are poverty stricken and are forced to resort to table scraps during the early period of their lives. The treatment is largely dietetic, calling for the free use of fresh food and drink, together with a plentiful supply of grape or orange juice."

Dr. Charles A. Gale discussed tubercular meningitis, emphasizing the necessity of early recognition of the disease for treatment of any kind to be of any use. All treatment must be in the premonitory stage. He showed that under homœopathic treatment this disease is amenable to treatment, and that many children who would otherwise die young under treatment go on to perfect health.

"MURDERED BY ALLOPATHY."

The following letter was written by a gentleman who is engaged in the cultivation of oranges in Florida. He is not a graduate in medicine as would be supposed from his style, but an enthusiast upon Homœopathy and accustomed to administering it among his neighbors.

It is so instructive to the student of Homœopathy that it is considered a suitable addition to the pages of this journal.

FLORIDA, July 14th, 1894.

DEAR MRS. B.—My wife has been writing a description of the ordeal through which we have just passed. It does not give a correct view of the case, and thinking that you would like to know more about it I give my version. My son came home from his work in the mines with a severe attack of remittent fever and a painful diarrhœa. After I had been treating him with homœopathic remedies for nine days the fever changed to an intermittent, became less severe and terminated in a most profuse sweat. On the ninth day the diarrhœa had become painless. He was, as I fondly believed, on the road to returning health. He, however, was not satisfied because the diarrhœa continued, and insisted on sending for an allopathic doctor. The doctor came and said he was getting well nicely, but that the diarrhœa should be stopped. So he gave an astringent and next day the looseness was stopped. The day after that Edwin began to show such symptoms as sickness at the stomach, anxiety, and declarations that he never would get well. Pains in the stomach and bowels then set in, followed by an attack of dysentery, with bloody mucus, and flakes of epithelium. I at once set about treating the patient with *Mercurius-corr.* and *Colocynthis*. In about six hours the tenesmus had gone, the excrementitious matter had returned, and the discharges became painless. But an inflammation of the stomach now set in which seemed to be relieved with *Nux Vomica*. The next day after that symptoms of mania set in, which increased till he became violent and it took several men to hold him in bed. We had two doctors who both advised us to send him to the asylum, as they were satisfied that he would develop into a maniac. Steps were taken to this end, but by the time he could be sent he became rational and all the symptoms had disappeared. So the doctors continued to treat him for some days, and he appeared to be getting well. The looseness continued, however, but to my mind it was salutary and necessary, and it was withal painless and not more frequent than say about six times in twelve hours. Now the doctors insisted on giving an astringent. I protested with all my might against

it. The doctors commanded me not to interfere either to give any of my medicines or omit those they gave. I was so weak and faint from anxiety, loss of sleep, etc., etc., and moreover the only man who could be depended upon as a nurse joined with the doctors, and declared that if I interfered he would go home. I protested that his chances would be better if he were set up as a mark to be shot at at ten rods than if he continued this treatment. Next day his brain became very active. About eight hours after that the fatal dose was given which caused him to relapse into aphasia. Then came acute mania. He was speechless and so violent that we had to strap him down to the cot upon which he lay. He struggled violently till he died—*murdered by Allopathy*. I am in such a state of weakness and prostration that writing this letter gives me a violent headache and I must close.

Affectionately yours,

J. W. B.

BOOK NOTICES.

A COMPLETE REPERTORY OF THE TISSUE REMEDIES OF SCHÜSSLER. By S. F. Shannon, M. D., Denver, Colorado. The Chain & Hardy Book, Stationery, and Art Company, 1894.

The Tissue Remedies of Schüssler have been edited by more ambitious writers than almost any other book. But of all these the best is that of Boericke & Dewey, reviewed in this journal for May, 1893, page 300.

None, however, have ever turned the book into a repertory, though Boericke & Dewey have added an excellent repertory to their edition. In the work now under review the Repertory is a series of chapters arranged according to the regions of the body. Each chapter again is arranged alphabetically. There can be no question of the need of a full repertory, especially since the expansion of the Schüssler remedies to their present dimensions.

With all due respect to Boericke & Dewey's work we are of opinion that this Repertory forms a desirable companion to their work. We cordially recommend it.

PRACTICAL URANALYSIS AND URINARY DIAGNOSIS.

A manual for the use of practitioners and students, with numerous illustrations, including colored photo-engravings. By Charles W. Purdy, M. D., of Chicago, author of *Bright's Disease and Allied Affections of the Kidneys, Dia-*

bates: Its Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment, etc. A one-volume practical and systematic work of about 350 crown-octavo pages, in two parts, subdivided into twelve sections, and an appendix. This important new book is just announced by the well-known house of The F. A. Davis Company, 1914 and 1916 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, who will issue the work in September, 1894. The book will be first-class in quality of paper, presswork, and binding, and the price most reasonable, namely, \$2.50, net, in extra cloth.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY OF FUNK & WAGNALLS,

which was reviewed in this journal, April number, page 122, has been constructed with especial reference to avoiding the recognition of needless new literary terms—words coined by the caprice or mistaken judgment of this or that author. A committee of representative scholars has passed upon new literary words before they were admitted into the Dictionary. The judgment of the scientific specialists has determined the admission or rejection of technical terms. Upon their decision, not a few technical terms recorded in other dictionaries have been rejected, some because they are obsolete, and others because they are so rarely used as to be comparatively valueless. This simple general rule of inclusion has been followed: *Omit no word found in a living book*—that is, in a book now read by any considerable number of people—and whose meaning is likely to be sought for in an English dictionary. (See *Introductory*, Vol. I, p. viii.)

In the definitions, special pains has been taken to make the work as thorough as possible, by presenting exact and recent meanings and distinctions, by giving a definite clue to the great departments and divisions of knowledge, and by making the general definitions comprehensive and exhaustive.

We ask attention to a few typical instances illustrating the quality and method of definition and distribution: (1) Distinctions heretofore overlooked or inadequately presented; as, *accessary* and *accessory*; *acclimate* and *acclimatize*; *affect*¹ and *affect*²; *affection*¹ and *affection*²; *corelative*, *corelation*, *corelatively*, and *correlative*, *correlation*, *correlatively*; *cyclian* and *cyclic*. (2) Distribution of Sciences—*anthropology*, *architecture*, *botany*, *cosmology*, *esthetics*, *idealism*, *language*, *literature*. (3) General Definitions—*absolute*, *age*, *agnosticism*, *animal*, *antecedent*, *arithmetic*, *art*, *atonement*, *cause*, *choral*, *construction*, *cross*, *drama*, *division*, *electricity*, *energy*, *force*, *genius*, *gnosiology*, *good*, *imagination*, *induction*, *intuition*, *judgment*, *know*, *knowledge*.

THE ART AMATEUR. July, 1894. Published by Montague Marks, 23 Union Square, New York. Price, 35 cents a number; \$4 a year.

Contains two colored plates: 1, "The Shepherdess," by Chialiva, and 2, "Swallows and Reeds," by Helena Maguire. The frontispiece is "Portrait of a Man," engraved by Baude after the painting by Rembrandt. It gives interesting accounts of the "Salon" of the Champ de Mars, the "Salon" of the Champs Elysées, and the Group Exhibition. The section called "Gallery

and Studio" has sixteen illustrated articles. The supplement designs are a decoration for a bowl; Virginia Rail; fifth series of a set of game plates; Embroidery for a portière; Corner piece for embroidery; Initial letters; Carved hanging cabinet; Details for painted decoration for the legs of a table in a blue and white bed-room; Decorations for a mirror-frame, and frieze in the same, and designs for china painting. It gives pictures of artist studios and beautiful and unique designs for furnishing a bed-room in an inexpensive way. Amateurs in art should be subscribers to this valuable art monthly as it fully repays the money expended.

AN ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY OF MEDICINE, BIOLOGY, AND ALLIED SCIENCES. By George M. Gould, A. M., M. D.

This book was reviewed in the July number of this journal, but the prices were not given. The publishers have furnished this desirable item of information and consequently we are able to state them for the benefit of our readers.

They are as follow: Half morocco, \$10; full sheep, \$10; half Russia, indexed, \$12. All these prices are net.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

TO MEDICAL PUBLISHERS.—In consequence of the closing of the hotel at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the meeting-place of The American Medical Publishers' Association has been changed to Hot Springs, Virginia, which is but a few miles east of the place first selected, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. The date has also been changed to Monday and Tuesday, August 13th and 14th. All medical publishers are cordially invited to attend, as matters of vital interest are to be discussed. Several interesting papers have been announced, and the meeting promises to be one that no publisher can afford to miss. All who contemplate attending this meeting will please advise the Secretary at once, stating the number of persons in the party, in order that provision may be made for their accommodation.

CHARLES WOOD FASSETT, *Secretary*.

The St. Louis *Clinique* has passed into the hands of Dr. Emory Lanphear, Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. Lanphear will conduct the journal in the interests of that school and of the medical profession of the West.

DR. J. EMMONS, of Richmond, Indiana, is just recovering from fracture of the hip. This accident, together with several complications, confined him to his room for the long period of three months. We wish the Doctor increased health and prosperity upon his return to professional duties.

Physicians in search of a place to settle in practice should read the offer in our advertising pages.

- Disposition, timid.* Calc., Cham., Petr., Phos. or
Acon., Bell., Caust., Nux-v., Puls., Sabad., Samb., Sep.,
Spong., Sulph., Verat.
- *screams.* Bell., Camph., Cham., Cupr., Op. or
Arn., Calc., Lyc., Plat., Phos., Rheum, Stann.
- *suicidal mania.* *Vide Weary of life.*
- *sighing and groaning.* Acon., Bry., Cham., Cocc., Ign., Ipec.,
Sep. or
Ars., Bar., Chin., Cupr., Nux-v., Phos., Rhus, Stram.,
Verat.
- *singing and humming.* Bell., Stram. or
Croc., Kali, Spong., Verat.
- *fear of death.* Acon., Nitr-ac., Verat. or
Ars., Bry., Nitr., Nux-v., Phos., Plat., Puls., Rhus.
- *sadness.* Acon., Calc., Natr-mur., Rhus, Sep. or
Bell., Bry., Graph., Ign., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Puls.,
Sulph.
- *too great sensitiveness.* Acon., Cham., Coff., Sep. or
Aur., Bar., Bell., Chin., Con., Nux-v., Selen.
- *impatience.* Acon., Cham. or
Apis, Aur., Ign., Merc., Rhus, Sulph-ac., Zinc.
- *restless.* Amm., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham., Ign.,
Lyc., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Rhus, Sep., Verat. or
Acon., Bov., Chin., Merc., Puls., Ruta, Sabad., Samb.,
Sil., Stann., Sulph.
- *morose.* Calc., Cham., Hep., Rheum, Sulph. or
Bell., Bry., Chin., Con., Merc., Nux-v., Puls., Rhus,
Sabad., Samb., Thuja.
- *despairing.* Ars., Calc., Carbo-v., Cham., Graph., Sep.
or
Acon., Aur., Bry., Lyc., Nux-v., Rhus, Stann., Verat.

Disposition, changing, alternating. Aur., Ferr., Ign., Plat. or Alum., Croc., Stram., Sulph-ac., Valer., Zinc.

— *inclined to weeping.* Bell., Calc., Cham., Lye., Petr., Puls. or

Acon., Aur., Bry., Chin., Graph., Nux-v., Plat., Rheum, Rhus, Sep., Spong., Sulph., Verat.

— *whining and whimpering.* Cham., Merc. or

Acon., Bell., Bry., Camph., Rheum.

Rage. Ars., Canth., Op., Stram. or

Acon., Bell., Caust., Hyos., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Sabad., Verat.

Mind—stunned. Arn., Hyos., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Rhus or

Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham.; Laur., Nux-v., Stram., Verat.

— *loss of consciousness.* Ars., Phos-ac. or

Arn., Bell., Camph., Can., Hell., Hyos., Mur-ac., Natr-mur., Op., Rhus, Sep., Samb., Stram.

— *delirium.* Bell., Cham., Hyos., Op., Phos-ac., Stram., Verat. or

Acon., Ars., Aur., Bry., Calc., Chin., Cina, Dulc., Iod., Ign., Kali, Natr-mur., Nux-v., Plat., Samb., Sulph.

— *giddiness.* Bell., Bry., Chin., Puls., Rhus or

Calc., Ipec., Laur., Nux-v., Op., Phos-ac., Rheum, Stram., Verat.

— *confused* [*ingenommenheit des Kopf*]. Bell., Bry., Caps., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Phos., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Valer. or

Acon., Ang., Ars., Calc., Chin., Dros., Graph., Ipec., Kali, Merc., Natr., Op., Phos-ac., Ruta, Sabad., Sil., Thuja, Verat.

— *excited imagination.* Acon., Op., Phos. or

Carbo-v., Iod., Nitr-ac., Sulph.

Mind—vertigo. Ars., Bry., Calc., Ipec., Phos., Rhus, Thuja, Verat. or

Alum., Apis, Bell., Bor., Chin., Ign., Laur., Merc-corr., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Sep., Sulph.

— *intellect active.* Coff., Op. or

Lach., Phos., Thuja, Valer., Viol-od.

Pain in the head. Ant-c., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham., Nux-v., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Verat. or

Amm., Ang., Ant-tart., Carbo-v., Caust., Chin., Con., Dros., Ferr., Graph., Hell., Hep., Ipec., Kali, Led., Lyc., Mang., Merc., Mezer., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr., Petr., Phos., Rhod., Ruta, Selen., Sil., Spig.

— *in the scalp.* Ars., Calc., Merc., Rhus, Sabad., Sep. or

Graph., Hep., Mezer., Natr-mur., Phos., Sil., Staph., Thuja.

— *in the eyes.* Acon., Bell., Bry., Calc., Hep., Lyc., Rhus, Spig., Sulph. or

Arn., Ars., Canth., Caust., Cham., Led., Merc., Natr., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Rhod., Sep., Sil., Thuja, Verat.

Pupils dilated. Calc. or

Bell., Cina, Hep., Hyos., Op., Spig., Stram.

— *contracted.* Cham., Sep., Sulph., Verat. or

Camph., Caps., Cocc., Mezer., Mur-ac., Phos., Puls., Sil., Thuja.

Vision diminished. Merc., Natr-mur., Stram. or

Bell., Calc., Caust., Con., Hep., Hyos., Phos., Puls., Sil., Sulph.

Fiery appearances. Bell., Nux-v. or

Caust., Kali, Natr-mur., Puls., Spig.

Flickering. Cham., Nux-v., Sep. or

Caust., Graph., Lyc., Staph.

Photophobia. Ars., Bell., Calc., Cham., Merc., Nux-v., Rhus, Sep., Sulph. or

Acon., Arn., Bry., Chin., Graph., Hep., Lyc., Phos., Puls., Stram.

Roaring in the ears. Ars., Calc., Caust., Nux-v., Sep., Sulph. or Bell., Graph., Hep., Lyc., Puls., Sabad.

Pains in the ears. Acon., Calad., Calc., Graph., Sep. or Bell., Caust., Lyc., Merc., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Puls., Sulph., Thuja.

Pains in the nose. Merc., Rhod., Rhus. or Caust., Phos-ac., Puls., Thuja.

Itching in the nose. Cina, Selen. or Lach., Merc., Sil.

Cold nose. Verat. or Nux-v., Phos-ac.

Face—swelling. Amm-mur., Cham., Lyc., Merc., Sep. or Apis, Ars., Bell., Bry., Nux-v., Rhus.

— *pale.* Cina, Lyc., Puls., Rhus, Selen., Sep., Sulph., Verat. or

Ars., Bell., Chin., Nux-v.

— *purple.* Lach. or Apis, Bell., Bry., Op., Samb.

— *oily, shining.* Rhus or Natr-mur., Selen.

— *yellow.* Chin., Natr-mur., Rhus, Sep., Sulph. or Con., Ferr., Nux-v.

— *red.* Amm-mur., Cham., Chin., Ign., Nux-v., Op., Samb., Sep., Sulph., Verat. or

Acon., Agar., Alum., Ars., Bell., Bry., Coff., Con., Ferr., Hep., Hyos., Merc., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Zinc.

- Face—hot.* Calc., Con., Nux-v., Tar., Valer. or
Acon., Bell., Cham., Chin., Coff., Ferr., Ign., Sabad.,
Sil., Stram.
- *cold.* Cina, Lyc., Verat. or
Camph., Cham., Hyos.
- — *on the cheeks.* Bell., Cham.
- — *on the forehead.* Verat. or
Carbo-v., Cina.
- *pains.* Sep., Spig. or
Bry., Calc., Mezer., Nux-v., Thuja.
- Eruptions on the lips.* Ars., Bry., Ign., Natr-mur., Nux-v.,
Sep. or
Ant-c., Calc., Caust., Ipec., Lyc., Rhus, Sil.
- *swelling.* Ars., Bry., Sulph. or
Apis, Calc., Con., Mezer., Natr-mur.
- *dryness.* Bry., Nux-v., Phos., Sep. or
Acon., Arn., Ars., Bell., Chin., Ferr., Merc., Rhus, Verat.
- Swelling of sub-maxillary glands.* Kali or
Calad.
- Teeth, pains generally.* Carbo-v., Cham., Hyos., Rhus, Sep. or
Bry., Chin., Graph., Kali, Nux-v., Puls., Sulph., Zinc.
- Gums, bleeding.* Sep., Staph. or
Ars., Carbo-v., Merc., Natr-mur., Sulph.
- *swelling.* Sep., Sulph. or
Calc., Carbo-v., Merc., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Phos., Rhus,
Staph.
- Mouth, burning in.* Cham., Petr. or
Apis, Ars., Mezer.
- *offensive smell.* Arn., Cham., Merc., Nux-v. or
Acon., Bry., Carbo-v., Ipec., Lach., Nitr-ac., Puls.

Mouth—dryness. Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Sep., Sulph., Thuja or

Acon., Amm-mur., Apis, Bar., Bry., Cham., Lach., Lyc., Petr., Rhus, Sabad., Stram., Verat.

Throat, pains in general. Bell., Cham., Dros., Merc., Phos., Phos-ac., Sep. or

Acon., Apis, Bov., Con., Kali, Lach., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Sulph., Thuja.

— *burning.* Ars., Sulph. or

Acon., Apis, Bell., Cham., Merc., Mezer., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Rhus, Sabad., Verat.

— *inflammation.* Acon., Bell., Con., Merc., Nux-v. or

Amm-mur., Apis, Bar., Bry., Cham., Lach., Nitr-ac., Puls., Sep., Sulph.

— *uvula.* Acon., Nux-v. or

Bell., Calc., Cann., Merc., Sulph.

— *dryness.* Bell., Cham., Nitr-ac., Phos. or

Cocc., Hyos., Lach., Nux-v., Puls., Sabad., Selen., Staph., Stram., Verat.

Increased saliva. Dros., Merc., Rhus. or

Bell., Chin., Dule., Nitr-ac., Spig.

Tongue coated. Ant-c., Bry., Cham., Merc., Nux-v. or

Bell., Ipec., Lyc., Nux-m., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Sulph.

— *dry.* Calc., Sulph. or

Ars., Bell., Merc., Mezer., Phos., Phos-ac.

Loss of appetite—in general. Ant-c., Chin., Con., Ipec., Kali, Nux-v., Rhus, Samb., Sep., Sil., Stram. or

Alum., Anac., Ant-tart., Apis, Ars., Canth., Cycl., Phos., Puls., Rheum, Sabad., Staph., Sulph., Thuja, Verat.

Loathing for food. Ant-c., Ars., Cham. or

Amm., Bry., Ipec., Kali, Rheum.

Hunger—canine. Calc., Caps., Chin., Cina, Lye., Phos., Sil.,
Verat. or

Ars., Bry., Cham., Cocce., Ign., Iod., Nux-v., Puls.,
Rhus, Ruta, Sabad., Staph.

Thirst. Ars., Bell., Cham., Chin., Coff., Hep., Iod., Lye.,
Magn-mur., Natr-mur., Rhus, Stram., Sulph., Tar., Verat.
or

Acon., Alum., Ant-c., Arn., *Bry., Calc., Merc., Natr.,
Nux-v., Phos-ac., Puls., Sabad., Sil., Sulph-ac., Thuja.

Between heat and sweat. Amm-mur., Chin., Coff., Cycl., Nux-v.,
Stram. or

Ant-tart., Bry., Op., Puls., Rhus, Stann., Vit.

After the sweat. Amm-mur., Lye., Nux-v. or

Ant-c., Ant-tart., Ars., Bell., Chin., Ign., Natr-mur.,
Rhus.

Thirstlessness. Ars., Bell., Hell., Ign., Phos., Puls., Rhus,
Sabin., Samb., Sep., Staph., Verat. or

Amm-mur., Apis, Bry., Camph., Caps., Carbo-v., Caust.,
Coff., Cycl., Dig., Euphorb., Hep., Mang., Men., Merc.,
Nux-m., Nux-v., Rhod., Sabad., Spig., Stram., Thuja, Vit.

Taste—bitter. Ant-c., Ars., Bry., Cham., Hep., Natr-mur.,
Puls., Sep. or

Acon., Alum., Carbo-v., Chin., Merc., Nux-v., Phos.,
Sil., Sulph., Verat.

— *putrid.* Puls., Rhus, Sep., Staph. or

Arn., Carbo-v., Cham., Con., Merc., Sulph.

— *salt.* Ars., Bell., Merc., Sep. or

Ant-tart., Carbo-v., Chin., Lye., Phos., Puls., Sulph.

— *bad.* Calc., Kali, Nux-v., Staph. or

Ant-c., Ars., Bry., Puls., Sep., Stann., Valer., Zinc.

Eruclations—generally. Ant-c., Bry., Carbo-v., Nux-v., Sabad.,
Sep. or

Alum., Arn., Bell., Cocc., Con., Merc., Natr-mur., Phos.,
Puls., Rhus, Sulph., Sulph-ac., Thuja, Verat.

Disposition to vomiting. Ars., Cham., Dros., Rhus, Sep.,
Verat. or

Acon., Ipec., Nux-v., Puls., Sabad.

Vomiting in general. Arn., Bell., Camph., Cham., Chin., Cina,
Con., Ferr., Hep., Hyos., Ipec., Lye., Selen., Sil., Sulph.,
Thuja, Verat. or

Ant-c., Ars., Bry., Ign., Kali, Lach., Natr., Nux-v.,
Puls., Sep., Stram.

— *bitter (bilious).* Ars., Cham., Chin., Nux-v. or

Ant-c., Bry., Ign., Ipec., Merc., Puls., Sep., Verat.

— *of food.* Cina, Ferr., Ign. or

Ars., Bry., Nux-v., Sil.

— *sour.* Lye., Puls. or

Calc., Chin., Nux-v., Phos., Sep., Sulph.

— *mucus.* Puls. or

Cham., Ign.

Nausea. Ant-c., Ars., Bry., Hep., Ign., Ipec., Led., Lye.,
Merc., Phos., Selen., Sep., Thuja, Verat. or

Chin., Con., Dros., Kali, Nitr-ac., Puls., Rhus, Sil.,
Sulph., Sulph-ac.

Waterbrash. Calc., Nux-v., Rhus, Sil., Sulph. or

Ars., Bry., Caust., Merc., Sep., Verat.

Pains in the stomach. Ars., Calc., Carbo-v., Cham., Cocc., Ipec.,
Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sulph. or

Arn., Bry., Caust., Chin., Ferr., Lye., Nux-v., Sabad.,
Sil., Sulph-ac., Verat.

Pains in the liver. Ars., Calc., Chin., Merc., Nux-v., Sep. or Arn., Bry., Cham., Kali, Lach., Magn-mur., Natr-mur., Sabad., Thuja.

— *in the spleen.* Carbo-v., Ign., Natr-mur. or Arn., Asaf., Bry., Chin., Ferr., Rhus, Selen., Sulph-ac., Thuja.

— *in the abdomen, generally.* Ant-tart., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham., Chin., Ferr., Hell., Nux-v., Rhus, Sep., Stram., Sulph., Verat. or

Ant-c., Bar., Bov., Cina, Coloc., Kali, Lye., Merc., Nitr-ac., Phos., Puls., Ran-bulb., Stront., Thuja.

Flatulence. Cham., Chin., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Verat. or Arn., Carbo-v., Graph., Ign., Lye., Puls., Staph.

Diarrhœa. Acon., Ars., Cham., Coñ., Merc., Merc-corr., Phos., Phos-ac., Rhus, Stram. or

Ant-c., Apis, Arn., Bry., Calc., Caps., Chin., Cina, Coff., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Verat.

Constipation. Ant-c., Apis, Bell., Bry., Cocc., Lye., Nux-v., Op., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph. or

Arn., Calc., Carbo-v., Chin., Con., Dule., Graph., Merc., Mezer., Nitr-ac., Sabad., Selen., Sulph-ac., Thuja, Verat.

Urgency to stool. Ars., Caust., Merc., Nux-v., Rhus, Sulph. or Caps., Cocc., Nitr-ac., Phos., Puls., Rheum, Staph.

— — *fruitless.* Ars., Merc., Nux-v., Rhus, Sulph. or Caps., Cocc., Rheum.

Urine—pale. Bell., Phos-ac., Rhus, Thuja or Arn., Chin., Con., Ign., Phos., Puls., Stram.

— *brown.* Acon., Ars., Bry., Calc., Merc., Selen., Sep., Sulph., Verat. or

Ant-tart., Arn., Bell., Canth., Carbo-v., Hep., Ipec., Puls., Staph., Thuja.

Urine—stinking. Sep. or

Ars., Carbo-v., Dule., Nitr-ac., Phos-ac., Puls., Thuja,
Viol-tr.

— *turbid.* Cina, Con., Ipec., Merc., Phos., Sep. or
Chin., Dule., Ign., Puls., Rhus, Sabad.

— *too small in quantity.* Bry., Calc., Canth., Chin., Graph.,
Hell., Merc., Nux-v., Op., Sulph., Verat. or
Ant-tart., Apis, Arn., Bell., Carbo-v., Caust., Dig., Dule.,
Hep., Hyos., Nitr-ac., Puls., Rhus, Staph.

— *too great.* Acon., Cham., Dule., Magn., Mur-ac., Phos.,
Phos-ac., Rhus or
Ant-c., Bell., Ign., Lach., Lye., Natr., Natr-mur., Samb.,
Scill., Seneg., Spig., Stann., Stram., Thuja.

— *passed too often.* Calc., Caust., Lye., Merc., Phos., Phos-ac.,
Rhus, Selen., Sulph. or
Ant-c., Bar., Ign., Kali, Lach., Mur-ac., Natr., Natr-
mur., Scill., Staph., Thuja.

— — *too seldom.* Ars., Canth., Chin., Nux-v., Sep. or
Acon., Camph., Hep., Hyos., Op., Puls., Stram.

— *passage painful.* Canth., Cham., Merc., Thuja or
Hep., Lye., Nitr-ac., Puls., Sulph.

— *suppressed.* Apis, Canth., Lye., Op., Puls. or
Acon., Arn., Ars., Camph., Dule., Hyos., Stram., Sulph.

Urgency to urinate. Ant-tart., Bry., Caust., Merc., Nux-v.,
Phos-ac., Sulph., Thuja or

Apis, Arn., Canth., Dule., Graph., Hell., Hyos., Lye.,
Mur-ac., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Scill., Staph.

— — *useless.* Ars., Canth., Nux-v., Sulph. or
Camph., Caust., Dig., Dule., Hyos., Puls.

Spuezing. Bell., Cham., Cycl., Rhus, Sabad., Sulph. or
Ant-tart., Carb-v., Cina, Lach., Puls., Sil., Staph.

Fluent coryza. Ars., Bell., Cham., Cyel., Lach., Merc., Puls.,
Rhus, Scill., Selen., Sulph. or

Amm-mur., Ant-tart., Calc., Carbo-v., Caust., Euphras.,
Mezer., Natr., Sil., Thuja.

Dry coryza. Bry., Ipec., Lye., Nux-v., Rhod., Samb. or

Calad., Calc., Dulc., Kali, Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Phos.,
Rhus, Sil.

Dryness of the nose. Calc. or

Bell., Graph., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Phos., Sil.

Respiration—anxious. Ars., Bry., Cham., Puls., Rhus or

Acon., Bell., Ign., Ipec., Op., Phos., Samb., Spong.,
Stram.

— *oppressed (Beklommen).* Ars., Bell., Bry., Cham., Ipec.,
Merc., Nux-v., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Verat. or

Acon., Ign., Op., Phos., Puls., Sabad., Samb., Thuja.

Breath, hot. Cham., Rhus, Zinc. or

Acon., Sabad., Stront.

— *cold.* Rhus, Verat. or

Carbo-v., Chin., Mur-ac.

— *short.* Anac., Ars., Ipec., Mang., Nux-v., Phos., Rhus,
Sep., Sulph., Zinc. or

Acon., Bry., Cina, Ferr., Ign., Kali, Lye., Natr., Op.,
Puls., Samb., Verat.

— *rattling.* Cham., Lye. or

Ant-tart., Ferr., Hyos., Ipec., Op., Stram.

— *deep.* Bry., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Selen. or

Ipec., Ran-bulb., Sil., Stram.

Cough, with expectoration. Ars., Bry., Calc., Dig., Dros., Merc.,
Natr., Phos., Sep., Spong., Sulph. or

Ant-tart., Bell., Ferr., Nitr., Phos-ac., Puls., Scill., Sil.,
Thuja, Verat.

Cough, without expectoration. Ars., Caust., Cham., Dros., Hep., Ipec., Merc., Nux-v., Phos., Rhus, Samb., Sep., Spong., Sulph., Verat. or

Acon., Ant-tart., Apis, Bell., Bry., Coff., Con., Hyos., Ign., Led., Lyc., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Puls., Sabad., Stront.

Larynx, painful. Bell., Dros., Hep., Phos., Sep., Sulph. or

Acon., Apis, Bov., Con., Kali, Lach., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Puls., Spong.

— *dryness.* Ars., Calc., Caust., Hep., Phos., Spong., Sulph., Zinc. or

Dros., Mang., Mezer., Op., Selen., Thuja.

Hoarseness. Cham., Hep., Nux-v., Sulph. or

Acon., Carbo-v., Dros., Phos., Sil., Spong., Thuja.

Throat-pains, external. Bell., Calc., Nux-v. or

Con., Lach., Lyc., Phos., Sep., Sulph., Thuja.

— *sensitive.* Lach. or

Bell., Chin., Scill.

— *swelling of glands.* Bell., Calc., Cham., Merc., Rhus or

Lyc., Spong., Staph., Thuja.

Nape of neck, pains. Acon. or

Amm., Graph., Mosch., Sabin., Sulph.

— *stiffness.* Acon., Calc., Nux-v., Rhus, Sep. or

Bell., Carbo-v., Ign., Kali, Lyc., Nitr-ac., Puls., Staph., Sulph., Thuja.

Chest, pains in, in general. Ars., Bell., Bry., Cham., Kali, Sep., Sulph. or

Acon., Apis, Bov., Calad., Calc., Chin., Dule., Ipec., Lyc., Mezer., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Rhus, Sabad., Spig.

— *sensation of rising in.* Merc. or

Nux-v., Phos., Spig., Thuja.

Chest, congestion. Bell., Chin., Nux-v., Sep., Sulph. or
Acon., Apis, Bry., Phos., Puls., Rhus.

Heart, palpitation. Merc., Rhus, Sep. or
Acon., Calc., Chin., Hep., Ign., Lyc., Phos., Phos-ac.,
Sarsap., Spig., Sulph.

Mammæ, swelling. Puls. or
Bry., Calc., Cham., Sil.

Milk, diminished. Calc., Dule., Sep. or
Bry., Cham., Chin., Ign., Puls., Rhus, Vit., Zinc.

— *increased.* Bell., Bry., Puls. or
Acon., Calc., Chin., Con., Phos., Rhus, Stram.

Shoulder-blades, pains. Ars., Calc., Chin., Merc., Nux-v., Rhus,
Sep., Sulph. or
Amm-mur., Bar., Bell., Caust., Kali, Natr., Sil.

Back, pains in. Arn., Ars., Bell., Calc., Caust., Chin., Lyc.,
Natr-mur., Nux-v., Rhus, Sep., Sulph. or
Acon., Ant-tart., Apis, Carbo-v., Cocc., Ign., Kali,
Merc., Petr., Phos., Puls., Sil., Thuja, Verat., Zinc.

Loins (Kreuz), pains in. Ars., Calc., Caust., Cham., Cocc.,
Creos., Merc., Nux-v., Rhus, Sep., Sulph. or
Acon., Apis, Arn., Bar., Bry., Chin., Ign., Kali, Lyc.,
Magn-mur., Natr-mur., Phos., Puls., Sabin., Sil., Thuja,
Verat.

Coccyx, pains in. Ars., Calc., Hep., Merc., Rhus, Sulph. or
Arn., Bor., Carb-v., Caust., Chin., Graph., Ign.,
Phos-ac.

Upper extremities, pains. Ant-tart, Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry.,
Calc., Chin., Coff., Lyc., Merc., Merc-corr., Nux-v., Puls.,
Rhod., Rhus, Sep., Sulph. or
Anac., Canth., Carbo-v., Cham., Dig., Hell., Ign., Led.,
Nitr., Op., Phos., Sabad., Tar., Zinc.

Upper extremities, pains in the joints. Calc., Hell., Merc.,
Nux-v., Rhus, Sep., Sulph., Thuja or
Caust., Chin., Kali, Led., Lye., Nitr., Phos., Phos-ac.,
Sarsap., Zinc.

Hands as if dead. Calc., Nux-v. or
Lyc., Puls., Sep., Thuja, Zinc.

— *veins, distention of.* Sulph. or
Amm., Bar., Phos., Thuja.

— *blue.* Calc., Samb., Verat. or
Amm., Apis, Bar., Camph.

— *hot.* Calc., Nux-v., Sep. or
Acon., Hell., Lyc., Op., Phos., Sill., Staph.

— *cold.* Camph., Caust., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Rhus, Samb.,
Selen., Sep., Sulph., Verat. or
Arn, Bell., Cham., Chin., Ipec., Lye., Mezer., Phos.,
Scill., Thuja.

— *trembling.* Bry., Merc., Rhus, Sulph. or
Ant-tart., Chin., Coccc., Op., Phos.

— *jerking.* Cham., Op., Rhus or
Bry., Chin., Cina, Cupr., Ign., Rheum.

— *thumb drawn inwards.* Bell., Cham. or
Hyos., Ign., Stann., Stram., Viol-tr.

Fingers as if dead. Ars., Calc., Cham., Nux-v., Sulph.,
Verat. or
Amm-mur., Ant-tart., Chel., Hep., Puls., Thuja.

— *hot.* Thuja or
Sabad.

— *cold.* Chel. or
Ant-tart., Cham., Tar., Thuja.

Fingers shrivelled. Ant-c., Merc., Phos-ac. or
Ambr., Cupr., Verat.

— *nails blue.* Chel., Nitr-ac. or
Chin., Cocce., Dig., Nat-mur., Sil.

Lower extremities—pains. Ant-tart., Arn., Ars., Calc., Chin.,
Hell., Lyc., Merc., Merc-corr., Natr-mur., Nitr., Nux-v.,
Phos., Phos-ac., Rhod., Rhus, Sabad., Sep., Sulph., Tar.
or

Amm., Bar., Bell., Bov., Bry., Canth., Carbo-v., Caust.,
Ign., Led., Op., Puls., Ruta, Sil., Thuja, Verat.

— *heaviness.* Calc., Chin., Nux-v., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sulph.
or

Bell., Canth., Hell., Ign., Mezer., Natr., Natr-mur., Phos.,
Stann., Thuja.

— *restless.* Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Lyc., Merc., Nitr-ac.,
Phos., Phos-ac., Rhus, Sep., Sulph. or

Alum., Amm., Bov., Carbo-v., Caust., Ipec., Mosch.,
Ruta, Scill., Sil., Thuja.

— *hips, pain in.* Arn., Calc., Caust., Rhus, Sep., Sulph. or
Acon., Ars., Bell., Cham., Hep., Merc., Nux-v., Puls.,
Ruta, Staph.

— *thighs, pains in.* Ars., Merc., Natr-mur., Sep. or
Arn., Chin., Mezer., Nux-v., Rhus, Staph., Thuja.

— *cold.* Sulph. or
Calad., Calc., Nux-v., Thuja.

— *knee, pains in.* Calc., Hell., Merc., Nux-v., Rhus, Sep.,
Sulph. or

Bar., Bry., Caust., Chin., Ferr., Led., Lyc., Natr-mur.,
Phos., Puls., Stann., Staph., Thuja, Verat.

— — *cold.* Ars., Sep., Sulph. or
Chin., Puls., Vit.

Lower extremities—leg, pains in. Amm., Calc., Lyc., Sep., Sulph. or

Acon., Bell., Bry., Graph., Ign., Merc., Mezer, Nux-v., Phos-ac., Puls., Sil., Staph.

Feet, as if dead. Calc., Sulph. or

Bell., Graph.

— *swollen.* Ars., Calc., Ferr., Lyc., Sep., Sulph. or

Caust., Merc., Natr., Natr-mur., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Sil., Sulph-ac.

— *hot.* Nux-v., Phos. or

Acon., Bry., Led., Puls., Scill., Staph., Sulph.

— *cold.* Calc., Caust., Lyc., Nux-v., Rhus, Samb., Sep., Sulph. or

Acon., Ant-c., Ant-tart., Arn., Chin., Con., Graph., Ipec., Lach., Nitr-ac., Phos., Puls., Scill., Selen., Sil., Thuja, Verat.

Exhaustion. Chin., Lyc., Petr., Phos-ac., Selen. or

Apis, Carbo-v., Caust., Merc., Phos., Samb., Spong., Stann., Valer.

Veins, swelling of. Bell., Camph., Chin., Croc., Ferr., Phos-ac., Rhus, Sep., Thuja or

Amm., Arn., Coec., Cyel., Hyos., Lyc., Phos., Puls., Staph., Sulph.

Veins, burning in. Ars. or

Bry., Hyos., Rhus.

— *throbbing in.* Acon., Ars., Bell., Nux-v., Rhus, Selen., Sep. or

Calc., Chin., Graph., Hep., Merc., Op., Phos., Puls., Sabad., Sulph., Thuja, Zinc.

THE TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Read before the Chicago Medical Society, March 5th, 1894.

BY ELMER LEE, A. M., M. D., CHICAGO.

(From *The Chicago Medical Recorder*, for April, 1894.)

Recognition of the value of cleanliness represents the most practical discovery in treatment during the present generation, and, at the same time it constitutes one of the really great discoveries in the history of Medicine. The application of the principles of cleanliness more nearly meets the requirements of a real advance in curative medicine than all the other propositions known to the profession for the cure of disease.

The symptoms of Typhoid Fever are too well known by all to need particular mention; the question of burning interest is what to do to be saved. The disease is produced by drinking contaminated water, and its seat of development is situated in the intestinal canal. There is a poison there which, if it could be removed before it had become absorbed into the blood, life, and even health would be spared. Allowed to remain, the poison is drawn into the circulation, and very soon the whole body feels the depressing effect. Even at this time, if those remaining poisonous juices and germs which are contained in the bowels were either neutralized by suitable remedies, or washed entirely away by a stream of flowing water, the disease would be checked, the patient spared, and health restored.

Without waiting for development of the symptoms of Typhoid Fever, the very first proposition is to make the patient surgically clean, which means the free and abundant use of water internally first, and externally afterwards. The bowels are drenched and cleansed by a copious douche of hot soapy water, made to pass into and out of the lower bowel, until the contents are cleared away and the returning water comes back as clear as before it entered. The relief to the sick person by following such ablution is a delight to the physician and of greatest comfort to the patient. It seems so reasonable, they will say, and in practice it is just as good as they say. Fears were formerly entertained by me, as they are to-day by some of my contemporaries,

THE TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.

that something would be burst by running a large volume of water into the bowels of persons sick with Typhoid Fever. No harm has ever been done, and neither is it likely to be so caused. Several hundred cases have been so deluged by me with large quantities of water, and in no instance has the result failed to be beneficial. The fear of doing harm may be entirely and forever dismissed. That which is not well understood by any one, always seems inconvenient, or troublesome to perform. But a little practice makes easy the methods which a little while before appeared unpleasant, even hard.

The temperature of the water used for cleansing and washing the bowels should always depend upon the temperature of the body. If there is high fever the water is more agreeable and useful to the patient when it is cool, viz. : 75 degrees F. ; but if the patient is chilly, or has a low temperature, the water should be at blood heat, nearly 100 degrees F. During the first week of illness, the irrigation of the bowels should take place in the morning and again in the evening of each day. After this, one douche of water should be given each day until convalescence. The co-operation of the patient is readily accorded. The treatment takes hold of his reason, which lends both hope and help to the management of the case.

Bathing the body is performed at regular intervals and by such a system as may be convenient and suitable to the individual. The bathtub may be used when the patient is strong enough to be assisted to it, where otherwise, sponging with cold water is very refreshing, and useful to maintain strength and lower the heat of the body.

The most effective and most lasting influence is secured by wrapping the patient in a wet sheet. Two blankets are spread on the bed, covered with a sheet wet with cold water. The patient is wrapped in the sheet, and then folded quickly and completely in the blankets. The time during which the sick one may remain in the wet pack is from one-half to one hour, or even longer if he is comfortable. Bathing opens the pores of the skin, and through them the system discharges a part of the hurtful waste of the body. This bathing should be continued, several times daily during the disease and during convalescence.

The internal treatment is uncomplicated, safe, and useful. The basis of it is cold water, and always plenty of it to drink. Water cools the body and assists to cleanse it of the poison which makes it sick. The elimination is carried on through the intestinal canal, through the kidneys, through the lungs, and by the skin. Let the sick have water, it can do no harm in any case ; water only does good. What cruelty it was in fever cases to keep water from them, and what suffering it caused. A half tablespoonful of Hydrozone is added to each glass of water.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA AND CLINICAL MEDICINE.

"If our school ever gives up the strict inductive method of Hahnemann, we are lost, and deserve only to be mentioned as a caricature in the history of medicine."—CONSTANTINE HERING.

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EDITORIALS.

THE USE AND THE ABUSE OF ACONITE.—No remedy in the homœopathic materia medica is so universally used alike by the doctors and the laity as Aconite. Whenever a patient has fever, Aconite is at once prescribed. Fever is regarded by the profession as a symptom that takes precedence of all others, and must be "vigorously attacked." So Aconite is prescribed in frequent doses of the lowest potencies to "break the fever." It matters not what the other symptoms may be, Aconite is given without regard to them.

Careless practitioners who are too indolent to study, or too busy to search out the remedy in the materia medica, give Aconite without taking any time to consider the case.

Whenever the doctor does not know the indicated remedy he gives Aconite, and justifies himself by reflecting that Aconite is always indicated in fever.

Most of the books on practice lay particular emphasis upon Aconite whenever there is fever.

Nearly all the books of domestic practice advise its "early exhibition" whenever there is fever. So the principal idea in the mind of the household matron when her offspring is taken suddenly sick in the middle of the night is the fever. This is the principal symptom to be combatted, and she at once resorts

to the Aconite bottle, from which she administers frequent doses to control the fever "until the doctor comes."

Thus has arisen the proverb: "Aconite is the homœopathic lancet."

Now Aconite is not the most frequently indicated remedy. Many other remedies have fever as strongly marked as has Aconite.

Moreover, Aconite has two or three characteristic symptoms which are not invariably found in those who have fever.

One of these symptoms is *fear of death*. *The patient predicts the day he is to die.*

Another symptom is the *restlessness, thirst, and anxiety*. If the patient be a child it will hardly show the first-mentioned symptom—fear of death. But the anxiety, the thirst, and the restlessness appear as soon as night falls.

Aggravation at night is then another characteristic of Aconite.

The restlessness is peculiar. As described by the late Dr. Lippe, it is a rolling and tumbling about the bed "just like a kitten." The restlessness of Apis is of the same character. The Arsenic patient, on the other hand, is possessed with a restlessness which drives him out of bed, from one bed to another, or from one chair to another, or from one room to another. The Aconite patient remains in bed, but tumbles about the bed and rolls over and over.

The Aconite patient has a red face—a bright red face, whilst Belladonna has a purple-red face and a restlessness similar to Aconite.

Now when you have the foregoing group of symptoms: high fever with bright red face, intense restlessness as previously described as soon as night comes on, great thirst, great anxiety, and fear of death, you have the great characteristics of Aconite which will make it the true simillimum for any case of acute illness that may come under the physician's notice.

This is the view of Aconite held by the late Dr. Lippe, constantly insisted upon by him, in many lectures which he delivered in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania—

the predecessor of the present Hahnemann College of Philadelphia—in many discussions in the societies to which he belonged, and in private conversation.

The editor of this journal was intimately associated with Dr. Lippe for twenty years ; was his confidant, assistant, and medical attendant. He has frequently heard him speak strongly of the “abuse of Aconite” by the majority of the medical profession, and declare that those who practiced Homœopathy loosely gave it more frequently than any other remedy, while those who practiced closely according to the most refined differential indications rarely used this remedy because the above-mentioned group of symptoms was rarely observed.

THE DELINQUENCY OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN in the important duty of paying their annual dues to the journal is again causing the editor considerable annoyance. It is not pleasant to be constantly writing dunning letters to those who are in debt to the journal. Nor is it profitable to the readers to have valuable space taken up in its pages with appeals for payment. Certainly the material given is worthy the time taken to read and study it, else our patrons would not continue their subscriptions. Neither would they so carefully hoard up the numbers and put them into good bindings.

Therefore it would seem that they would be only too happy to shew their appreciation of what is prepared for them by a cheerful and prompt remittance. We now once more appeal to those who owe for one or more years' subscriptions that they will, upon reading this notice, forward the amounts due without further loss of time, and without further need of writing personal letters.

WELLS ON INTERMITTENT FEVER comes to an end with this number. It will shortly be bound and for sale in a separate volume. In its place we shall publish in our next number the third chapter of Dr. Lee's long-delayed *Repertory of Char-*

acteristics. This chapter will be entitled "Vertigo," and will be devoted exclusively to the varieties and conditions of that symptom. This relegating of vertigo to a special chapter is somewhat of an innovation upon the usual arrangement of repertories that are divided into chapters, and may cause criticism. It is, however, deemed best for the purpose in view, the selection of the simillimum. The type is now being set and the proof scanned for the next issue.

LIBERALITY IN MEDICINE.

C. H. OAKES, M. D., CLINTON, MASS.

From time to time, and in some quarters with growing frequency, there is expressed a feeling that a more liberal spirit pervades the profession of medicine; that, in fact, the two schools are approaching and fraternizing in no small degree, and that, as a probable and altogether desirable result they will, at no distant day, in ecstastic union merged, constitute one incandescent mass of scientific liberality devoted solely to the "stamping out" process, the filling out of the never-to-be-forgotten whiskey or Morphine prescription-blank, and to the interests of the "dear people" in general. A liberal and paternal purpose for the profession, truly!

But it is not, on the whole, more than the *facts* of the last seventy-five years, together with the facts of to-day will warrant when any one adopts the above optimistic view. A careful study of the situation and the points involved, will, I think, demonstrate the fallacy of such conclusion.

And first, the situation embraces two radically different views of humanity and its ailments—the one school looking upon, almost exclusively, the physical or material side of humanity, considering it from a mechanical or chemical standpoint, and regarding a diseased human being as a disabled machine, to be repaired materially by very material means—more latterly by the various mechanical expedients of cutting, sawing, and filing, and by the administration, at odd intervals, of the odds and ends of crude drugs crudely combined—not

because the more enlightened practitioners of that school believe those substances to be of value, but because their patients have for ages been accustomed to their use, and taught that their ills require them.

Thus, fully aware of the uncertainty of its methods of treatment—even to admitted failure in therapeutics, that school is to-day engaged in warfare upon the supposed causes of disease—always material—and hoping thereby to show reason why sentence should not be pronounced upon it—a sentence in accordance with its own confessions, and justly consigning it to the laboratory of some medical “old curiosity shop” which, in the fullness of time, may be the result of a general and all-per-vading system of “medical legislation.”

Such is the one, the allopathic school of to-day.

Obviously its approach to the more modern or homœopathic wing of the profession is not causing the axles of its ancient chariot to smoke with the fury of its coming.

Turning now to the homœopathic school for indications of the alleged process of amalgamation and of relinquishment of its distinctive doctrines and practices, what is the condition presented? Simply what any one versed in the homœopathic philosophy would expect to find—a rigid adherence to the natural law expounded by Hahnemann.

Were it otherwise there could be neither shred nor symptom of Homœopathy in existence, for any intentional departure from the above law, in the medicinal treatment of the sick, implies indefinite departure as occasion seems to demand, and therefore total relinquishment. Hence, the injury wrought by those of imperfect knowledge of homœopathic methods, the superficial dabblers—the traders upon a name, who have given color to the allopathic boast that there are, in practice, no real homœopaths (“none righteous, no not one”).

“The two schools are approaching,” thus becomes the plausible logic of newspapers, the superficialists above mentioned, and of many others who know nothing of Homœopathy.

Liberality in medicine indeed! What does it signify? Abandonment of a law of nature for the *more liberal use* of—

what? A more liberal use of which one of the sick-making drugs? Opium, first and chiefest of allopathic weapons, with a yearly importation of more than a billion allopathic doses? Calomel, Quinine, the Bromides—or the brain-compelling coal-tar derivatives?

Whiskey, the “favorite prescription” of the time-serving practitioner, who, being “his brother’s keeper,” dares to fling wide the gate to ruin by establishing an appetite for drink? Does it mean a more liberal use of the lancet—to the abandonment of which the followers of allopathy still “point with pride” as a shining and thoroughly isolated specimen of progress—is it the adoption of any or all of these condemned but still common agents that is to help the new school to approach and assist the old in the gentle gastronomic feat of swallowing each other?

Let homœopathic teachers and homœopathic physicians everywhere take pains to disabuse the public of the silly notion that has become so prevalent—the approach of the two schools. Not only should we do this, but we must encourage the missionary spirit that is properly a part of our philosophy.

No homœopathic physician is doing his whole duty to the world and to the cause of true healing unless he endeavors faithfully to place before the public the reasons for our therapeutic methods.

The people have a right to be and should be instructed; and professional reticence upon this matter is responsible for much delay in the adoption of rational means of cure.

IN MEMORIAM—DR. JAMES KITCHEN.

Dr. James Kitchen, the oldest physician in this country or in the world, perhaps, died on Sunday evening, August 19th, 1894, at his home, No. 715 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. He was born March 8th, 1800, in Philadelphia, and received his classical education in the literary department of the University of Pennsylvania. At the same institution he studied medicine under Professor Thomas H. Hewson, and received his diploma.

in April, 1822. He then spent two years in the Paris hospitals and returning to this country in 1824, hung out his sign at No. 37 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. For fifteen years he conformed to the rules governing the practice of allopathy. At the expiration of that time he renounced his faith and launched forth into Homœopathy.

In this school he made for himself a reputation not restricted to the limits of Philadelphia.

Up until within a very short time of his death he continued the routine of his daily visits, and was hale and hearty; but a long time ago he found it necessary to discontinue night visits. The house in which he died is quaint and old-fashioned. It is a double one, and has stood tempest and sunshine for well on to a century.

Dr. Kitchen's father, James Kitchen, came to Philadelphia from Wales in 1790, and was the proprietor of a famous resort in the latter part of the last century, and early in this, known as the Merchants' Exchange.

The young James was born in a house on what is now known as Second Street, near Walnut, Philadelphia. Dr. Kitchen was a man of average height. His eyes were bright, but his long white hair and beard gave him a very venerable appearance. He enjoyed remarkable health; but when the grippe swept over the country he fell a victim, and his hearing and sight were slightly affected by it, though even after that he could read ordinary print without the use of glasses.

In 1891, Dr. Kitchen in a conversation gave some reminiscences :

"When I was born," said the Doctor, "Philadelphia was a town of 70,000 people, and now I have seen an increase of over a million. This house where I now live I first moved into in 1853. It was built in 1828 by a Canton merchant named Whitney, who spent two years in completing it. At that time that ground on the other side of the street (now occupied by a row of three-story brick houses) was a cornfield, inclosed by an ordinary rail fence.

"Whitney broke and never occupied the house, spending the

latter years of his life in an insane asylum. In those days Philadelphia monopolized the trade of America, and here lived many wealthy merchants who carried on trade with foreign nations. Whitney owned a number of sailing vessels which traded at Canton, China, and East India ports. Every spring the Philadelphia merchants had auction sales, the amount realized running from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

“About 1828, however, the craze for internal improvements set in, and the Pennsylvania Legislature determined to construct a number of canals. The question, of course, arose as to how the money was to be raised, and it was decided to levy a tax of \$1 on every \$100 worth of goods imported into Philadelphia. The canals were constructed, but many merchants were broken, and trade at once began to drift to New York, Boston, and other ports.

“There has been a wonderful change in Philadelphia since my boyhood days. All of my early friends are dead. None remain at all, with the exception of my sister, who lives with me, and who is eighty-seven years of age.” This sister died about a year ago.

The Doctor never married, giving as an excuse for not joining the ranks of the Benedicts that in his experience as a physician he saw so much family trouble that he determined many years ago to remain single. Besides his sister he had a niece who lived with him, and her children made the house lively and recalled to him the days, over three-quarters of a century ago, when he ran and romped with his juvenile friends in the infancy of the Republic.

In a letter to the editor of this journal Mrs. Maria Cowell, the niece referred to, said of him: “For fifteen years he practiced allopathy, but having some chronic liver trouble, which had been pronounced incurable, he was persuaded by his old boyhood’s friend, Dr. W. T. Helmuth, to try Homœopathy, with the promise if it cured he would look into that school. He was cured, kept his promise, and became a convert, and never lost his faith in or love for old Hahnemann’s principles to the last day of his life. He was one of the

brighest of companions, never low-spirited, always taking things as they came, and thinking all one did for him was right. I never heard him speak a cross word. He was very fond of children, and a great tease, always ready to enter into any fun or anything that would give pleasure to others. He was very generous. There is many a home that will miss him, for he was always doing good in a quiet way of his own. He had such merry blue eyes, they would sometimes be just brimming over with fun. He scarcely ever laughed aloud, just a low h-m. When he did laugh out, it was so contagious everybody near him had to laugh also. The family called him their encyclopædia, because, no matter what subject they needed information on, he could tell them just what they wanted to know. He wrote a great number of articles for the medical magazines and translated several works, but his life work is done now, and done well, and the dear Lord has taken him home, where there will be no more pain, only everlasting joy. If he only could have done as Elijah did, leave his mantle, or, rather, a little of his knowledge behind for some of us who are left, how thankful I would be. It does seem as though it ought not all to be lost."

DEFORMITIES AND DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

In the Section in Pædology of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Dr. Millie J. Chapman's paper on "Prevention of Deformities" was especially valuable. It treated of not only malformations and monstrosities as found, but their cause and prevention. Dr. Chapman's old study of the adaptability of persons entering matrimony were touched but lightly in the paper, but were afterward brought out in the discussion. The statement was made that it was the law of heredity that deformities commonly reappear for four or five generations and seldom disappear altogether in ten or twelve. Parents produce children having similar natures and tendencies as their own. Then by restoring the health of the parents it generally remedied the deformities of the children. Many deformities were attributable to

the emotions of the mother. A number of cases were given which showed that where the tendency was proven to be in the direction of deformed offspring it was corrected by proper methods, not always medical and seldom surgical.

Dr. Charles A. Gale's paper on "Tubercular Meningitis" showed that this disease must be recognized early for the physician to do anything to stay its progress. He claimed that under homœopathic treatment the disease could be cured and many children who would otherwise die early with tubercular meningitis were cured and grow to powerful health. This view was taken by several others who cited cases and results in their own practice.

Dr. William W. Van Baun, of Philadelphia, editor of the *Hahnemann Monthly*, read a paper on "Scurvy in Infancy and Childhood." He called attention to the general increase of the disease in America, among the children of the wealthy as well as those of the poor. The principal cause, he claimed, was the present free use of artificial or proprietary food, although anything given in the line of nourishment overtaxing the infantile digestive system, coupled with a deficient supply of fresh animal or vegetable product, would tend to develop scurvy. The treatment of the condition depended altogether upon the application of proper dietary means and a plentiful supply of fruit acids.

"Cholera Infantum," by Dr. C. H. Thomas, of Cambridge, Mass., was the title of a paper of particular interest to the general public as well as the physicians. The speaker said:

"This is a disease which goes hand in hand with warm, sultry weather, especially prevalent during dog days, when the atmosphere day and night is surcharged with humidity; and as that period is rapidly approaching, a discussion of symptomatology, dietary and several well-tried drugs applicable to this affection is certainly a timely one. Owing to the sudden manifestations and rapid tendency deathward, no opportunity should be lost in bringing all our armament to bear directly upon the morbid process and its causes, exciting or otherwise. Germicides, when used as such, better be put into a separate class, and labeled homicides or infanticides; but when well potentized

and clearly indicated, are the remedies most frequently used and the most reliable.

“In seeking for the many causes it is well to keep in mind the source of the milk supply, the character of the food furnished the animals and their surroundings, its age and absence of so-called milk preservatives which are in general use among dealers during the summer months; condition of nursing bottles, utensils, and water used in the preparation of food and the manner in which it is fed to the infant. Many cases can be traced to the fact that the babe is early put to bed with a full bottle and allowed to draw upon the lacteal fount until morning, necessarily feeding on sour milk and the products of fermentation. Near large cities many of the dairy cows are fed on swill or brewery grains and refuse from produce markets; kept in close quarters, poorly lighted and ventilated, with large heaps of excrement piled up, immediately under the only inlets for pure and fresh air. It will certainly repay any and all physicians having nursing bottle fed infants under their care to devote some of their energies to the location and character of their food supply and not wait until their charges are suddenly taken sick, prevention being vastly superior to cure. I have been obliged by clinical experience to place the most dependence upon Arsenite of Copper, Helleborus-nig., Colocynthis, Mercorr., and Calcareaphos., and believe a majority of cases will respond to these remedies.

“The following case will possibly serve to illustrate what the two drugs first named can and did accomplish. Case—Baby, age, four months, light complexion, scrawny, poorly nourished, was taken with cholera infantum July, 1893. A consultation of old-school physicians, after treatment by their method, resulted in prognosis—‘Fatal within three hours; everything possible has been done.’ In this condition the patient was turned over to me for what was most probable, the ‘certificate of death.’

“The first thing done was to remove all clothing, thoroughly sponge the little one’s body in tepid water, remove all local spicy applications, open all the windows on that floor for fresh

air, remove the patient from before a hot fire in the kitchen stove, clearing the room of all but one person and administering Cuprum-ars., 6x, every half hour. After the third exhibition of the remedy, the convulsions ceased, with the other symptoms substantially improved. Another visit was made at midnight; child asleep; no discharges since 7 P. M.; was fed at 8 P. M. on malted milk, and this was the only food used during and after convalescence, and filling all requirements. The next day, *Helleborus-nig.*, 6x, was exhibited hourly for three hours, then discontinued, as all demands for it had ceased. The next day (third) the child was taken to the seashore in an open carriage, and remained there all day, sleeping quietly most of the time, returning at sunset with the elixir of life manifested in all its glory. The boy still lives, healthy and robust, with every prospect of a bright future, and the family and neighbors firm converts to Homœopathy and its possibilities."

Other interesting papers read during the session of the bureau were: "Hahnemann's Doctrine of Psora in the Treatment of Disease in Children," by Dr. W. Bœricke; "Barlow's Disease," by Dr. Martin Deschere; "The Paralyzes of Diphtheria," by Dr. O. E. Janney, and "The Sexual System and Procreation," by Dr. J. C. Nottingham. The next meeting of the bureau will be held Wednesday morning.

HYPNOTISM IN SURGERY.

A very interesting paper on "Hypnotism in Surgery" was read by Dr. Henry W. Roby, of Topeka, Kan., before the Surgical Section of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He began with a reference to the occult forces and their phenomena and the uses, mostly grotesque or evil, to which they had been put, which resulted in their discountenance by Church and State everywhere. Jugglery and jingoism had to be shaken off and the field cleared for the real work. He spoke of chemical anæsthesia as a great discovery, but said that here was a force that could lull pain without putting the patient in peril, as does the use of Chloroform or Ether. He spoke of the magnetiz-

ing of horses in Austria before shoeing them, and the wonderful power of horse trainers who used this odylic force. He reviewed the early use of hypnotism by surgeons and classified its phenomena as having three states—the cataleptic, lethargic, and somnambulistic.

He related the mysteries of the occult forces and the wonderful things done by Oriental sorcerers.

CHARCOT AND LOMBROSO.

Speaking of the modern use of this power, he said :

“In France great hospitals for nervous diseases have been established, in which hypnotism plays a large rôle in the curative proceeding. In the great Salpetriere in Paris Charcot has achieved a world-wide reputation as a medical hypnotist, and has achieved some of the most wonderful cures, while in the great hospital at Nancy Liebault has made many astonishing cures of nervous affections.

“Lombroso, of the University of Turin, has also achieved great reputation, not only in the hypnotic cure of nervous diseases but of drunkenness and crime.

“In an excellent work on magnetism written forty years ago James Victor Wilson says :

“‘When Sir William Bell wrote his treatise on *The Human Hand*, and exhibited its admirable and ingenious mechanism, he left altogether unnoticed by far the most wonderful and adorable feature of its structure, its power of transmitting at the fingers’ ends the life forces of the system to the alleviation of pain, and even the eradication of disease in others, its power of throwing strong men into a torpor in which the most frightful surgical operations can be performed without pain.’

“Long before the discovery of Sulphuric Ether French and other surgeons were using hypnotism as an anæsthetic agent. Cloquet, Broca, and Velpeau (whom the French call the king of surgeons) amputated arms, breasts, and legs under its benign sleep, and Esdaile has performed over a thousand surgical operations on hypnotized Hindoos in the great hospital at Calcutta. In all our great cities there are men who do a large

amount of medical and surgical work by means of this benign agency. To most of us this great resource of medicine and surgery is practically unknown. One value in the study of anything new is to wake up the mind and send it off in the chase after knowledge. That constitutes a large amount of the good in all conventions and all assemblies, in all sermons and lectures, in all dramas and concerts and oratorios, and I present this paper in the hope that it may send your minds out in search of that which does not yet lie clearly revealed to the minds of men.

“As many great powers for good are also great powers for evil, so it is with this marvelous agency. Its maladroitness has done much harm in the world. So has the maladroitness of Quinine, electricity, and the surgeon’s knife. But science is now taking it up and turning on the bright light of critical investigation, and its beneficent mission on earth is being more clearly demonstrated, and its dangerous operations are being repressed by the iron hand of the law.

“Psychological societies are now organized all over the world, and thousands of scientists are making critical study of the psychic forces, and already a voluminous literature is extant on the subject. Somewhat recently there has been issued from the press of McClurg & Co., of Chicago, a very excellent work on *The Law of Psychic Phenomena*, by Thompson J. Hudson, in which the author claims to give the scientific basis and the working formula of all psychic phenomena, and he supports that claim with a great array of facts and cogent reasoning. That work should be in the hands of every scientist who desires to know what may be learned concerning odyllic force.

“I bring the subject to your attention at this time in the hope that you who practice surgery may use and study hypnotism more extensively in practice than is now done. In the last two years I have used it to a considerable extent in surgical work; and in the cases where I can make it available, I find it much more satisfactory than chemical anæsthesia. It puts no patient in peril of his life, as do Chloroform and Ether. It takes little or no longer to obtain the anæsthetic state and the patient can

be awakened from it instantly, or he can be left hypnotized against the sense of pain for an indefinite period, while all his other faculties and sensibilities are left in a normal state. He can thus be tided over that otherwise always much dreaded period of post-operative pain, which all sensitive surgeons feel keenly in sympathy with their patients."

The paper was received with attention and aroused much discussion.

PATENT FOODS.

In the Section in Pædology of the American Institute, there was a discussion upon patent foods. W. W. Van Baun was Chairman of the Section, and Charles A. Gale, Secretary. A paper upon "Barlow's Disease" was read by Secretary Gale. The paper was written by Martin Deschere, M. D., of New York. He describes the disease as a peculiar condition in children which was difficult to classify under the head of any positive pathological state. Some describe it as an acute rachitis, others as scurvy, and again it has been thought to be a combination of purpura with rachitis. Dr. Thomas Barlow, of London, gave the first positive anatomical description of this affection. During the first two years of life the affection was characterized by exceedingly painful swelling in various bony regions, with symptoms of rachitis. Anatomically the swellings were caused by hemorrhages. The disease was most frequent in children ranging in age from six to eighteen months. The bones became tender and great pain was inflicted when any attempt was made to move the child. The writer then prescribed cures for the disease. Concluding he said: "There seems no greater surviving fallacy current in medical practice than the feeding of tender infants upon the patent productions of medical firms."

Chairman Van Baun then read a highly interesting paper upon "Scorbutus in Infancy and Childhood." The paper was discussed at length. Dr. Gale said that in his opinion the cause of scurvy in children was improper nourishment, causing indigestion. The giving of food to children at all hours was the

cause of a great deal of trouble. If a child were brought up systematically and taught to eat food at proper hours better men and women would be reared.

Dr. McClelland told of a case treated by him recently where it was necessary to amputate a child's foot in an extreme case of scorbutus.

The Section in Pædology then adjourned *sine die*.

RELATION OF CLIMATE AND ALTITUDE TO INSANITY.

[Proceedings of the American Institute.]

Dr. H. R. Arndt, a specialist of San Diego, Cal., read an able paper upon the relation of climate and other conditions to insanity. The question was one of great difficulty, he said, and required years of study by experts to obtain correct results. A reason for the large proportion of insane persons in the West could be said to be the excessive brain work engaged in by many. He described the great gold excitement in California, and the real estate booms of a later day with relation to their effects upon the minds of the children of those who struggle with fortune, many of whom had gained riches in a day. He felt satisfied from personal observation that a large proportion of the inmates of the insane asylums of California came from the middle valleys of the State, many of whom lived in isolated spots and had no intercourse with the outside world. Many of these people fell into a state of apathy, afterward resulting in delusion and insanity.

Dr. Campbell, President of the San Bernardino Insane Asylum, spoke to the question of the causes of insanity. He said that although it was the prevailing opinion that insanity was more common in California than in other parts of the country, it would be soon demonstrated statistically that the proportion of insane was not greater than in other States. He knew from personal experience that a part of the inmates of the asylums had lived in the State only a few months in the hope of regaining lost health. In the San Bernardino Asylum there were

many natives of the State, men and women of Spanish and Mexican blood. The proportion as to sex was two to one, the larger number being men.

Dr. H. P. Skiles, of Chicago, said that in his opinion insanity was not caused so much by brain troubles as by bodily ills. Under the homœopathic treatment, as practiced in several hospitals for the insane, those affected were put to bed and treated as sick persons. He believes that melancholia could be cured by rest and local treatment.

THE USE OF MERCURY.

After the American Institute adjourned, the Sections in Materia Medica and Sanitary Science met. Professor Allen spoke on "Mercury" before the section. He told how the drug had been extensively used for a hundred years, and explained the poisonous influence it exerts. Its action on the liver and the kidneys caused these organs to become inflamed. It arrested the secretion of bile in the liver and led to the destruction of the organ. It had an almost similar action on the kidneys. Mercury caused ulcerations all through the body. It also destroyed the blood. Wounds and fractures would not heal under the influence of Mercury.

Mercury increased the perspiration and in all the cases of poisoning by its use the patients were worse at night. Mercury attacked the long bones, but not the flat bones, and destroyed them.

Professor Allen went on and described the uses of the drug at length, and at the close of his address he was heartily applauded.

HOMŒOPATHIC SURGERY.

WM. KEANEY, M. D., DE SOTO, MO.

February 20th, 1891.—Mrs. T., æt. forty-four years. Has suffered for the past eighteen months from a *fissura ani*.

Stooling is painful, burning pain, which keeps up after stool is over. Fæces, yellowish lumps covered with streaks of blood ;

bleeding continues slightly for a little while after stooling; red sand in urine.

Has a good appetite, but a very little satisfies, and bloats so she has to loosen clothing after eating. Sour, watery eructations.

First one and then the other foot is cold.

Burning pain was so excruciating dreaded to stool, and suffered for two hours afterward from the pain. R. Lyc.^{cm} (Swan) one dose.

March 4th.—Better in all respects for a week; an increase of symptoms for past two or three days. Lyc.^{cm}, one dose (Swan).

March 13th.—Better; little pain. Sac-lac.

From now on until April 20th kept her alternately using Sac-lac. powders and unsophisticated pellets, at which date she was discharged cured, and she has so remained to this day. As to her being cured there is no question; as to the diagnosis a couple of my predecessors (old school) diagnosed the same, *i. e.*, fissure of anus. No matter who may question the diagnosis, I removed all her symptoms, as I have in a case which I diagnosed as Hodgson's disease, curing it with two doses of Kali-carb.^{dmm} (Swan). In this latter case I may have erred in the identification of the disease, but the patient is alive and well. *Cui bono*, if you make an unerring diagnosis, and the disease carries off the patient?

"DIED OF VACCINATION."

A piece of white crape is tied on the door of the store at 1508 South Street, Philadelphia, on which is pinned a piece of paper bearing the words, "Jacob H. Wicks, Jr., died June 10th, of vaccination."

Jacob H. Wicks, Jr., was the son of Jacob H. Wicks, a grocer, who lived over the store. His eleven-year-old son went to the James Pollock School, at Fifteenth and Fitzwater Streets. Three weeks ago, when the Board of Health insisted upon the vaccination of all children in the public schools, the child was

told that he could not continue at school unless he was vaccinated.

Mrs. Wicks, the boy's mother, refusing the aid of the city physician, called in their family doctor. The child was innoculated with the virus, which quickly took effect.

SICKNESS AND DEATH FOLLOWED.

Last Wednesday he became very ill and was forced to leave school. Symptoms of cellulitis appeared on Thursday, and the pain became greater, the sore spread, and the limbs began to swell. On Friday the symptoms appeared alarming. Dr. James Graham called in a surgeon for consultation and the case seemed so serious that on Sunday it was decided to lance the swelling. This operation, however, proved unsuccessful, and the boy died at 8.45 P. M. the same evening.

Dr. James Graham, who vaccinated the child, when seen last evening at his house, 1502 Spruce Street, said: "The boy's death was not due directly to vaccination, although it was indirectly the cause of his decease. Cellulitis was the direct cause. If he had not been vaccinated, however, cellulitis would not have developed. It had existed in a mild form for a number of days, but did not assume a defined form until Thursday. It terminated fatally on Sunday. Vaccination causes an irritation of the skin. People have died from a mosquito bite and cellulitis may be caused by a mere scratch. Thousands of children have been vaccinated. If that number had been scratched without being innoculated with virus and some dirt or other foreign substance had been put into the sore accidentally, as with the finger-nails, while the same damp, chilly weather had existed, probably the lives of numbers of them would have been put in jeopardy."

THE ONLY DEATH IN MANY CASES.

"Do you know of any other deaths due indirectly to vaccination?" the doctor was asked.

"In the twenty-seven years of my practice I have vaccinated a very large number of children and this is the only death.

The virus was obtained from a New England firm which I consider produces the best obtainable. I only had it three or four days and used other virus from the same source and obtained at the same time successfully. I haven't used virus from scabs for years. The sore was lanced Sunday after consultation with one of the best surgeons in Philadelphia."

The doctor refused to give any explanation of the presence of the foreign matter which had caused cellulitis, but intimated that it might have resulted from the child's scratching the sore with dirty finger-nails. He had used every possible precaution himself to provide against accident.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*, Tuesday, June 12th, 1894.

SEPIA.

DR. HESSE, HAMBURG.

[Translated by A. McNeil, M. D., San Francisco. From *Die Allg. Hom. Zeitung*.]

Bœnninghausen says (1860) that "Sepia occupies a prominent place among our polychrests." Hahnemann calls it "One of the chief anti-psories." Farrington, "a remedy of invaluable worth." Carroll Dunham says, "Sepia is one of our most important remedies." It was interesting to learn from Dunham's *Lectures on Materia Medica* that Hippocrates highly valued Sepia as a remedy for dysmenorrhœa and diseases of woman in general. Galen recommended Sepia as a tonic and stomachic; Marcellus for kidney gravel, which Dunham calls a remarkable prediction resting on a deduction on the basis of our law of the similars.

Kunkel describes the Sepia constitution in his terse, appropriate style: "*Individuals with dark hair and skin, with a strong disposition to sweat, particularly on the back, in the axillæ, between the mammae and on the genitals; pale, yellow face with dirty-looking yellow brown spots around the mouth and on the forehead, swift flashes of heat; disposition to neuralgia; headache particularly in the morning on awakening, which frequently passes off after rising, and often attended by nausea and vomit-*

ing and on awakening heaviness of the head, and is not refreshed by sleep."

The headache only seldom appears daily, usually every eight to fourteen days. During the attacks the patient wishes to lie down and be quiet, at other times *physical restlessness* which compels them to *rise from the chair and walk about*. They complain of *stiffness on rising from the chair*, so that it is difficult to walk.

Warm air both out-of-doors and in a warm room is intolerable. Foggy weather, north and east (moist in Europe) wind; acid and fatty foods disagree.

In the three days before menses pelvic pains and aggravation of all symptoms.

Kunkel agrees with Bœnninghausen in saying that persons with dark hair are particularly susceptible to the beneficial action of Sepia. However it acts if indicated also in blondes (Bœnninghausen puts Sepia in the highest rank for dark persons and the lowest for fair.—*Trans.*), the fat as well as the emaciated, men as well as women, and the aged as well as children.

We often observe the characteristic restlessness of patients in our offices: The children cannot remain quiet for a minute, even adults, in spite of their self-control, find it difficult to sit quietly in their chairs. It is a necessity for them to move about.

Their walk is often hasty, more like a run than a walk. This is a characteristic quality of nearly all Sepia complaints. They are ameliorated by movement, by walking, running, dancing, turning, and gymnastic exercises. Sepia in this regard of amelioration by *rapid* movement, running, dancing, violent motion, stands almost alone. Pulsatilla has improvement by slow motion and also Ferrum.

The Rhus patient cannot endure rest. He must move, but he cannot bear the severe exertion that characterizes Sepia. The faster the Sepia patient runs and the longer the better he feels. In the beginning of the exertions many complaints, as palpitation of the heart, affection of the stomach, difficult respiration, and sciatica are aggravated, which pass away when the exer-

cise is continued, but return all the worse in the rest which follows.

Lying is proportionally tolerable. Sitting, particularly sitting bent, is the worst in gastric and respiratory complaints.

I cured with Sepia dyspnœa and palpitation relieved by running and dancing; gastric complaints disappearing when running and dancing, and coryza, which passed away after dancing a long time.

Sitting long and the talking of others is disagreeable, long dinners are intolerable, attendance on concerts and theatres often impossible on account of the long sitting still, the bad air, and presence of many people.

If either children or adults are compelled to sit still they have the irresistible impulse to move their legs and pull their hair, or play with some object in their hands. It relieves them when a part of the body is in motion. This restlessness borders on the pathological restlessness of St. Vitus's dance, and in fact Sepia has done good service in this disease, either in alternation (in the Hahnemanian sense.—*Trans.*) with Stramonium or following it to remove the remainder of the disease.

In the mercantile world of this city, where the difficult struggle for existence in the modern high pressure of this commercial metropolis keeps body and mind in a constant strain, I find Sepia frequently indicated for the new disease neurasthenia. Such a patient sleeps with difficulty and without being refreshed thereby, eats rapidly, walks fast, and works hard. In the whirl of business he does not feel any distress, but when at rest it haunts him. Emotions affect him greatly. Inactivity torments him, and Sunday is to him the hardest of all days.

If I treated exhaustively the sphere of action of Sepia I would have to travel through the entire field of pathology. It is in the arena of chronic diseases one of the most powerful of our weapons.

BEARING down in the region of the uterus as if everything would come out. Must cross the legs to prevent it. Sense of weight in the anus. Weak gone feeling in the stomach. Brick-dust sediment in the urine. Sepia.—*Guernsey's Keynotes.*

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE NEXT MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The First Baptist Meeting-house, in Newport, R. I., has been engaged by the Local Committee of Arrangements, for the use of the American Institute of Homœopathy in June next. This is a plain, white, wooden structure of the type so frequently found in the rural districts of New England, having been erected nearly half a century ago. (The church itself was constituted in 1638.) Its sittings, however, are comfortable and probably ample, for one thousand persons can be accommodated in its audience-room without difficulty. This will be reserved for the use of the Section in Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology for two full meetings. The large vestry is supplied with comfortable chairs, seating three hundred and fifty people at least, an attendance which few, if any, sections ever exceed. The small vestry, which has a separate entrance from the church-yard, as well as from the large vestry, can conveniently care for one hundred and fifty visitors (this is for sections holding sessions on the sly), while a committee room, large enough to receive the Senate of Seniors or the Inter-Collegiate Committee, will afford ample accommodations for the Treasurers and Registrar. The two most honorable bodies above referred to will probably be assigned special parlors at the Ocean House. Minor committees will be cared for there also. It will be noted that while there is sufficient space in this meeting-house to fulfill the demands of the Institute in its entirety as well as in its integral parts, there is no room within its walls for anything tending in the least to distract the members from the object for which they are assembled—the transaction of business pertaining to the Institute, and to the promotion of medical science. Social features will be provided for at the Ocean House.

INTERNATIONAL HOMŒOPATHIC CONGRESS, 1896.

The Committee appointed by the British Homœopathic Congress of 1891 to organize the Fifth Quinquennial International Homœopathic Congress presents the following recommendations:

1. That the Congress shall assemble in London, at such time and during such number of days as may hereafter be determined.

2. That this meeting take the place of the annual British Congress, and that its officers be elected at the Congress of the preceding year; the International Congress being free to elect Honorary Vice-Presidents from those foreign guests and others whom it desires to honor.

3. That the expenses of the meeting be defrayed by a subscription from the homœopathic practitioners of Great Britain, the approximate amount to be expected from each to be named as the time draws near.

4. That the cost of printing the Transactions be met by a subscription from all who desire to possess a copy of the volume.

5. That the Congress shall be open to all qualified to practice medicine in their own country.

6. That all who attend shall present their names and addresses, and a statement of their qualifications, and, if unknown to the officers of the Congress, shall be introduced by some one known to them, or shall bring letters credential from some Homœopathic Society or other recognized representative of the system.

(a) That members of the Congress, as above characterized, shall be at liberty to introduce visitors to the meetings at their discretion.

7. That the Committee be authorized to enter into communication with physicians at home and abroad to obtain—

(a) A report from each country supplementary to those presented at previous Quinquennial Congresses, recounting everything of interest in connection with Homœopathy which has occurred within its sphere since its last report was presented.

(b) Essays upon the various branches of homœopathic theory and practice, for discussion at the meetings and publication in the Transactions.

8. That all essays must be sent in by January 1st, 1896, and shall then be submitted to a Committee of Censors for approval as suitable for their purpose.

9. That the approved essays shall be printed beforehand, and distributed to such members of the Congress as may apply for them, instead of being read at the meetings.

10. That for discussion the essays shall be presented singly or in groups, according to their subject-matter, a brief analysis of each being given from the chair.

11. That a member of the Congress (or two, where two classes of opinion exist on the subject, as in the question of the dose), be appointed some time before the meeting to open the debate, ten minutes being allowed for such purpose; and that then the essay, or group of essays, be at once opened for discussion, five minutes being the time allotted for each speaker.

12. That the Chairman shall have liberty, if he sees that an essay is being debated at such length as to threaten to exclude later subjects of importance, to close its discussion.

13. That the authors of the essays, if present, shall have the right of saying the last word before the subject is dismissed, ten minutes being granted them for this purpose.

14. That the following circular letter be printed, and sent to all editors of journals, secretaries of societies, and deans of colleges throughout the homœopathic world, soliciting their interest and co-operation.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF INDIANA.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting convened in the parlors of the Grand Hotel, Indianapolis, Thursday, May 17th, 1894. President M. H. Waters, of Terre Haute, was in the chair, and the attendance from all parts of the State was good. Several noted men from other States were present, among them Dr.

J. D. Buck, President of the Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, and Dr. C. E. Walton, Professor of Surgery in that college; Dr. I. L. Dryden, of St. Louis; Dr. H. B. Fellows, Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. These gentlemen, by invitation, addressed the Institute.

After the report of the Treasurer, Dr. J. S. Martin, of Muncie, showing the finances to be in a healthy state, and the report of the Secretary, Dr. W. B. Clarke, of Indianapolis, the President's address was delivered by Dr. Waters. This showed the progress in medicine since the last meeting, and dealt somewhat with the germ theory. He spoke of the homœopathic school as the only one to study drugs by their action on the healthy body for the purpose of guiding the physician to their use as remedies in cases of sickness. All of the members of the Institute must be students, ever on the alert for new facts. The disciples of Hahnemann had been ridiculed and misrepresented, and even now they had not succeeded in gaining positions in any of the public institutions. It was owing to the study by homœopaths that the origin of zymotic diseases had been determined, and it had been demonstrated that bacilli were the cause of disease. The knowledge so obtained had enabled the medical profession to control infectious diseases and stamp cholera and typhoid fever out of existence. He hoped that before long consumption would be recognized as an infectious disease, so that persons would guard against the germs as they do now against the germs of small-pox. He said that members of the Institute must watch their legal rights. Homœopaths were alone to blame for the lack of recognition accorded them. They did not push themselves enough. In conclusion, he advised the publishing of a journal of the proceedings of the annual meeting, so that the papers read could be preserved. He said that the physician of the future would be the guardian of the health of the people, and would not only help people to overcome sickness, but would teach them how to live so as to retain their health.

After a number of valuable papers had been read, Dr. Wil-

liam B. Clarke, of Indianapolis, noted for his many valuable contributions to the medical journals, and for his popular articles of a highly instructive character in the secular press, read a paper, entitled,

“VACCINATION NO SAFEGUARD.”

“Ever since Jenner so cunningly grasped the grotesque common-folk cow-pox superstition and foisted it upon a credulous medical world with the bombastic and utterly unauthorized and unproved assertion, ‘Whoever is once vaccinated with cow-pox is forever protected from small-pox,’ has the warfare waged as to whether the proposition is true or untrue. A hundred years ought to be sufficient to prove either its truth or falsity, but although it has never been proved true there are people who still believe in it. Certain it is, however, that the opposition to its truth has crystallized into such a solid mass of evidence that no one can inspect it and retain a belief in the prophylactic efficacy of vaccination.

“No one who knows anything about the subject of vaccination will now assert that vaccination is protective very long, but many profess that frequent vaccinations are effective. Revaccination, then, is now on trial, vaccination being a confessed failure; but many professional men are now ready to kick the whole thing, vaccination, revaccination, and modification, overboard and depend as they should on sanitation, isolation, and treatment.

“Because a man was vaccinated and did not take the small-pox when exposed to it is no proof of the efficacy of vaccination, but the fact that millions who have been vaccinated did take the disease is proof of its inefficacy. The man who did not take it was protected by his own good health and the ability of his system to repel contagion. Hundreds of thousands of persons in Europe, in 1871, who had been vaccinated, took the disease, and again in India, in 1884. Out of nine hundred and seventy-four cases of small-pox in Bradford, England, last year seven hundred and two had been vaccinated. Out of five thousand cases in Philadelphia at least three thousand five hun-

dred had been vaccinated. These statistics were made by the friends of vaccination, and it would be safe to say that all doubtful cases were placed in the not vaccinated list."

The doctor produced some strong evidence in support of the anti-vaccination theory, beginning with the experience of Jenner and his enthusiastic followers and coming down to the present day. He said it was surprising that, in the face of so much proof against the value of vaccination, the practice should still prevail. The subject had been periodically investigated by the greatest medical students of the world, and in nearly every instance the decision was against the practice. Often the investigation was made by strong friends of vaccination, and it was with great reluctance they changed their views. Dr. A. Vogt, professor of hygiene and sanitary statistics at Berne, collected the particulars of four hundred thousand cases of small-pox, and was finally compelled to admit that his "belief in vaccination was absolutely destroyed." Chauveau, in a paper before the French Academy of Medicine, in 1891, after detailing his experiments, concludes: "Vaccine virus never gives small-pox to man; variolic virus never gives vaccinia to the cow; vaccine is not even attenuated small-pox."

"How then," asks Dr. Clarke, "there being no resemblance between the two, can it be believed that vaccine virus can confer upon man immunity from small-pox? In these Pasteur and Koch days of bacteriological culture and of the germ theory craze of belief, is it not passing strange that the patient investigators along these lines are not paying some attention to the small-pox pustule itself as the source of vaccinating material for the possible prevention of small-pox, rather continuing to rely on pus from the cow (possibly a tuberculous cow), which possesses nothing in common with small-pox and which has so often been proved worthless?"

The doctor showed that vaccination was the cause of numerous diseases of the blood and skin, and was the cause of much suffering and death. It was the cause of many persons taking small-pox, he said, rather than of preventing them taking it, for he argued that during a scourge of the disease persons are vac-

minated, and thus their systems are weakened and less able to repel the disease, and they fall victims to it. In conclusion, he said: "Vaccination is evil in its principles, false in its reasons, deadly in its results, and its compulsory enforcement is a desecration of sacred and ancient human rights, a breaker of homes, and a persecution of the poor. It is the largest sanitary question of the age, and if physicians do not settle it soon, it will be out of their hands and in those of the people, where it really belongs."

A paper on the "Progress of Bacteriology" was read by Dr. Theodore Potter, of Indianapolis. In conclusion, he said:

"In a former report I endeavored to summarize briefly the status of our knowledge as to the relationship between particular diseases and particular bacteria. First, tuberculosis: It has been demonstrated that tubercle bacilli may long remain latent or dormant in the body, to be called into activity by various exciting agencies. Thus the bronchial glands have been shown to contain living tubercle bacilli, while the lungs and other organs were apparently free both from the germs and the disease. This fact doubtless explains many cases of acute tuberculosis following such diseases as measles, whooping cough, and typhoid fever and slight wounds to bones and joints. Proof positive has been accumulating that actual congenital transmission of tuberculosis is more frequent than was a few years ago supposed. The question of compulsory notification of tuberculosis has given rise to sharp debate, but of the necessity of some measures to restrict the reckless spread of the disease there can be no difference of opinion.

"Erysipelas: It remains uncertain whether there is a specific germ of this disease or not.

"Tetanus: There seems to be no longer any question that the tetanus bacillus is the specific cause of this malady.

"Diphtheria: There is now an apparently unanimous opinion that the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus is the specific cause of diphtheria; that the exudative sore throats accompanying scarlatina, measles, and other acute diseases, while sometimes diphtheric, are usually of different origin, though not unfrequently of no less gravity."

An interesting paper was read by Dr. Martha J. Smith, of Indianapolis, on the "Effects of Modern Dress on the Health of Women." She said that American women were known abroad for their ill-health and devotion to dress. "The men are excellent theorizers on the subject," she said, "and probably have some good ideas of what the women should wear, but very few of them are willing to allow their wives or daughters to wear such costumes as are advocated by the dress-reformers whose ideas are drawn from the desire to improve the health of their sisters. The dress of the women of to-day, which compels the costal type of breathing, is certainly conducive to the development of many diseases, and proves both a predisposing and exciting cause of them. The experiments of Dr. Thomas J. Mayo prove beyond a doubt that the costal type of breathing is purely artificial, and the result of modern dress, which requires lacing. Chinese and Indian women have been examined, and the abdominal type of breathing was found in both. It has also been found that the costal type of breathing may be produced in a man by putting him in a corset. It is not the costal type of breathing that is injurious in itself, but the tight bands around the waist which necessitates it that have been found to produce the injurious results."

She then spoke of the various results of tight lacing, such as flabby flesh, increase of the size of the hips, shrinking of the muscles, limited respiration and movement of the muscles, and the "tight-lace" liver. The weight of clothing carried suspended from the waist was also criticised.

Other valuable papers were contributed, so that the full report of the meeting will make a large and valuable volume highly creditable to the Society.

TUBERCULOSIS ALLEGED; CASE CURED.

EDWARD CRANCH, M. D., ERIE, PA.

W. H. S., of Newark, New Jersey, came to his daughter's home in Erie, to be nursed in a sickness that produced rapid exhaustion, with a racking cough and sudden fainting fits, with

anorexia as its most prominent features. A specialist was called, who pronounced the case one of tuberculosis, with the tubercle bacilli, and two well-established foci of disease in the lungs.

The color of the border of the tongue was indicative of grippe; the emaciated appearance, as shown by a portrait on the wall, was natural to the patient; the sputa showed no pus, the heart gave a history of strain from overlifting, accounting for the fainting spells.

Sulphur¹⁰⁰⁰, one dose, followed later by Kali-bich.¹⁰⁰⁰, soon brought up the appetite, and diminished the cough and sputa. A few doses of Rhus-tox.¹⁰⁰⁰, and later, of Camphor²⁰⁰, banished the fainting spells, and in one month the patient was up and out, going back to work one month later, where he has been every since, in perfect health.

The specialist who treated him had assured him he never would be well, though he might be better. The patient outlived the specialist, who dropped dead in his office, a victim to his own treatment for rheumatic heart disease.

The appearance of the tongue in my case, presenting as it did the characteristic crimson lake border of the grippe, gave me confidence in assuring the man he would recover, and that confidence certainly helped both patient and doctor.

TWO PATIENTS WITH COLIC.

CHAS. G. WILSON, M. D., CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Last spring I had two patients with colic or neuralgia in abdomen and stomach. Both cases were women, slender, dark complexion, vivacious. The colic usually came on two or three hours after a meal. Less during winter than summer. Diet did not affect it, but unloosing the corset gave temporary relief. Symptoms of both were about same. Hot flashes, with smothering and cold perspiration on forehead. Dislike for pork, but no bad effect from eating it. Late going asleep and late awakening. Then has bad taste in mouth. Used to like sour things but not now. Late scanty menses with some cramp-

ing at times. Both cases had no more attacks after a dose of Puls.²⁰⁰ although there had been no complete cessation in two years in one and three years in the other. There had been much drugging done, with finally a dose of Antikamnia when most severe. I relate these cases in hope they may aid some one in selecting the right remedy.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

The American Public Health Association will convene at the city of Montreal, Canada, Tuesday, September 25th, 1894, at nine o'clock A. M., and continue four days.

The regular sessions will be in Association Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, Dominion Square, opposite the Hotel Windsor. The following topics have been selected for consideration at this meeting: 1. The Pollution of Water Supplies; 2. The Disposal of Garbage and Refuse; 3. Animal Diseases and Animal Food; 4. The Nomenclature of Disease and Forms of Statistics; 5. Protective Inoculations in Infectious Diseases; 6. National Health Legislation; 7. The Cause and Prevention of Diphtheria; 8. Causes and Prevention of Infant Mortality; 9. The Restriction and Prevention of Tuberculosis; 10. Car Sanitation; 11. The Prevention of the Spread of Yellow Fever.

Upon all of the above subjects special committees have been appointed; therefore all papers upon these topics should be presented to the appropriate committee in season to be incorporated as a part of the report of the committee, if deemed advisable.

The Executive Committee announces the following additional subjects upon which papers are invited: 12. On the Education of the Young in the Principles of Hygiene; 13. Private Destruction of Household Garbage and Refuse; 14. Disinfection of Dwellings after Infectious Diseases; 15. Inspection of School Children with reference to the Eyesight.

Papers will be received on miscellaneous sanitary and hygienic subjects, but preference will be given to the topics announced above.

All communications relating to local matters should be ad-

dressed to Dr. Elzéar Pelletier, secretary local committee of arrangements, No. 76 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal, Canada.

The meetings of the Association are open to the public. All persons, of whatever profession or occupation, interested in the work of the Association, are cordially invited to be present. Ladies are especially invited to attend the evening meetings.

Per order,

IRVING A. WATSON,

CONCORD, N. H., August 24th, 1894.

Secretary.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE ART AMATEUR, August number, has just been received.

It is published by Montague Marks, No. 23 Union Square, New York. Price, \$4.00 a year ; 35 cents a number.

The frontispiece is a portrait of Kossuth, engraved by Gilardi. The section called "Gallery and Studio" contains eleven illustrated articles. The section devoted to china painting contains: Vacation notes for china decorators; Decorative initials for china painting; Landscape and game painting, "Pike;" fourth plate of a "Fish" service of fifteen pieces. The painting of fish. The section on "House" has: Painting on textiles for screens; Carved and painted screen; Talks about embroidery; Portion of an altar frontal; Some English wooden mantelpieces; Present wall-papers and other hangings, and English and American decorations.

It treats also of new publications. The supplement designs contain decoration for a bonbonnière; "Red-head Ducks," sixth of a set of twelve game plates; Beau motive for embroidery; Vase decorations; Decoration for a fan, or cover for a blotter; Initial letters for embroidery; Border for embroidery; Butterfly decoration for painting or pyrography, and nasturtium decoration for a calendar. The color-plates are two: "The Lightship" and "Butterflies."

This number is as valuable as its predecessors, and we welcome it.

TREATMENT BY ELECTRICITY; or, Electro-therapeutics, being a new System of Treatment introduced into India by Nondo Lal Ghose, L. M. S., Late Teacher of Medicine, Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, Patna, Dacca, and Campbell Medical Schools. Published by L. V. Mitter & Co., 27 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, India.

This is a little pamphlet of sixty-four pages, setting forth the advantages of electricity in various diseases. Unfortunately it contains no details of pro-

cedures, being little more than a catalogue of the doctor's successes. Hence, it is not so interesting, nor is it so instructive as he might easily have made it.

SIR FRANCIS BACON'S CIPHER STORY. Discovered and Deciphered by Orville W. Owen, M. D. Vols. II and III. Detroit and New York: Howard Publishing Co., 1894. Paper cover, price fifty cents per volume.

The June number of *THE HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN* contains a review of the first volume of the above work by an enthusiastic student and admirer of Shakespeare, Rev. E. K. Tullidge. In his review, the learned scholar ably disputes the claim that Shakespeare's plays were written by Lord Bacon. To this interesting criticism the editor of this journal can add nothing. He therefore contents himself with a brief synopsis of the three volumes, with a recommendation that all should read the volumes and make up their own opinions.

Briefly then, the author of the Cipher Story—Dr. Orville W. Owen, of Detroit, whose portrait we here give, claims to have discovered that there is in Shakespeare's plays a remarkable narrative or history of the life and times of Queen Elizabeth, cunningly concealed by being interwoven with the words



Orville W. Owen, M. D.

of the various plays. The words of the narrative can be selected out and the narrative itself unraveled by the aid of certain words which, if known, constitute a cipher or key to the whole matter. When these words have been duly selected, set apart, and arranged in order, they constitute a description of the reign of Queen Elizabeth of the most surprising character.

The reason that this history should be so concealed is because the secrets it reveals of the Queen's private life are of such a character as would ensure the execution of the author and the destruction of his valuable works—the incomparable Shakespearean plays.

This narrative shows that Sir Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Albans, was the author of the plays usually attributed to Shakespeare. That he wrote them with the prime object of interweaving a history of Queen Elizabeth which should go down to posterity along with the plays as the products of his genius, and that he should escape detection and punishment in his own lifetime for having published court secrets,

The better to avoid detection, he paid Shakespeare, one of his companions, a large sum of money to assume the authorship of the plays.

In this story, Sir Francis Bacon informs the world that he was the son of Queen Elizabeth by the Earl of Leicester, who was privately married to her in the tower, after which he caused his previous wife, the famous Amy Robsart, to be murdered. When Francis was born, he was given over to the care of one of the ladies of the court and an associate of Elizabeth in her youth, Lady Anne Bacon, wife of Sir Christopher Bacon, to be adopted and brought up as her own son, and his identity to be kept a profound secret from himself and every one else.

By an accident of the most exciting character, which I am strongly tempted to relate, Bacon's relationship to the Queen was revealed to him by her in the presence of the court. He was so stunned by the information that he was not the son of the lady whom he called mother, and to whom he was devotedly attached, that he quitted the court and came home where he related to his foster mother the scene through which he had just passed.

Indignant at the Queen for so recklessly betraying the secret which she had herself imposed upon Lady Bacon, the latter confirmed Elizabeth's assertion, and informed Francis that his name was not Bacon but Plantagenet, and that he was the rightful heir to the throne of England. Lady Bacon then detailed the secret history of the Queen's life to the astonished Francis, and a more unsavory history of a woman in her position it would be hard to imagine.

The whole story is astounding and it is not possible for the reviewer to do justice to it. He would again recommend to the readers of this notice that they buy the book and read it for themselves.

Incredulity must, of course, rise up as a barrier to the acceptance of the story or even to the reading of it; but the debatable ground will be more clearly discerned when Dr. Owen shall have published the full key and process by which he unraveled a story so marvelous.

F. B. VANDEGRIFT & Co.'s HANDBOOK OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF, containing the Customs Tariff Act of 1894, with complete schedules. F. B. Vandegrift & Co., 27 William Street, New York, and 50 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. Price, \$1.50.

The advent of this book was announced in this journal in the July number, page 224. It contains over 12,000 articles giving rate of duty, paragraph of the law and decisions of the courts, General Appraisers, and Treasury Department. It also contains complete list of articles on which drawback has been allowed with the amount of wastage. Copies can be had of the publishers, F. B. Vandegrift & Co.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

DR. C. E. FISHER, President-elect of the Institute, has for many years been an active and aggressive man of the profession. Coming to the West at an early day, he located in Texas. There the opposition which he encountered in advancing Homœopathy only made him the stronger. After several years of work, editorial and medical, in Austin and San Antonio, he left the field and spent several years in the hospitals of Europe. Returning rich in experience, he established himself in Chicago, where he is building up a large practice, and has founded the *Medical Century*, a leading homœopathic journal. He also holds the chair of surgery in the Hering Medical College of Chicago. He is a clear thinker, a forcible speaker, and possesses very strong convictions. His manner in debate is impressive, and at the various medical meetings carries great weight. He is a successful parliamentarian, a good organizer, and, withal, full of tact. Twenty-one years ago he made application for membership in the American Institute of Homœopathy, and his application was tabled on account of his having matriculated from a young college, at that time not recognized by the Association. Subsequently he entered and graduated from other institutions and was admitted to membership. Last year he was, by unanimous vote, rehabilitated and given rank from the date of his original application. His standing is now within four years of being a senior. The office to which he has just been elected is the highest in the gift of the Homœopathic School of Physicians, and he will enter upon his duties on January 1st, 1895. Dr. Fisher is forty-one years old.

DR. FRANK KRAFT, of Cleveland, Ohio, was unanimously elected Provisional Secretary. Dr. Kraft is very popular with the members of the Institute, and is at present editor of *The American Homœopathist*. He has been in the newspaper business—daily and medical—for a number of years, and is reporting the proceedings of the present Convention verbatim for various medical journals.

GLENMARY HOME, a private sanitarium for the homœopathic treatment of mental and nervous diseases, located at Owego, Tioga County, New York, has published a fine portrait of Hahnemann in the form of a cabinet photograph. A copy of this portrait adorns the office of this journal. We have been the recipients also of a fine framed picture of the home and surrounding landscape.

DR. JEAN IDA MCKAY has removed from Telluride, Colorado, to Lynchburg, Virginia. She has also entered the marriage relation, taking the surname Gliddon. We wish Dr. Gliddon much good fortune in her new position in life.

FOR SALE.—THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, from 1885 to 1892, complete; price, \$10.00. *Medical Advance*, from 1887 to 1892, price, \$10.00.

Also miscellaneous extra copies of odd numbers of both THE HOMŒO-

PATHIC PHYSICIAN and *The Medical Advance*. Address Clarence M. Selfridge, M. D., 1322 Seventh Avenue, East Oakland, California.

THE ORGANON AND MATERIA MEDICA CLUB OF THE BAY CITIES OF CALIFORNIA is the title of a new homœopathic society started in San Francisco. The officers are as follows: President, J. M. Selfridge, M. D.; Vice-President, William Bœricke, M. D.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. E. Ledyard, M. D.; Censors, A. McNeil, M. D., O. Swayze, M. D., and C. M. Selfridge, M. D.

THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE DIFFERENT SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE in the United States is the title of a paper prepared by Dr. John K. Scudder, Secretary of the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and editor of *The Eclectic Medical Journal*, of Cincinnati, and published in the pages of that journal. It has been prepared with much care, time, and labor, and is probably more accurate than anything of the kind hitherto known.

According to this estimate, the total number of old-school physicians is 72,028; of Homœopathic physicians, 9,648; of Eclectics, 10,292; of Physico-medical, 1,553; of unclassified, 11,524.

MRS. ALBINA G. SMITH SANDERS, wife of Dr. J. C. Sanders, was buried from the family residence, No. 603 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio, Monday afternoon, August 13th, 1894. The services were conducted by Rev. Dean Williams of Trinity cathedral. The burial service was at Lake View cemetery, where rest the remains of her father and mother and of her own children gone before.

By the death of Mrs. Sanders Cleveland society and her family have sustained a loss well-nigh inexpressible. As a wife, mother, and Christian woman she was beloved, esteemed, and admired. She was the mother of a large family, three of whom alone survive her, namely, Dr. J. Kent Sanders, Albina G. Sanders, and Franklyn P. Sanders. One who knew her intimately writes of her as follows: "Mrs. Sanders always seemed to me a most self-contained woman. She had rare dignity and self-control. Her manner was gracious and winning and the expression of her countenance was always most benignant. I always thought of her as the centre of attraction in her household, as the trusted counselor of her husband, the wise director of her children."—*Evening Post* of Cleveland, O.

THE F. A. DAVIS Co., the well-known publishing house of Philadelphia, will issue, in September, a work which will be most favorably received by the medical profession. It is entitled *Obstetric Surgery*, and is written by Drs. Egbert H. Grandin and George W. Jarman, gentlemen who, from their long connection with the largest and most widely known maternity hospital in the United States (The New York Maternity Hospital), are peculiarly fitted to expound the subject from the modern progressive standpoint of election.

There is no work in any language which deals with the surgical side of obstetrics so thoroughly as the present. The rules of obstetric asepsis and antiseptics are so described and simplified as to enable even the busy general

practitioner to surround his patients with the same safeguards as are guaranteed in well-ordered hospitals. The subject of pelvimetry, without due regard to which modern obstetric surgery cannot exist, is most tersely and exhaustively treated of. The indications under which artificial abortion and the induction of premature labor properly fall are clearly exemplified. The limitations of the forceps and of version, and the beneficent results to be secured through timely resort to symphysiotomy and the Cæsarean section are stated with the accuracy which the marvelous progress of the past few years allows. The surgical aspects of the puerperal state are carefully described, and the concluding chapter deals with the surgical treatment of ectopic gestation.

The net price of the volume will be \$2.50, and it will be printed in large, clear type, on excellent paper, and handsomely bound in extra cloth. The full-page plates, about fourteen in number, will be printed on fine plate paper in photogravure ink.

FUN FOR DOCTORS.

FOLLOWING THE RULING CUSTOM.—“You say you don’t know what’s the matter with the man,” said the young college graduate, “and I’m sure I don’t. What’ll we do?”

“Do?” said the fashionable physician, firmly; “why, we’ll operate on him for appendicitis, of course.”—*Chicago Record*.

A TRUTHFUL ADVERTISER.—A man advertises for a competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine, and adds that it will prove highly lucrative to the undertaker.—*Bowersox’s Budget*.

PASSING THE TIME OF DAY.—“Hello, Quinine?”

“Why, Malaria, old boy, how are you? Shake.”

COULD STAND ANYTHING.—Patient—“Aren’t you making the medicine too strong for my stomach, doctor?”

Doctor—“Oh! no, I think not. By the way, what’s this? *A Yellow Aster*. Have you been reading it?”

“Yes. I have just read it through a second time.”

“Madam, your stomach will stand anything. Tablespoonful every half hour. Good morning!”—*Chicago Record*.

NEEDLESS EXPENSE.—“You’ve been consulting a doctor, you say? What for?”

“I have a bad cold.”

“A bad cold only, and gone to the expense of consulting a doctor? Why, you could have found nine out of every ten of your friends who would have given you a sure cure for it.”—*New York Press*.

Nervous excitement. Bell., Cham., Chin., Coff., Mar., Nux-v.,
Phos-ac., Sep. or

Acon., Apis, Caps., Ferr., Kali, Petr., Sulph., Valer.,
Verat.

Numbness of the limbs (asleep). Calc., Cham., Lyc., Merc.,
Nux-v., Rhus, Sil., Thuja or

Apis, Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Chin., Cocc., Graph., Ign.,
Kali, Natr-mur., Petr., Phos., Puls., Rhod., Sep., Sulph.,
Verat.

Limbs, disposition to uncover them. Bov., Calc., Euphorb., Ferr.,
Fluor., Led., Lyc., Mosch., Mur-ac., Nitr-ac., Op., Puls.,
Sulph. or

Acon., Apis, Asar., Cham., Coff., Ign., Iod., Phos.,
Phos-ac., Plat., Secale, Seneg., Spig., Staph., Thuja, Verat.

Uncovering unendurable. Chin., Clem., Graph., Hep., Magn.,
Natr., Nux-v., Petr., Rhus, Samb., Scill., Sep., Stront. or

Amm., Aur., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Cic., Cocc., Coff.,
Colch., Con., Creos., Kali, Lach., Merc., Natr-mur., Nux-
m., Rhod., Sabad., Sil., Stram., Viol-tr.

Carphologia. Ars., Bell., Hep., Mur-ac., Op., Phos., Phos-ac.,
Rhus, Sulph. or

Acon., Cham., Chin., Hyos., Iod., Stram., Thuja.

Sensibility, loss of. Bell., Hyos., Lyc., Mur-ac., Op., Phos.,
Phos-ac., Stram. or

Ars., Calc., Cann., Caust., Ign., Puls., Rhus, Thuja.

Pains in limbs, generally. Ant-tart., Ars., Bry., Calc., Cham.,
Chin., Hell., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Merc-corr., Nux-v., Rhod.,
Rhus, Sep., Sulph. or

Acon., Alum., Ant-c., Apis, Arn., Bell., Caps., Carbo-v.,
Caust., Colch., Dule., Ferr., Kali, Nitr., Phos., Puls.,
Sabad., Sil., Tar., Thuja, Verat., Zinc.

Spasms, clonic. Bell., Cham., Cupr., Hyos., Op., Sep. or
Cic., Cocc., Stram., Thuja, Verat.

Spasms, tonic. Bell., Cocc., Verat. or

Cic., Nux-v., Petr., Plat., Sep.

Crawling in the limbs. Acon., Arn., Ars., Rhus, Sep. or

Colch., Plat., Secale, Sil., Stram.

Lameness of the limbs. Ars., Ign., Nux-v., Sabad. or

Acon., Arn., Bell., Cina, Cocc., Cycl., Phos-ac., Puls., Sabin.

Inclination to lie down. Acon., Ars., Bry., Cham., Nux-v. or

Apis, Calad., Canth., Cocc., Cycl., Sep.

Weakness. Ant-c., Apis, Ars., Bar., Bry., Calc., Camph., Carbo-an., Carbo-v., Chin., Cocc., Cupr., Dig., Ferr., Hyos., Ign., Iod., Ipec., Lye., Merc., Natr., Natr-mur., Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Rhod., Rhus, Sabad., Samb., Sep., Sil., Stann., Sulph., Tar., Verat. or

Acon., Ambr., Anac., Ant-tart., Arg., Arn., Bell., Bor., Calad., Canth., Caust., Creos., Croc., Dros., Graph., Kali, Laur., Men., Nitr., Nux-m., Plumb., Rheum, Spig., Thuja.

Jerking of muscles. Bell., Kali, Op., Plat., Rhus or

Coloc., Cupr., Iod., Mezer., Natr., Secale, Spong., Viol-tr.

Fainting. Bry., Nux-v., Petr., Selen., Thuja or

Arn., Ign., Sulph.

Tearing (drawing) in the muscles. Arn., Ars., Bry., Calc., Carbo-v., Cham., Chin., Lye., Merc., Nux-v., Rhus, Sep., Sulph. or

Acon., Ant-c., Bell., Caps., Caust., Chel., Colch., Dulc., Ferr., Hep., Ign., Kali, Led., Merc-corr., Nitr., Nitr-ac., Phos., Puls., Rhod., Sil., Staph., Stront., Tar., Verat., Zinc.

— *in the joints.* Calc., Caust., Hell., Rhus, Sulph. or

Kali, Lye., Merc., Nux-v., Phos., Phos-ac., Stront., Thuja, Vit., Zinc.

Tearing in the bones. Chin. or

Arg., Cycl., Kali, Merc., Rhod., Sabin., Staph.

Stretching and turning. Bor., Calc., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Rhus, Sabad. or

Alum., Bell., Bry., Caust., Cham., Sep., Spong., Sulph.

Apoplexia. Bell., Nux-v., Op. or

Acon., Calc., Cocc., Hyos., Lach., Lyc., Sep., Sil., Stram., Thuja.

Heaviness of the limbs. Bell., Calc., Nux-v., Rhus, Sulph. or
Apis, Hell., Merc., Stram., Staph.

Shootings in the muscles. Bell., Bry., Rhus or

Calc., Merc., Puls., Spig., Staph., Sulph., Tar., Thuja.

— *in the joints.* Calc., Hell., Rhus or

Bar., Kali, Merc., Sil., Spig., Tar., Thuja.

— *in the bones.* Bell., Calc., Hell., Puls. or

Caust., Con., Merc., Sarsap., Sep.

Restlessness, bodily. Acon., Arn., Ars., Bar., Bell., Bov., Bry., Calc., Hyos., Ipec., Lyc., Magn., Merc., Mosch., Mur-ac., Nux-v., Phos-ac., Rhus, Ruta, Sabin., Samb., Sep. or

Amm., Anac., Ant-tart., Cann., Carbo-v., Chin., Coff., Ferr., Ign., Magn-mur., Merc-corr., Nitr-ac., Op., Phos., Plat., Puls., Rheum, Sil., Spong., Staph., Stram., Thuja, Valer., Verat.

Bruised sensation in the limbs. Arn., Chin., Hep., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Puls., Rhod., Sep., Sulph., Verat. or

Bell., Bry., Calc., Cocc., Ign., Magn., Merc., Mosch., Phos., Phos-ac., Rhus, Ruta, Sil., Spig., Thuja, Valer.

Trembling. Ars., Calc., Ign., Magn., Natr., Natr-mur., Puls., Rhus, Ruta, Sep., Sulph., Thuja, Zinc. or

Arn., Bell., Bor., Bry., Camph., Cic., Cocc., Con., Lyc., Merc., Op., Plat., Stram., Valer., Verat.

Jerkings. Bry., Cham., Op., Rhus or

Ars., Bell., Caust., Coloc., Cupr., Hyos, Ign., Men.,
Merc., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Puls., Secale, Stram., Sulph.,
Thuja, Verat., Viol-tr.

Swelling of glands. Bell., Sep., Sil. or

Lyc., Merc., Nitr-ac., Phos., Rhus, Sulph.

Skin eruptions. Apis, Con., Op., Rhus, Sep., Thuja or

Ars., Bry., Calc., Ipec., Lyc., Natr-mur., Puls.,
Sulph.

— *smarting.* Cham., Con., Ipec., Par. or

Puls., Tar.

— *burning.* Ars., Merc., Natr., Rhus, Sep., Verat. or

Bell., Bry., Caps., Lach., Lyc., Mezer., Petr., Phos.,
Puls., Sil., Stann.

— *itching.* Amm., Calc., Coloc., Fluor., Iod., Lyc., Mang.,
Rhod., Rhus, Sabad., Spong., Sulph. or

Ant-c., Bar., Bry., Cham., Ipec., Merc., Op., Par., Puls.,
Sil., Staph., Thuja, Viol-tr.

— *crawling and prickling.* Ars., Cocc., Croc., Nux-v., Puls.,
Rhod., Rhus, Sep., Tar. or

Arn., Colch., Plat., Selen., Spig., Sulph., Thuja.

Bones, pains in. Arn., Puls. or

Chin., Ign., Natr-mur.

Stretching and turning. Bor., Calc., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Rhus,
Sabad. or

Alum., Bell., Bry., Caust., Cham., Sep., Spong., Sulph.

Yawning. Ars., Kali, Nitr-ac., Nux-v., Rhus, Sabad., Sep.,
or

Arn., Bry., Caust., Cina, Creos., Croc., Ign., Op., Phos.,
Plat.

Sleepiness. Acon., Ant-tart., Apis, Asaf., Bell., Calad., Cham., Cina, Hep., Ign., Mezer., Nitr-ac., Nux-m., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Plumb., Puls., Sabad. or

Ant-c., Arn., Ars., Bor., Caps., Croc., Gels., Kali, Lach., Lyc., Mosch., Natr., Natr-mur., Nux-v., Petr., Rhus, Sep., Stram., Sulph., Verat., Viol-tr.

Sleep. Ant-tart., Apis, Bell., Calad., Camph., Caps., Ign., Mezer., Nitr-ac., Op., Phos., Phos-ac., Sabad. or

Acon., Anac., Arn., Calc., Cic., Con., Croc., Dule., Hep., Hyos., Lach., Led., Merc., Merc-corr., Natr., Natr-mur., Nux-m., Petr., Puls., Secale, Spong., Stram., Valer., Verat.

— *after the sweat.* Ant-tart., Ars., Calad., Cham., Op., Rhus or

Arn., Bor., Ign., Mezer., Natr-mur., Nux-m., Plumb., Sabad., Sep.

Coma. Ant-tart., Apis, Chin., Op., Puls., Rhus or

Acon., Bell., Calc., Camph., Cic., Con., Croc., Hep., Hyos., Ipec., Led., Nux-m., Phos., Phos-ac., Secale, Spong., Stram., Valer., Verat.

Sleeplessness. Anac., Apis, Ars., Bry., Calc., Cham., Chel., Chin., Clem., Coff., Merc., Nitr-ac., Phos., Phos-ac., Puls., Ran-bulb., Rhod., Rhus, Sabad., Sabin., Selen., Sulph., Tar., Thuja or

Alum., Amm., Amm-mur., Arn., Bar., Bell., Bor., Cann., Carbo-v., Caust., Cic., Coc., Con., Creos., Dros., Graph., Hep., Ign., Laur., Led., Magn., Merc-corr., Mosch., Natr-mur., Nitr., Nux-m., Nux-v., Petr., Ran-seel., Sarsap., Sep., Sil., Staph., Stront., Verat.

In sleep wakes with fright. Acon., Bell., Cham., Lyc., Puls., Sep. or

Apis, Arn., Bry., Chin., Ipec., Nux-v., Phos., Samb., Sil., Sulph.

In sleep wakes with blowing respiration. Chin.

— *sliding down in bed.* Mur-ac. or

Ars.

— *murmuring to himself.* Mur-ac., Phos., Rhus or

Apis, Bell., Op., Phos-ac., Sil.

— *snoring.* Chin., Mur-ac., Op., Sil. or

Anac., Graph., Hyos., Ign., Nux-v., Stram.

— *groaning and whimpering.* Bell., Cham., Ign., Mur-ac. or

Acon., Arn., Bar., Bry., Calad., Calc., Cocc., Ipec., Nux-v., Puls., Sil., Stram., Thuja.

— *dreams.* Ars., Nux-v., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sil., Spig., Sulph. or

Acon, Bry., Chin., Phos-ac., Rhus, Sabad., Staph., Thuja.

THE TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.

[CONCLUDED FROM THE AUGUST NUMBER.]

Hydrozone* is the best and most simple remedy that can be given that is likely to be of benefit in helping to cure Typhoid Fever. Continued for a few days, it is then laid aside for a few days and Glycozone substituted in its place, both as a relief to the patient and for the beneficial effect of the remedy itself. And so on in this way the two remedies are alternated, which is found by me to be the best arrangement for administering these valuable antiseptics. The preparation, Glycozone, is chemically pure, redistilled Glycerine in which Ozone, or concentrated Oxygen, has been incorporated, and can be taken with as much freedom and safety as pure Glycerine. The Glycozone may be taken in doses of half a tablespoonful to a glass of water as often as water is taken during the day.

The Typhoid Fever patient receives as food whatever is simple, at regular intervals of four hours. Milk, simple, natural milk, is nourishment of the highest importance. One egg every day, or every other day, is alternated with a small teacup of fresh pressed juice from broiled steak or mutton. The egg is pleasant to take and more nutritious when whipped till it is light and then stirred with a small glass of milk. For a simple and nourishing artificial food, malted milk is always good.

The juices of fruits are delicious to the Typhoid Fever patient, and are not to be dismissed on the supposition that they are injurious. It is always interesting to observe that, when the fever is broken, and convalescence is beginning, that water in copious draughts is no longer easy for the patient to take. When the usual glass of water is handed back half drained, it is an encouraging sign of beginning restoration. For wholesome drinking, fresh lake water which has passed through a Pasteur porcelain filter is entirely reliable.

The simplicity of the foregoing plan meets every requirement, and saves nearly every case, unless there is some complication. It is my belief that doing more than this is doing less, and less than this which is so simple, is not enough. The profession agrees that no kind of drug treatment is useful or curative in Typhoid Fever, indeed, one of these days, in my opinion, the statement will be considered applicable to other, if not all, cases of diseases of the bowels.

The plan as proposed by me and practiced during a period of five years, consists in review, of the following systematic management in Typhoid Fever:

Water used internally as a douche for free irrigation of the bowels, either simple or made soapy with pure liquid soap. Water as a drink, and as a remedy taken copiously and frequently, especially during the stage of fever. Water is indispensable, and should be given as often as is desirable and agree-

* Hydrozone now takes the place of Peroxide of Hydrogen, the strength is double, the dose one-half.

THE TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.

able to the circumstances of the case. Frequent application of cool water to the surface of the body during the entire illness.

Remedies: Hydrozone and Glycozone, for the antiseptic effect of the oxygen which is set free in the stomach and intestines. But to be of real value, these remedies are to be taken in considerable quantity largely diluted with water, else, in my opinion, they are of little use. The capacity of the bowels is so great that a little of anything cannot spread over enough of this enormous area to effect it beneficially. Cleanliness is the principle governing the use of Hydrozone and Glycozone.

For a remedy that soothes and brings on sleep at night sulphate of Codeine is better than Chloral, besides it is the safest and best.

For food, anything that is simple and in liquid form; milk is always the best; milk and whipped egg; pressed juice from broiled meat. The juice from fresh, ripe fruit. The nutrition taken should be at regular intervals (four hours), that sufficient time may be allowed for digestion.

Stimulants and drugs are injurious without exception, and better results are secured without their use. Typhoid Fever, generally transmitted through the drinking water, is a preventable disease. Typhoid Fever affects all classes, but if food and water were always pure, no class or age need contract Typhoid Fever. Cleanliness everywhere and always is the means at hand which makes it possible to escape Typhoid Fever and other diseases of the bowels. Internal cleanliness as well as external is a reasonable proposition of hope for the cure of the unhappy multitude of sick and discouraged humanity.

"The use of Peroxide of Hydrogen as an internal remedy has been widely opposed by some of my patients, owing to the disagreeable metallic taste. This objection was partly obviated by the use of large dilution with water, but still not to my entire satisfaction.

"Since reading the foregoing paper, a new antiseptic remedy called 'Hydrozone' has been received and examined already sufficiently to promise relief from the objections against Peroxide of Hydrogen for internal use. Hydrozone has now been substituted by me instead of Peroxide of Hydrogen.

"First, on account of its greater bactericide power, as it requires but half the quantity of the Hydrozone to obtain the same result, and secondly, the taste of this remedy is not disagreeable to the patient."

CHICAGO, May 1, 1894.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA AND CLINICAL MEDICINE.

"If our school ever gives up the strict inductive method of Hahnemann, we are lost, and deserve only to be mentioned as a caricature in the history of medicine."—CONSTANTINE HERING.

Vol. XIV.

OCTOBER, 1894.

No. 10.

EDITORIAL.

BELLADONNA.—In the editorial of last month, concerning the use of Aconite, there was given a comparison with Belladonna. As Aconite and Belladonna are in some respects similar remedies belonging to the same group, it is well to know what the differences are between them, that each may be used only when truly indicated, and not confounded the one with the other, as is so commonly done by loose prescribers.

These differences are well marked and easily remembered, and should be committed to memory by every physician.

The red face of Belladonna, as previously stated, is a dark or purple redness, while the Aconite patient has a bright red face. The red face of the Belladonna patient is worse from leaning the head forward. In the Aconite patient, on the other hand, *the red face becomes pale if the head be raised from the pillow.* This is a great characteristic—a key-note—of Aconite, though Veratrum has the same symptom. The Belladonna patient *sees fantastic illusions and visions when he closes his eyes.* Here is a key-note of Belladonna which ought to be carefully remembered. Belladonna has aggravation, therefore, from closing the eyes, whilst Aconite is *better* from closing them.

Belladonna has headache on the right side of the head, while Aconite has it on the left side.

Belladonna is better from sitting up during the headache; lying down increases the headache.

Aconite, on the other hand, is better from lying down.

The Aconite patient has hot head, hands, and feet.

The Belladonna patient has *hot head and cold hands and feet*. Here again is a characteristic which should always be remembered when prescribing.

Belladonna has *beads of hot perspiration standing on the forehead*, whilst the body is at the same time burning hot.

Aconite has *hot, dry skin*.

The perspiration of Belladonna is apt to be pungent smelling, whilst Aconite has no perspiration until the paroxysm is over, and then it smells sour.

Generally speaking, Aconite is a left-sided remedy, while the affections of Belladonna are on the right side.

Belladonna affects the upper left and lower right side, while Aconite has the reverse.

Aconite has dryness of the mouth with thirst, while Belladonna has dryness *without* thirst.

Belladonna has chills descending, whilst with Aconite they ascend.

Belladonna has sleeplessness before midnight, Aconite after midnight.

Having, in the foregoing observations, shown some of the contrasts of Aconite and Belladonna, it may not be amiss to recount some of the special characteristics of Belladonna.

Belladonna takes cold from uncovering the head; therefore, from having the hair cut in cool weather.

The great characteristic of its pains is throbbing. Even when there is no pain, the patient can hear and feel throbbing all over him when lying in bed, especially in the morning.

The patient is *sensitive to the jarring of the bed on which he lies*. This is one of the surest indications for Belladonna in the whole range of its pathogenesis. The editor has repeatedly verified it. One of the most remarkable cures which he ever made was by paying attention to this symptom.

A young man who had contracted an attack of gonorrhœa

had consulted a physician of the old school of medicine, who prescribed astringent injections which speedily dried up the flow.

But an attack of acute inflammation of the prostate gland followed for which Opium suppositories were applied with leeches to the perineum. The patient became rapidly worse until he was in a critical condition. It was then decided to send for a homœopathic physician and the writer was summoned. Among other symptoms the patient was sensitive to the slightest jarring of the bed, the shock of which was referred to the perineum. This directed attention to Belladonna and the fever, pulse, and other symptoms being found under that remedy it was given with the most gratifying result and the patient recovered.

To return to the enumeration of the characteristics of Belladonna, in headaches a tight bandage around the head relieves.

Patients with congestion to the head bore the head deeply into the pillows and roll the head from side to side. Children suffering from cholera infantum, bore the head so deeply into the pillows that when they are lifted from the bed a deep hole of the general shape of the head remains in the pillow.

Bearing down in the abdomen as if everything would issue through the vulva is another prime characteristic of Belladonna. Other remedies have the symptom, but none have it with the same positiveness as Belladonna.

Desire for acids is one of the key-notes or characteristics of Belladonna. Under such circumstances the indulgence of the taste for acids is apt to suspend the action of the remedy.

Aggravation from three o'clock P. M. to three o'clock A. M. is the characteristic time of Belladonna.

A catarrhal fever caused by taking cold was cured by Belladonna with magical quickness by observing the time when the fever, delirium, and other symptoms came on, and when they remitted.

Belladonna has *convulsive motions or spasms of the muscles of the face, mouth, and throat*. It has chalky stools, like Calcaria, and incontinence of urine from eating sugar and sweets.

Belladonna pains *come on suddenly and as suddenly disappear*. This is one of the great indications which should at once direct attention to this remedy.

Belladonna has been used successfully to cure hernia.

Dr. C. Carleton Smith once cured such a case which he afterward related to Dr. Lippe, on which occasion the writer of this editorial was present. The patient was a workingman who had ruptured himself by falling from a height. The hernia was very large and exquisitely sensitive to touch, and the pain so intense as to induce delirium. The delirium was low and muttering. There was present a colic which, in his lucid intervals, the patient described as a sense of grasping with the fingernails at the umbilicus. The whole abdomen was tender to the touch, and there was green watery vomiting.

Belladonna was administered, and the next morning the hernia had disappeared without any manipulation whatever.

While all the indications given in this article are perfectly well known to Hahnemannians, and used by them every day, there is a considerable number of people in the profession whose ideas are more or less undefined about the sphere of action of each of these drugs, and who constantly alternate them when uncertain of the right remedy. To all such prescribers this article is especially commended.

The comparisons are derived mainly from Dr. Lippe's lectures and from private conversations with him. They show how clearly he had arranged in his own mind their respective pathogeneses. His knowledge of the other remedies constituting the polychrests of the materia medica was equally well defined, and thus we have the secret of his remarkable success in selecting the right remedy, and thus promptly "healing the sick" as he constantly expressed it.

The lesson his example taught ought to be learned by that great majority of the profession who believe in abolishing the blind adherence to law in prescribing, and in its place practicing according to rationalism, to theory, and to empiricism under the mistaken impression that they are advocating a broad-minded liberalism.

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN.*

H. P. HOLMES, M. D., OMAHA, NEB.

In the district of Chursachsen, one of the most beautiful and picturesque regions of Germany, and in the village of Meissen, lived an industrious, God-fearing German, by name Christian Gottfried Hahnemann, by trade a painter on porcelain. Here, with his wife, whose maiden name was Johanna Chrintiane Spiess, who was esteemed a most exemplary woman, he worked for the maintenance of his family, and ever strived to serve God and his fellow-men. "He had sound and original ideas on what should be called good and worthy in men, and his doctrine was to do and to be without striving after mere appearances." "Wherever an opportunity offered for doing good, there he was sure to be, helping heart and hand, and often unnoticed." He was the author of a small work on water-color painting.

On the 10th of April, 1755, the hearts of this German couple were gladdened by Heaven's priceless gift of their first-born—a boy—in whom the interest of this lecture centres—a boy on whose head rested greater possibilities than on that of any child born to mortal parents, and who was destined to sway the thoughts of the world in the common interests of humanity for centuries to come. This child, born without the stars heralding his coming, was christened by his parents—Samuel Christian Frederick Hahnemann.

The boy was the idol of his father's heart, and he inherited all those noble qualities which had made his parent the respected citizen of Meissen. Born in a region of strikingly beautiful scenery and with a natural love for the beauties of Nature's handiwork, Samuel became at an early age an ardent admirer of the works of the Creator, and this love for his Almighty Father constantly increased as he grew older.

*Delivered before the Alumni Association of Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, in March, 1892; before the faculty and students of Hering Medical College of Chicago, in March, 1893, and before the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, at Kansas City, in April, 1893.

The father and mother easily taught Samuel to read and write. At the age of eight years he was placed in the *stadt* (or common) school, and at the age of sixteen he entered the *furstenschule*. He became the favorite pupil of the principal, Magister Müller, and he made such progress in his studies that at the age of twelve years he was commissioned by the principal to teach to others the rudiments of the Greek language. Hahnemann, in speaking of his teacher, Magister Müller, says: "He loved me as his own child, and left me to enjoy liberties in the method of my study for which I still feel grateful to him, and which visibly influenced my subsequent labors. During the private lessons which he gave to his boarders and to myself he would listen kindly to remonstrances on my part bearing on the interpretation of classic authors, and often accepted my translation in preference to his own. I had admission to him at all hours of the day, and I was often, in many respects, openly given preference to others. It is remarkable, however, that I had the affection of all my fellow-students nevertheless. All this in consideration receives greater importance when we remember that it happened at a *furstenschule* in Saxony. While here I took pains to read less, and to thoroughly grasp in my mind before reading further."

With a family which rapidly increased to ten children, the father was not able to give them the education he desired, and he often took Samuel away from the *stadtschule* for years together, and stoutly opposed his son's taking a college course or even continuing very long at the *furstenschule*. It is related that at one time he forbade Samuel using the family lamp for his studies after the rest of the family had retired. But the boy, nothing daunted, fashioned a lamp out of a lump of clay, successfully coaxed his mother for oil, and in secret did the studying his boyish heart craved. When the father refused to furnish means for the farther education of his son, Magister Müller interceded for the boy, and, as an inducement, refused to accept any farther fees, and thus Samuel continued his attendance upon the *furstenschule*—an institution similar to our high schools in this country—until twenty years of age. Hahne-

mann's last essay on leaving this school was on a subject of his own choosing, "The Wonderful Construction of the Human Hand."

On Easter, 1775, Hahnemann left home for Leipzig to enter upon the study of medicine, with about \$15.00 in money, the last he ever received from his father. Through the kindness of Bergrat Poerner, who understood the circumstances of his poverty, the lecture fees were all remitted, and for two years Hahnemann studied medicine in Leipzig, choosing such lectures as seemed most useful to him. During this period he was much of the time at work in various ways to earn the means necessary for his support while pursuing his studies. He was fortunate in finding an opportunity to instruct a young and rich Prussian in the French and English languages, and he also made many translations from the English for publication. Hahnemann worked so industriously that his labors enabled him to support himself, pay all his incidental expenses, and to save quite a sum besides. In order to both earn his living and attend all his classes, he slept only every other night.

His thirst for a knowledge of practical medicine induced him to leave Leipzig for Vienna, where there were better advantages, as there was no hospital or infirmary in Leipzig.

About the time of his going to Vienna, he was swindled out of his hard-earned savings by the treachery of a supposed friend. In mentioning this fact in his short autobiography, Hahnemann says: "Repentance calls for reconciliation, and I therefore refrain from giving name and circumstances." This left him with only some \$29.00, which was all the money he had, and he was forced to leave Vienna after a stay of only nine months. He was fortunate again in here making the acquaintance of Liebartz von Quarin, physician-in-ordinary to the Emperor, to whom Hahnemann says he was "indebted for that which made him a physician. I had his affection and I might say his friendship. I was the only one of my time who was given the privilege of accompanying him in his calls on private patients. He loved and taught me as if I had been the only one of his pupils in Vienna, and even more, yet he never

could expect any recompense from me." When Hahnemann's poverty compelled him to leave Vienna, von Quarin was influential in procuring for him a position with Baron Bruckenthal, of Hermanstadt, as family physician and librarian. Here he remained one and three-fourths years, mastering several languages and doing much additional scientific studying. He arranged the Baron's immense library and his incomparable collection of antique coins. With the means he had earned at Hermanstadt, he departed for Erlangen, in order to complete his medical studies, and here, on the 10th of August, 1799, he defended his thesis and received the degree of *Doctor of Medicine*.

After graduating Hahnemann says: "A Swiss could not be drawn more irresistibly toward his lofty Alps than a Chursachsen to the land of his birth." He therefore chose the mining village of Hettstadt, in Mansfeld territory, and there located in order to begin the practice of medicine in the year 1780. The town, however, proved too small to satisfy him, and at the end of nine months he left for Dessau, where we find him in the spring of 1781. Here he seemed to do well and improved his time by devoting especial attention to chemistry and to the working of the mines in that region; but at the end of the year he again moved and located in Gommern, near Magdeburg. Here he did not do well as, he said, there had never been a physician there and the people did not seem to think they needed one. However, while in this place, December 1st, 1783, he married Henrietta Leopoldine Kuchlerine, step-daughter of the apothecary Hæselers of Dessau. Among the wedding gifts presented to the bride was one from Hahnemann's father. It was an ivory fan painted by himself. "Upon this the master is depicted as treating his first (lady) patient, sitting at her bed and giving her a spoonful of medicine. The other side shows the same lady recovered and sitting in her family circle. It is a charming little *genre* picture with its fine painting and its faithful portrait likeness." Of the character of Hahnemann's wife, there are two impressions. One that she led her husband a Socrates and Xantippe sort of a life. But among those who

knew her best, Mrs. Hahnemann's memory is cherished for her noble qualities, and she was respected as a faithful wife, a fond mother, and a woman who was devoted to the interests of her husband and children. A careful review of all the circumstances of her wedded life is sufficient to convince any one that the good woman was greatly maligned. She willingly followed her husband in all his various wanderings and frequent removals. When poverty threatened she was steadfast, and when the world turned against her husband she remained at his side the devoted wife faithful to the last. In times of great need she parted with her jewels, bedding, and personal wardrobe for the maintenance of her loved ones, and was the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night that guided and encouraged the great man on his difficult and disheartening way. She died March 31st, 1830, in Cöthen, where Hahnemann was living practically in exile.

From Gommern Hahnemann removed to Dresden in the year 1785. In this city he found still better facilities for study and here made the intimate acquaintance of the City Physician Wagner, whom he refers to as "a model of incorruptible integrity." They became great friends, and, on the failing health of Wagner, Hahnemann, with the approval of the magistrate, succeeded to all his hospitals, and speaks of it as "a wide field for one charitably inclined." He seemed to enjoy his life here very much, for he says: "Four years in Dresden and vicinity thus passed for me more rapidly than they would to the unexpected heir of great wealth. In the midst of my growing family and to be nearer the source of the sciences I came to Leipzig about the time of Michaelmas, 1789, where I calmly awaited the act of Providence to decide what fortune would be apportioned to each day of my life, the length of which lies in His hands."

It seems, however, that the real motive which led Hahnemann to Leipzig had a deeper significance than "to be nearer the centres of knowledge." Already he had sounded the depths of allopathic lore, and found it a shallow pool compared to the unfathomable gulf of erudition and mystery it was supposed to be. While in Gommern he had written a work containing an

account of his experience as a practitioner in Transylvania. It gives a sombre view of the medical practice in general, and in reference to his own success in particular Hahnemann said that most of his patients would have done better had he left them. He became more and more discouraged over the results of his medical practice, for he observed that the treatment in the majority of cases was worse than useless. So that, when he removed to Leipzig, it was virtually the abandonment of his work as a practitioner of medicine. He says: "It was painful for me to grope in the dark, guided only by our books, in the treatment of the sick—to prescribe according to this or that fanciful view of the nature of diseases, substances that owe to mere opinion their place in the *materia medica*. I had conscientious scruples about treating unknown morbid states in my suffering fellow-creatures with these unknown medicines, which, being powerful substances, may, if they were not exactly suitable [and how could any physician know whether they were suitable or not, seeing that their peculiar special actions were not yet elucidated?] easily change life into death, or produce new affections or chronic ailments which are often much more difficult to remove than the original diseases. To become in this way a murderer or aggravator of the sufferings of my brethren of mankind was to me a fearful thought. So fearful and distressing was it that shortly after my marriage I abandoned practice, and scarcely treated any one for fear of doing him harm, and, as you know, occupied myself chiefly with chemistry and literary labors."

Shortly after settling in Leipzig, he published his work on Syphilis, and in it introduced to the profession the preparation still known by the name of "*Mercurious Solubilis Hahnemanni*." He gave a careful and accurate description of its mode of manufacture, administration, etc.

We come now to the year 1790—the year more fraught with interest to humanity than any yet recorded in the archives of scientific progress. It was the year of freedom coming to the benighted condition of medical knowledge. The year of emancipation in which the medical light, so long hidden in mystery

and charlatanism, should shine forth to the world, and the shackles of blind custom and traditional medicine should be struck from its practitioner, and he should be left free to use the mind God had given him, and to pursue a better way in the treatment of his suffering fellow-men.

Great consequences sometimes grow out of trivial circumstances. The falling of an apple led to the discovery of the law of gravitation; the singing of a teakettle was the first hint of the power hidden in steam; taxation without representation led to the freedom of America; the shadow on the moon led Galileo to believe the earth was round; on the refusal of a request that his wages be raised a half-dollar a month, Fernando Magellan changed employers and so became the first to circumnavigate the earth; on the shake of a peasant's head rested the fate of Bonaparte and the French at Waterloo; and the obscurity in the description of a single remedy (Cinchona) led Hahnemann to found the grandest law in therapeutical medicine: *Similia Similibus Curantur*.

In the year 1790 Hahnemann was working at his translations for the purpose of earning his daily bread. Cullen's *Materia Medica* had been placed in his hands to be rendered from English into German. Happy day for medical science! Happy day for the millions of sick and suffering humanity in the ages to come! We homœopaths should erect a monument to the memory of Cullen, for he it was who was the unconscious author of our origin. As one after another of the remedies in this work came under Hahnemann's critical observation, he was more and more struck with the uncertainty and obscurity of the knowledge of medicine and medicinal action. He longed to raise the profession from the bogs and mists of uncertainty and to place it upon a sure and rational foundation. When he came to Cinchona, he felt more than ever impressed with the empty phantoms and mania for worthless hypotheses in the art of healing of that day. He determined to test the action of the drug in the only sure and reliable manner, viz.: upon himself. He took a large dose of the famous remedy and observed the symptoms. Strange to relate, on that same day

he suffered a veritable attack of ague or intermittent fever. He experimented upon others with the same result. Then came the question : Should not the power of Cinchona which produced intermittent fever in a healthy person be the same as that which cured the disease? He experimented again and again with different remedies and with similar results. The query settled into a conviction, and the conviction into a law which he thus formulated : " Diseases are healed in the safest, easiest (least painful and most convenient) manner, as well as permanently, through such medicines as produce in the healthy body effects as near as possible resembling those of the disease. Or, one must endeavor to heal diseased conditions with such remedies as produce in the perfectly healthy body diseased conditions most similar in character." This theory forms the centre and basis of a school which has convulsed the whole science of medicine, the essence of which is the law *Similia Similibus Curantur*.

Hahnemann was now anxious to thoroughly test his new theory, but his poverty compelled him to labor with his pen for the support of his family. Fortune soon favored him in an offer from the reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha to take charge of the insane asylum at Georgenthal in the Thuringian forest. As this gave him a competent income and ample leisure for study, he thankfully accepted the position. While at the head of this institution he succeeded in curing the Hanoverian Minister, Klockenbring, who had been rendered insane by a lampoon written by Kotzebue. The description of Klockenbring's insanity is a masterpiece in its way. Hahnemann is supposed to have been the first to advocate the treatment of the insane with kindness, and never allowed his patients to be punished by blows. The same year, however, Pinel unchained the maniacs in the Bicetre, and it is a disputed question as to whom should belong the honor. We know, nevertheless, that Hahnemann did it working independently, and to-day the custom is universal in all well-governed insane asylums.

He did not remain long in Georgenthal, and made several removals between 1792 and 1795; to Walschleben, Pyrmont,

Brunswick, and to Wolfenbüttele; from there to Königs-Lutter, where he lived for four years. All this time he was busily engaged in writing and translating, proving remedies and evolving the science of the new system. He freely published his researches and their results, deeming that his first duty always lay in giving his knowledge to his profession. Like all great reformers, however, he was greeted with a storm of abuse and opposition instead of receiving the thanks of his medical brethren. At Königs-Lutter he had been phenomenally successful in the treatment of scarlet fever with Belladonna, and this, with his growing popularity, aroused such a jealousy among his *confrères* that they induced the apothecaries to prefer charges against Hahnemann for dispensing his own remedies. The authorities issued an order enforcing the law against the self-dispensing of remedies, and Hahnemann, in the morning of his fame, was forced to quit the town in the year 1799. Think of this, ye practitioners of medicine who are beginning life's struggle in your profession. Samuel Hahnemann, forty years of age, a scholar and student, a man of giant intellect, a man who was master of more languages than the average physician had medical books in his library, whose *Apothekerlexicon* was the handbook on the German druggist's table, who taught the pharmacists the profession they followed; think of this man being driven from town to town because it was claimed he was not competent to dispense his own medicines!

On leaving Königs-Lutter, a crowd of people composed of friends and patients followed the wagon which contained Hahnemann's wife, family, and earthly possessions a long way on the road to Hamburg. Then a sad farewell was taken, the people thanking God for the benefit Hahnemann had been permitted to confer upon them. On this journey the wagon, in descending a precipitous portion of the road, was overturned. A daughter had an arm broken, and their infant son, Ernst, was so seriously injured that he died shortly afterward. Can you, my hearers, doubt of the bitterness that must have come to the heart of this great man over this loss of his darling child? Near where this accident occurred the family were detained six

weeks on account of the injury of the daughter. At length they reached Hamburg, where Hahnemann could do but little. Then on to Altona; next to Mollen; then back to Saxony, where he tried to practice in Eilenberg. Persecution compelled him to move. He tried Machern, and next Dessau. During all this time he worked nightly, for the support of his family, in the translation of medical and scientific works. Poverty crowded upon him, and history says he was reduced to such straits that he was obliged to weigh out to each member of his family their portion of bread, that each one might fare justly. A little girl was taken ill, and asked that a portion of brown bread be put away for her so that she might have it when she was better.

Hahnemann prosecuted his investigations in the science of medicine in spite of poverty and persecution. He ceased working at translations, and from 1806 devoted his time to original articles. "Æsculapius in the Balance," "A Pure Materia Medica," and the "Medicine of Experience," came forth rapidly. These productions raised such a storm of opposition, and the author was so reviled that he gave up trying to educate the medical profession, and for a time wrote only for the benefit of the people. He published his subsequent articles in a literary and scientific journal.

We come now to the eventful year of 1810. Hahnemann was living in Torgau. He was fifty-five years of age, had been a doctor of medicine since 1779, and had been developing the law of Similia Similibus Curantur for twenty years. Truly, enough experience for a scientist to know what he was doing. He published his greatest work, *The Organon*, which was soon read in more languages than any book save that of Holy Writ. It ran through five editions, and was translated into English, French, Italian, Spanish, Hungarian, Polish, Russian, Danish, and Swedish. In this work for the first time was used the word *Homœopathy*.

The name of Samuel Hahnemann was now a celebrated one throughout all Europe. In 1811 he removed once more to Leipzig, and adherents flocked to him from every direction.

Anxious to teach his new theory to the academic students, he sought permission and was informed he could do so by writing and defending a dissertation and by paying the sum of fifty thalers. On the 28th day of June, 1812, Hahnemann gave his famous dissertation in Latin on the "Helleborism of the Ancients." It was a masterpiece of scholarship and scientific knowledge, and produced a great sensation in Leipzig. One of his hearers, a Dr. Huck, says: "To hear Hahnemann, the boldest investigator of nature, defend the masterpiece of his genius and diligence, was an enjoyment truly heavenly. As I rode home in a dream, I felt the solitude about me when I had to admit that I was unworthy to loosen his shoes. He covered himself with glory. He remained victor."

At the delivery of this dissertation, Frederick Hahnemann acted as respondent. We will pause in our history to recite what is known of the life and fate of this the only son of the founder of Homœopathy.

Frederick Hahnemann, born in Dresden the 30th day of November, 1786, was the pride of the family, and whose fate was so peculiar and so appealing to our sympathy as to make his life one of unusual interest to us. He was a stout, healthy little fellow as a child, and was familiarly called Fritz by his father. He had a brilliant education, spoke Latin, Greek, French, English, and Italian and was conversant with Arabian, was a fine musician and a general favorite with all who knew him. He graduated in medicine at Leipzig, in 1812, although the year before he had entered the field as an author in defending his father against Hecker's attack upon *The Organon*. He purchased a drug-store at Wolkenstein, in order to be freed from the law against the self-dispensing of drugs, and there began the practice of his profession. His fame quickly spread, and his house was thronged with patients. He lived in pompous style and went from place to place with a coach and four. He contracted a matrimonial alliance with a widow, which gave great offense to his father, and this estrangement was never quite removed. Frederick Hahnemann's professional success soon aroused a jealousy among his allopathic *confrères*, and a charge

was brought against him of dispensing his own remedies. Though his cause was a good one and he could have undoubtedly won his case if he had remained for trial, he would not give his enemies the satisfaction of appearing before them, and so determined for once and all to avoid their persecutions and left home, wife, children, country, and practice to take up his life in a foreign land. He went to England and sent letters home at irregular intervals. These letters were so odd, the arrangement of the written matter on the page was so eccentric, and the mode of expression was so peculiar that his family were firmly convinced of his insanity. A letter written from London, in the spring of 1819, was so filled with this recklessness, so unusual to the careful student, that his father exclaimed in the most vehement grief: "My poor son is becoming insane!" The last line was written by Frederick from London, June 25th, 1820, and he was forever afterward lost to the knowledge of his family. The father bent under the heavy grief and several times expressed his fear that his son had died in an insane asylum. Report has it that in 1830 a traveler calling himself Frederick Hahnemann had visited the interior of Pennsylvania, and had cured many persons by means of small powders. Nothing more definite was ever known of him.

For about nine years Hahnemann remained in Leipzig, winning many laurels, practicing continually, and constantly working to perfect Homœopathy. He had many distinguished friends and illustrious patients. But envy and malice were at work against him. The apothecaries made a government complaint against him for dispensing his own medicines. In a rescript in December, 1820, the authorities admitted the justness of the apothecaries' complaint, and deprived Hahnemann of the right to dispense his own remedies. This, of course, destroyed the effectiveness of his labors, although it did not absolutely prohibit his practicing his profession. But crippled in his professional privileges, he was forced to say farewell to his native country.

Hahnemann's words regarding his new system were a veritable prophecy. He said: "Our art needs no political lever, no

ribbons of worldly orders to develop it into something. Gradually it grows through the many weeds, sprouting high around it, from the unostentatious acorn into the vigorous sapling." The reigning Duke, Ferdinand, of Anhalt-Cöthen, offered him a home in his city and appointed him Hofrath, or Court Physician. Hahnemann removed to Cöthen early in the summer of 1821. He felt the restraint of his smaller field, and was so embittered against the world as, for a long time, to seldom pass the threshold of his own door. He devoted himself with even greater assiduity to perfecting his system and recording his researches. His fame followed him and his practice was very large. People from all over Europe, from the United States, and even South America came to him for treatment, and many physicians made Cöthen their Mecca to study the new school of medicine. Hahnemann was soon so crowded with business that he had to take an assistant in order to accomplish the work that was daily thrust upon him.

While in Cöthen a reunion was held which had a great significance for Hahnemann and Homœopathy. It was on the 10th of August, 1829, the fiftieth anniversary of Hahnemann's graduating in medicine. It was his Doctor's Jubilee. Friends from far and near gathered to do honor to the great man. In a beautifully decorated room he was presented with a finely written programme of the occasion, a beautiful medal engraved by Kruger, of Dresden, with the portrait of Hahnemann, the date of his birth and graduation on one side, and his homœopathic axiom, *Similia Similibus*, on the other; a large oil portrait of Hahnemann well executed by Schöppe, of Berlin; the congratulatory diploma from the faculty at Erlangen, together with many other tokens and expressions of regard. The venerable jubilant, with heartfelt emotion, gave thanks to his Almighty Father that he had been permitted to make so important a discovery. Congratulatory letters were received from the Duke and Duchess of Anhalt-Cöthen, accompanied by the present of an antique cup and a golden casket ornamented with the initials of the Duke in brilliants. At this meeting was organized the first Homœopathic medical society, the "Central Society of German Homœopath-

ists," which was henceforth to meet annually on the 10th of August.

In 1831, when the cholera broke out in Europe, Hahnemann carefully studied the symptoms of the disease through the reports sent him, and decided upon Camphor as the indicated remedy. Reports poured in from physicians, priests, and laymen in regard to the wonderful efficacy of Camphor, and the consensus of opinions showed that hardly a death occurred where the remedy was used according to instructions. Hahnemann did not see a case of cholera during the epidemic. A finer illustration of the workings of our law of cure cannot be found. To prescribe for a malady without seeing it, to cover the picture of the disease with a remedy whose pathogenetic symptoms show it to be the simillimum, and to effectually stamp out the epidemic was a victory such as the medical world had never witnessed.

Hahnemann remained in Cöthen fourteen years, one of the busiest and most honored scientific men in all Europe. We find him at the close of 1834 an old man of seventy-nine years, active, strong, and full of the faith in his new school. His wife had been in her grave for five years. A lady patient had come from Paris to consult the great Hahnemann in regard to a serious affection of her heart and lungs. Her name was Melanie d'Hervilly Gohier, an adopted daughter of Louis Gerome Gohier, who was Minister of Justice and President of the Executive Directory of the French Republic in 1799. This lady was an enthusiast in all that interested her. She was a daring rider and swimmer, possessed all kinds of rifles, had obtained permission to hunt, had been in the academy of painting, in some way had clandestinely been admitted to the dissecting-rooms, and had taken a course of lectures on anatomy. A mutual admiration sprang up between this young Frenchwoman and the learned doctor, and it is facetiously stated that Hahnemann cured her of her lung trouble, but changed the heart affection into another one of a more chronic nature. They were married on the 28th of January, 1835.

The young wife, with her usual enthusiasm, was anxious to

have her husband locate in Paris, and so fascinated the old man with her alluring representations of the fame and honor he would reap in France that he resolved to leave his fatherland and follow his wife to Paris. A farewell trip was taken to Leipzig, where Hahnemann gave a dinner to his pupils and a reception to the great man was held. Early on the morning of the first Whitsunday, 1835, they left Cöthen for Paris, and Germany never again saw the beloved founder of Homœopathy.

In Paris, Homœopathy was struggling for a foot-hold. There were a few representatives, but little was known of the new system. "*Elle est morte !*" or "*On n'en parle plus !*" were the common expressions regarding it. The coming of Hahnemann was to raise the banner on high and establish the cause on a sure foundation. By a royal decree, obtained through the kindness of M. Guizot, Hahnemann received permission to practice. One newspaper after another took up the cause and rallied to the support of Hahnemann and Homœopathy. The following year a medal in likeness of Hahnemann was cast, and a deputation waited upon him to present him with it as a token of their honor for him and to thank him for locating in their country.

Patients flocked to see the great man and to secure his services. It is said that Hahnemann valued his advice very highly, as it required ten *Louis d'or*, or about \$48 to consult him. Be this as it may, he also devoted a great deal of time to treating charity cases. He occupied a large hotel and the patients came to see him in veritable processions. Helen Berkeley, an American lady who visited Hahnemann professionally, gives her experience as follows: "In 1839, Dr. Hahnemann was residing in Paris, near the garden of the Luxembourg. During the winter of that year, desiring to consult him in behalf of an invalid friend, I made him my first visit. That I might obtain an audience as early as possible, I entered the carriage which was to transport me to his residence at a quarter past nine o'clock in the morning. After about half an hour's ride, finding that the coachman stopped his horses without dismounting, I inquired if we had reached our destination; 'No, madam, it

is not our turn yet. We must wait a little while. See! there is Dr. Hahnemann's house,' he replied, pointing to a palace-like mansion at some distance. This mansion was surrounded by a mossy stone wall, with an iron gate in the centre. Impatient at the delay, I leaned out of the window and beheld a long line of carriages in front of us, driving through the gate, and out again, as fast as their occupants alighted. This was vexatious; I had taken such especial pains to be early—and all to no purpose. But if there was any consolation to be found in the knowledge that others were even worse off than ourselves, I might have comforted myself by looking in the opposite direction. Behind us stretched a file of coaches, lengthening every minute, and already quite as formidable as the one in front. I had unconsciously taken my station in the midst of a procession slowly advancing to pay homage to the modern Æsculapius. I already knew something of Hahnemann's celebrity; but my opinion of his skill was marvelously fortified as I stared behind me and before me, and then at the empty carriages driving away around me.

"In about twenty minutes the carriage in which I sat wondering and waiting, during that time having moved forward a few paces every minute, at last drove briskly through the iron gate, around the spacious court, and deposited us, to my great satisfaction, at the front entrance of Hahnemann's magnificent dwelling. Three or four liveried domestics, assembled in a large hall, received the visitors as they alighted, and conducted them to the foot of the side staircase. At the head of the first flight they were received by a couple more of these bedizened gentlemen, who ushered them into an elegant saloon, sumptuously furnished, and opening into a number of less spacious apartments."

Farther on, Mrs. Berkeley states that she waited three hours in the parlors before her turn came to visit Dr. Hahnemann.

Such was the ability of our great leader in his new home. His private life was filled with those events which go to make pleasant the life of one who has won fame through his own endeavors. Birthday celebrations, visits from admiring followers

and indefatigable attention to perfecting his great work, filled his time to the fullest. His earnings were said to be 200,000 francs or about \$40,000 annually, and that for a man well past four-score years of age.

Hahnemann's life was now nearing its end, and he was awaiting the Master's call, content to give up the struggle and be at rest with Him in whom he had so long trusted. July 28th, 1839, he had written of himself: "*Non inutilis vixi*"—I have not lived in vain. Later on he wrote to a friend: "It is perhaps time that I quit this life, but I leave all and always in the hands of my God." On another occasion he wrote: "My conscience is clear; it bears me witness that I have ever sought the welfare of suffering humanity, that I have always done and taught what seemed to me best, and that I have never had recourse to any allopathic procedures to comply with the wishes of my patients, and to prevent them leaving me. I love my fellow creatures and the repose of my conscience too much to act in that manner. Those who follow my example will be able, as I am, on the verge of the grave, to wait with tranquillity and confidence till the time comes when they must lay down their heads in the bosom of the earth, and render up their soul to a God whose omnipotence must strike terror into the heart of the wicked."

The sun of his life set in glowing colors. Each spring-time for some years past Hahnemann had been subject to an attack of bronchial catarrh. The 15th of April, 1843, he was taken so seriously ill with his old trouble that his wife admitted no one. Several times he was reported as dead and the statements as many times disproved. This condition ran on through the rest of the months of April, May, and June with variations from better to worse. Hahnemann's mental faculties were retained to the last and he gave advice regarding the choice of remedies for his affection that showed the wonderful memory, knowledge, and judgment of the man. He was treated by his wife and Dr. Chatran. He suffered more from attacks of dyspnoea toward the end. It was during one of these attacks that his wife said to him: "Providence should really owe to you an exemption

from your sufferings, because you have alleviated those of so many others, and have borne so many hardships in your laborious life." He replied: "To me? Why to me? Every one in this world works according to the talents and powers which he has received from Providence, and more or less are words used only before the judgment-seat of man, not before the throne of Providence. Providence owes me nothing, but I owe it much. Yes, everything!"

"He retained his mental faculties to the last moment, and though his voice grew more and more indistinct, his broken words showed the continued clearness of his mind and the calmness with which he saw his end approaching. At the very beginning of his illness he had told his people that this would be his last, as his frame was worn out."

Samuel Hahnemann died at five o'clock on the morning of July 2d, 1843, aged eighty-eight years two months and twenty-two days. A mistake as to this date was probably caused by a typographical error. The only two works published in the German language relative to the date of his death, *Hahnemann's Life and Works*, by Albrecht, and *History of Homœopathy*, by Ameke, give the day as June 4th. But the cuts of the monument erected to his memory in Leipzig, as well as other authorities, give it as July 2d. To settle the question, I wrote to Dr. R. E. Dudgeon, of London, who should know more of Hahnemann than any English-speaking homœopath. He replied: "I thought the best way to answer your question was to ask his grandson, Dr. L. S. Hahnemann. He tells me that the true date of his grandfather's death is July 2d, 1843, and he should know, as he was at the old man's funeral, if not exactly 'in at the death.'"

At this time, Jahr writes: "I had repeatedly resolved to call there when I received a note from Mrs. Hahnemann, asking me to call on her that day. I went immediately, and was admitted at once to Hahnemann's bed-room. But imagine my horror, instead of there finding Hahnemann, the dear, friendly old man, greeting me with his smile, I found his wife stretched out on his bed in tears, and next to her him lying cold and

stiff, having passed five hours before into that life where there is no strife, no sickness, no death. Yes, dear friends, our venerable father has finished his course. Paralysis of the lungs has freed his spirit from its tired frame after an illness of six weeks."

Hahnemann had no public funeral. His remains were embalmed by Ganal, taken to the cemetery of Montmartre on the rainy morning of July 11th, 1843, and buried near the left of the entrance. Only his wife, one daughter and her son, and the servants followed the body to the grave.

One month after Hahnemann's death, the Central Society of German Homœopaths met in Dresden and resolved to erect a monument to the beloved leader. The statue of Hahnemann was executed by the sculptor Steinhäuser and then cast in bronze in Rome. With appropriate ceremonies the cornerstone was laid in Leipzig and the completed monument unveiled and dedicated on the 10th of August, 1851. Hahnemann, living in Leipzig, was persecuted and driven from the city. Dead, his memory was cherished in the hearts of his followers and his fame emphasized in marble and bronze. His was a life well spent—a benefactor to suffering mankind, a physician, and a true minister of God. He lives with us to-night, and thousands of orisons ascend heavenwards to bless the memory of the greatest physician of past or modern times—Samuel Hahnemann, the sage of Cöthen, the founder of Homœopathy.

THE PALLIATIVE TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

C. M. BOGER, M. D., PARKERSBURG, WEST VA.

The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis resolves itself into two general methods, the curative and the palliative, the former ideal in its conception aims to eradicate the fundamental causative miasm, the latter by its very existence concedes the improbability of attaining this end and endeavors to procure euthanasia for the sufferer.

From the Hahnemannian standpoint there can be only one treatment, and that the indicated remedy. That this is so often unsatisfactory or even disastrous in its results, is, I think, due to the fact that the prescription is the simillimum to the original or causative disease-producing miasm. It is removing the foundation stones first, when taking down the disease edifice, and the consequences are naturally disastrous. According to the principles of sound logic, the precepts of *The Organon*, and above all actual experience, the reverse process must be applied if we expect to cure; the superstructure must be taken down in regular order and the foundation taken up last of all. By this I do not mean to say that the cure of this disease lies through palliation, although the palliator will often see wonderful results. Take for instance those cases which we all see, after the formation of vomicae and through them the resorption of toxic poisons producing symptoms simulating the zymoses. The very first step here must be the removal of this apparent zymotic disease picture, for is it not really another miasm implanted by means of these toxins on one already present? Whether its symptoms resemble intermittent, remittent, or even the hectic of suppuration; although as a matter of fact they most frequently simulate the former, this naturally does not rule out the fact that a pure fever may, although it rarely does, complicate phthisis. Until this zymotic state is removed not a single step of progress toward a cure can be made, nay the case cannot even be fairly palliated.

The remedies useful in these cases are those which correspond to respectively similar febrile disease states, and although any remedy may be indicated China easily leads all others, especially in cases coming from our allopathic friends which have been dosed fully on Quinine. Its other indications are well known. In the 1M potency it has for me removed in a few days, symptoms which had for months resisted old-school treatment.

The next most frequently indicated remedies in the order of their importance here according to my experience are Nat-m., Nux-v., Kali-c., Lyc., and Polyporus. When the similar is chosen the chill, heat, and sweat disappear as if by magic, the

expectoration is temporarily augmented but then quickly declines and loses its muco-purulent character, and, even in hopeless cases, general all-around improvement sets in. Physical diagnosis aside, the general aspect of the case and the next remedy which the symptoms now call for will constitute valuable factors in the prognosis, and right here is the place to put an empirical prescription, although generally speaking this is a thing to be avoided. My custom is to give one dose *Tuberculinum*^{dmm} (Swan), especially if the patient be a blonde of the sanguine temperament, or *Calc-phos.*^{1m}, if a brunette with a predominating venous system. From these two remedies in just this place I have seen the happiest results, and they will do what few others will—*i. e.*, establish reaction in cases where this seems absent, and following this the symptoms will usually unfold beautifully, indicating the appropriate remedy.

If the night-sweats become troublesome *Calcar-carb.*²⁰⁰ deserves the first place, although *Kali-c.*^{3c}, *Polyporus*^{3x}, *Atropine*^{3x}, or any other remedy may be indicated. I would especially call attention to *Polyporus-off.* in cases presenting a combination of hepatic and intermittent symptoms often coupled with night-sweats. In this sphere it is almost unique and certainly out-ranks all remedies, with its botanical relative *Agaricus* next and perhaps *Lachesis* third.

Another type of cases are marked by a hemorrhagic tendency, usually taking the form of hæmoptysis. For this the remedies are as various as the symptoms. I will mention only those more generally indicated in cases coming under my observation :

Geranium-maculat. Φ , is here the prince of remedies and is prescribed empirically. I have never prescribed it without some benefit even when it did not totally remove this symptom. It appears to be more efficacious where the evidence of inflammation is unmistakable.

Ferrum-phos., when passive congestion and chlorosis are co-existent.

Laurocerasus with deficient reaction there is persistent blood-flecked expectoration.

Millefol. and *Ipecac.* deserve mention.

Still another class of cases present many gastro-intestinal symptoms, the most serious of which are vomiting following the cough paroxysm and diarrhœa. It is important that the former be promptly met, and our repertories give a number of remedies of which *Coccus-cacti.* is easily the best, especially where the vomiting is excited by irritation of the posterior pharynx, uvula, or epiglottal region whether from the presence of adherent expectoration (like *Kali-bi.*), or the simple act of coughing. This remedy has a number of times removed this symptom for me; twice it has cured non-phthysical patients of vomiting excited by the act of swallowing. Both said that as soon as the water reached the back of the mouth vomiting at once ensued.

This brings us to the diarrhœa of phthisis, and the physician who can even palliate it is deserving of being called a good prescriber. Many remedies have been urged as specifics for this condition, but the very nature of the affection makes its permanent removal more than problematical. *Phos.*, *Pod.*, *Puls.*, *Petrol.*, etc., have been extolled for this symptom, but even when seemingly indicated I have yet to see the first lasting amelioration from their use.

For undigested stools *China* leads all others, and may be useful. When cheezy masses are present *Calc-phos.* is more serviceable than *Iod.* or *Thuja*.

With black watery stools having the odor of rotten eggs with urinary symptoms, *Asclepias-tuberos.* has done magnificent work for me. It should be compared with *Psorinum*.

Respiratory spasm during phthisis may become prominent enough to require separate attention. Here *Antimon-arsenicum* and *Asthmatos-cil.* (of Swan) stand in the front rank. The former is most useful in the last stages when paralysis threatens from accumulated products with a well-marked spasmodic element. Its nearest relatives here are *Antimon-tart.* and *Grindelia-robusta*, the latter an exceedingly valuable remedy when the patient stops breathing on falling asleep (like *Curare*, *Gels.*, or *Lach.*).

Asthmatos-cil. is one of Swan's nosodes, and is without a rival

in pure respiratory spasm as we see it in asthma, although it does unequalled work in consumption also.

Thuja should not be overlooked. In cases resting on a sycotic basis it will do what no other medicament can. I have kept a patient alive for more than four years on this remedy, and she is in better health to-day than ever. She has received in single doses the following successive potencies, 30, 200, 1M, CM, and MM.

Aralia-racemosa, the spikenard of our mothers, is valuable when the patient is awakened by the cough after having slept some time, and should frequently be prescribed when Lachesis is.

Spongia fills a niche where glandular enlargement and laryngeal symptoms correspond.

Nux-vom., Hep., and Puls. are important as indicated.

For the headaches of these sufferers Bell. is often given, but Tuberculin (DMM only) will do much better work. Try it.

ACONITE IN FEVER.

EDITOR OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN:—The terse and pointed remarks made upon Aconitum-nap. in your editorial in September number of THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN are worthy of constant reiteration.

This drug, though one of the most precious in our materia medica, is not by any means a specific for fever, as many authors and practitioners would have us believe. Persons studying this remedy from the standpoint of the late Dr. Hempel, as we find it set forth in his voluminous *Materia Medica*, and not being acquainted with the genius of the homœopathic law, would at once conclude that Aconite is not only a specific for fever, so-called, but that it is a specific remedy as well for all the ills that mankind is heir to. The fact is, there is no such thing as a specific in medicine. None has ever been discovered, and none ever will be. Why? For the simple reason that the sick individual must be treated, and not the disease from which he is suffering. And as no two individuals

present precisely the same group of symptoms though ill from the same disease according to its nomenclature, it stands to reason that there never can be such a thing as a specific in medicine.

To state the truth, Aconite does not cure fever. If it does, then almost every drug in the *materia medica* has the same power. But it does cure *a fever*, whenever it is given the opportunity to do so, and that fever is and always will be the fever which it alone is capable of producing in its proving upon the healthy individual. That, and only that. Nothing more, nothing less. Used in this way, strictly in accordance with its symptomology, as all homœopathically proven drugs should be used, its curative action will be as sure as the daily rising and setting of the sun, and oftentimes it will border on the miraculous.

This business of treating a fever, which as a symptom is almost always present in a greater or lesser degree in nearly every case of illness, with the sole purpose in view of reducing the high temperature, by Aconite or any other drug, is not only absurd, but it is a display of ignorance that should have no place in homœopathic ranks. It is a fatal error to endeavor to reduce or abort the fever in any case of eruptive disease, by prescribing for the fever alone, as though that one single symptom were the all in all. Just here is where the drug in question has been abused time out of mind, to the peril of the patient, its exhibition in some cases being followed by death. Let it be understood by such prescribers that the excess of heat, commonly called fever, is nature's method of throwing the eruption to the surface. Therefore it should not be tampered with. Keep your Aconite out of sight unless it covers completely all the characteristic symptoms of the case in hand; in which event the patient as well as the fever will be cured, and that homœopathically, by this particular drug. Do not let us be guilty of straddling certain remedies and riding them to death as specifics. Whenever I hear a doctor talking about giving Aconite for fever, Nux-vom. for piles, Sepia for prolapsus-uteri, and Bryonia for rheumatism, etc., etc., I am con-

strained to think that the sooner he takes down his sign, the better it will be for himself and for the public.

C. CARLETON SMITH.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SOME CLINICAL EXPERIENCE.

J. EMMONS, M. D., RICHMOND, IND.

To nine-tenths of the readers clinical reports are more interesting and more profitable than almost any other matter.

All the indulgence I ask is for a careful consideration of a few cases reported. So prepare for the infliction.

Every good student of the homœopathic materia medica will be able to supply the remaining symptoms in each individual case, for the object is to show what attenuated homœopathic remedies will do when chosen in accordance with the law of similars rather than to multiply symptoms.

Case 1. Mr. ——— retired, seventy years of age. For weeks and months was troubled with such intolerable burning of the feet had to sleep with them out of the window at night. He received one dose of Sulph.^{cm}. He lives ten miles away, but business calls him to the city about once a month. On his next visit he had no burning of the feet, and now for several months has had no trouble with his feet burning.

Case 2. Mrs. ———. Had soft corns between the toes, several of them so sore could scarcely walk. One dose of Silicea^{cm}. In two weeks feet sound and well.

Case 3. Miss ———, school-girl, seventeen years of age. Troubled with that form of epilepsy known as "petit mal." Would lose consciousness for a moment, often sometimes every day for some time. One dose Sulph.^{dmm}. Began to improve at once, and has had no return now for several months. Could anything be more satisfactory?

Case 4. Mrs. ———. Suffered with the headache so badly she could not wait till morning, so about four o'clock I was summoned. She described the headache as on the top of the head

and as if the head would separate and the top fly off. Dizziness and swimming of the head on closing the eyes. *Theridion*^{ce}, one dose. In thirty minutes was asleep. Slept four hours. Awoke free from pain, and remained so.

Case 5. Miss F——, age twenty-two. Hereditary history bad. Mother died of consumption. Troublesome, persistent cough. Pulse 100, temperature 100°. Was having quite a hemorrhage when called. *Tuberculinum*^{ce}, one dose a week for several weeks. Has remained well now more than one year. I have every reason to believe that I have arrested many cases in their incipency by this treatment.

THE ORGANON AND MATERIA MEDICA CLUB OF THE BAY CITIES OF CALIFORNIA.

This is the name of a new organization started for mutual improvement of its members, by the discussion of medical subjects and the relating of experiences in the use of homœopathic methods of treatment.

The society was organized after the issuing by Dr. J. M. Selfridge of the following letter of invitation :

OAKLAND, July 20th, 1894.

DEAR DOCTOR:—The formation of a club, having as its object the advancement of pure Homœopathy, by the study of *The Organon* and kindred subjects, has been talked of, now and again, for years by some of the physicians in and out of San Francisco, but more especially so during the last few months, until now it has been suggested that the undersigned open correspondence with a certain few, for the purpose of ascertaining their views on this subject. It has not been thought desirable to have the club consist of more than eight or twelve members, so that, without inconvenience, the club can meet at the offices of the members at such times as they may elect.

It is thought that the test for membership should be an honest belief in the doctrines of Hahnemann, and in *practice* the use of the *single* remedy, while the size of the dose should be left to the judgment of the practitioner.

Is it your wish to become an active member of such a club? Kindly answer at your earliest convenience, and oblige,

Very respectfully and fraternally,

P. O. Box 37.

(Signed)

J. M. SELFIDGE.

In relation to this club the Secretary, Dr. W. E. Ledyard, writes :

223 POST STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22d, 1894.

EDITOR OF THE 'HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN':—In accordance with your request, I gratefully enclose a record of the transactions of "*The Organon and Materia Medica Club of the Bay Cities of California*," to be published in THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

In these few lines I take pleasure in stating that I feel confident that the above "club" will supply a want long felt on this coast.

Every member of the club is full of zeal and enthusiasm for the good cause, and looks forward to the time when Quinine, Morphine, "*et hoc genus omne*," will be a thing of the past, to be remembered only as a horrible nightmare; to the time when ruddy health will bear testimony to the truth as exemplified in "*similia similibus curantur*."

Believe me to be, as ever, Most fraternally yours,
W. E. LEDYARD.

RECORDS OF THE ORGANON AND MATERIA MEDICA CLUB OF THE BAY CITIES OF CALIFORNIA.

MEMBERS OF CLUB.—Drs. J. M. Selfridge, Ormiston Swayze, A. McNeil, Wm. Bœricke, George J. Augur, C. M. Selfridge, M. T. Wilson, W. E. Ledyard.

JULY 26TH, 1894.

Dr. J. M. Selfridge reported a case of *neuralgia* of the *left* side of the head, in a woman aged forty-six, in whom the menses had been absent for several months, but with nose-bleed as vicarious menstruation. The patient at first described the pains as *coming on suddenly*, lasting for an indefinite time, and *leaving suddenly*. For this indication she received *Belladonna*, but without relief. In taking the case again, the patient insisted that, although the pains *came suddenly*, they *left gradually*. Now she received *Pulsatilla*, but again without relief. Finally she stated that the pains were *worse about 1 A. M.*; that they were like *hot needles*, and were relieved by heat. *Arsenicum*^{100m}, one dose dry, cured.

Dr. Swayze reported the following extremely interesting case :

Woman, aged forty-five; married; three children.

(History: mother had eczema, after the birth of the above.) Eczema after each labor. Ophthalmia neonatorum when eighteen; purulent, from inoculation by a strange child. Treated by *Arg-nit.* and *Bluestone*.

Disappeared; then amaurosis, iridectomy; sight fair.

Then had her first child, at twenty-four; eczema between fingers, following labor; eczema suppressed, followed by another attack of ophthalmia; ophthalmia treated locally; then uterine neuralgia and profuse menses, with relief to eye symptoms.

Second labor, three years later; similar symptoms.

Third labor, eight years later; similar symptoms.

Five years later; menopause; eye symptoms greatly aggravated; cornea opaque; a staphylomatous condition; menses absent eight months; menses reappear, with relief to all eye symptoms.

Present condition: Eyes dry (very); *stinging, burning, itching*; ameliorated by *cold* water and by application of *cold* milk; same sensation in eyes as in old eczema. On July 28th, after instilling *Atropine*, followed speedily by nausea, vomiting, pressure and throbbing in head, with delirious mutterings; answering when spoken to, but lapsing into delirium immediately, the doctor believes *Apis* to be the indicated remedy, but so far has had no opportunity to administer it.

AUGUST 3D, 1894.

Sections 1 to 12 of *The Organon* were read and discussed.

The following cases were reported: two cases treated by Dr. Chapman.

One began as a wen on the scalp; developed into an *epithelioma*, which went on to suppuration and ulceration, discharging pus, with *hot stabbing midnight pains*; great prostration, and other marked *Arsenicum* symptoms. *Arsenicum*^{100m} gave speedy relief.

The other, a *scirrhus tumor* of left breast, with similar symptoms, ameliorated by same remedy, in same potency.

August 6th, Dr. Chapman writes: "The case of *epithelioma*

of the scalp has entirely recovered, and the *scirrhus* of the breast is progressing finely toward recovery."

Dr. McNeil—Case of a surgeon who contracted *diarrhœa* during the Mexican war, came for treatment, the *diarrhœa* being then of thirty-six years' standing. *Symptoms*: Stools involuntary—putrid—exhausting. Inability to take any food but corn bread, coffee, *fat meat*, and sweet potatoes. Indications were clear for *Arsenicum*, which he received in the 9th, increasing to the highest potency, as the action of the previous potency became exhausted. *Arsenicum* alone, cured in eighteen months, although there were, in the meantime, long intervals of freedom from *diarrhœa*.

Also case of a negro, aged fifty-eight. Diagnosed by Drs. Isham and Holland, of Louisville, Ky., as *enlarged prostate*. *Symptoms*: Dropsy—compelled to sleep in a chair, on account of dyspnoea; *had passed no urine*, except through the catheter, *for six months*; thirst for small quantities of water, and other symptoms indicating *Arsenicum*, which was given in single doses, commencing with the 200th potency, and gradually ascending the scale. *Began to pass urine naturally* in a few days. Dropsy soon disappeared, and in *seven months* he was ready to return to duty as a common laborer.

Dr. Augur—Girl who had a discharge of *mucus*, *excessively excoriating*, from the rectum, for *five years*. The discharge was attended with pain and *burning* in the back; menses: *scanty, short, and pale*; restless; puffy ankles. *Pulsatilla*²⁰⁰ was given three times a day, for a week, and then stopped. In two weeks there was an improvement in every respect. Then a dose of *Puls.*²⁰⁰ was given *once in ten days*.

Dr. Swayze—Case of *dental fistula*, which had been relegated to the knife. *Calc-fluor.*³⁰ caused a very profuse discharge from the fistula, and in six weeks cured it.

Also a case of *fistula in ano*, with oozing discharge, and suicidal tendency. The fistula had been cut open. *Rhus-tox.*² cured.

Dr. McNeil—While treating a case, cured a rupture without knowing it.

In discussing section 3 of *The Organon*, which relates to *Hygiene*, Dr. McNeil alluded to the *cravings of the sick*, and stated that he considered them in accordance with the above law, and allowed patients to have what they longed for in the line of food.

Dr. Wilson reported a case of diarrhœa in a child, with *craving for green corn*, which was allowed and the diarrhœa disappeared.

The Secretary reported a case where *raw peanuts* were permitted with relief.

Dr. McNeil—The *mental* symptoms are of very great importance. Hahnemann tells us in note to section 210 that “*Aconite* seldom or never effects a permanent cure, when the temper of the patient is quiet and even; or *Nux-vomica*, when the disposition is mild and phlegmatic; or *Pulsatilla*, when it is lively, serene, or obstinate; or *Ignatia*, when the mind is unchangeable, and little susceptible of either fear or grief.”

AUGUST 17TH, 1894.

The Organon was read and discussed, from sections 13 to 20, inclusive.

Dr. McNeil, in discussing section 13, asked “what must be cut away?” He alluded to a case of *polypus*, removed by caustics and afterward by the wire ecraseur, by both allopaths and professed homœopaths. Operations were repeatedly performed. The child died after some months of such treatment. It is a very simple matter to remove a polypus, but *the taint to the system is what should be removed*. He compared the human system to three lines of works or fortifications, proceeding from within outwards. It would not be considered good generalship to drive the enemy from the outer to the inner fortification. Yet this is exactly what the old school does. Nature drives disease *from within out and from above downward*.

Dr. Swayze—What about “Orificial Surgery?” Let us settle that point before proceeding further. It is asserted by some that an eczematous eruption is actually removed from the system by cutting away the foreskin. Can enormously

enlarged tonsils be cured by the indicated remedy? After removing the tonsils, a honey-comb condition remains.

Dr. McNeil—"When I was in Indiana, a girl of seventeen, who had a good training in vocal music, presented herself for treatment. She had had enlarged tonsils, which were removed by operation, on account of throat trouble, which continued, notwithstanding. She received *Hepar-sulph.* on the indication '*sensation of a splinter in the throat.*' This symptom is also found under *Alumina*, *Arg-nit.*, *Dolichos.*, *Nitr-ac.*, and *Kalicarb.* The *Hepar* cured in about a year."

Dr. J. M. Selfridge: (who is a skillful surgeon) "I never removed a prepuce in my life." He reported the case of a little fellow; nervous, irritable, and fretful; frequently putting the hands to the prepuce. On examination, the prepuce, although not specially elongated, was not sufficiently dilated to expose the glans. On dilating the orifice of the prepuce, *hardened smegma* was found and removed; all further trouble disappearing.

Dr. C. M. Selfridge—Symptoms resembling *chorea* disappeared after removing the prepuce.

Dr. J. M. Selfridge reported the case of a young man *who had never exposed the glans, and yet had contracted gonorrhoea.* The *prepuce* was dilated in two months with the help of *Cocaine*.

He considers dilatation much better than amputation.

Dr. Augur—Elongated prepuce reacts on the system in a reflex way.

Dr. J. M. Selfridge—There is a possibility of the mucous membrane becoming very hard, but, even in that case, thinks dilatation will cure. As an example of reflex action, he referred to the *headaches from astigmatism* relieved by glasses. If a case of this kind (contraction of opening of prepuce) were taken in Hahnemann's way, he believes the orifice would dilate naturally.

Dr. McNeil—Neither headache nor kidney nor stomach trouble can be cured by taking into consideration only the part or organ complained of.

Dr. J. M. Selfridge referred to *several cases* of pneumonia,

with *similar symptoms*; one had peculiarities calling for *Phosph.*: a second, with the *restlessness* characteristic of *Rhus*, was cured by that remedy. While the third, which had also *sticking pains from every movement*, with *great thirst*, *parched lips*, etc., found its curative in *Bryonia*.

Dr. McNeil reported a case to show that it is a mistake to base one's prescription on *one symptom*. The case was *puerperal metritis*, with *aggravation from the least movement*. *Bryonia* was given and failed. On examining the case more closely, the patient was found to be in a *profuse sweat without relief*. *Mercurius* relieved in *six hours*.

The leading characteristic of the nineteenth century is belief in the reign of law. In disease alone there is no belief in law, from an allopathic standpoint. The treatment of *cholera* illustrates this. The allopathic treatment of this disease is empirical. Concerning its homœopathic treatment, *Hahnemann* stated that *Camphor*, *Cuprum*, and *Veratrum-album*, according to indications, would cure. *Astronomy*, as an exact science, is on the same line with *Homœopathy*. *Ignatia* and *Nux-vomica* both contain *Strychnine*. *Hahnemann* has pointed out the difference between these two, in the spirit force. Chemical properties are not sufficient to show curative powers.

Dr. Swayze—Although the *Strychnine* is the same, the total is different.

Dr. J. M. Selfridge—The pharmacist can separate, but cannot re-unite. The vital power is gone.

Mr. Underwood—Why cannot the system absorb the spirit-like force from the tincture?

Dr. McNeil—The spirit-like vital force is sick; it is spirit-like, and the remedy for its removal must, in like manner, be immaterial.

Dr. J. M. Selfridge—The spirit-force has a greater analogy for the spiritual. *Calcarea-carb.*, *Mercurius*, *Lycopodium*, *Silicea*, and *Carbo-vegetabilis*, in crude form, give no symptoms. The crude drug is not taken into the system as readily as the dynamized drug.

Dr. McNeil—The proving of *Natrum-muriaticum* is a good

illustration. We all take *salt* in health, but, when sick, the *dynamized Natrum-mur.* will cure.

He referred to the case of a soldier, with a *craving* for *salt*; cured by the *dynamized Natrum-mur.* "The Vienna Provers' Union" found no effects from taking the crude *Natrum-mur.*, and not until they took it in the highly potentized form were symptoms of the drug developed.

(Signed)

W. E. LEDYARD,
Secretary.

A WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL PROVERS' ASSOCIATION.

A Woman's International Provers' Association was organized at Chicago during the World's Congress. Officers were elected for the year. President, Dr. Martha Canfield; Vice-Presidents, Drs. M. E. Avery, MacCracken, Jane Culver, Marion McMasters, Sarah Millsop, Millie Chapman; Secretary, Sophia Penfield.

A large number of women physicians were interested in the work of proving. An old and familiar remedy, *Conium-mac.*, was selected for the first year's work. Careful instructions relative to her qualification as a prover, and manner of proving, was sent to each member of the Association. Each prover recorded general condition and symptoms for one month before taking the remedy, which was in the 30x, 3x, 1x, and θ . Press of work and other adverse influences caused an abatement of interest among the provers, but seven full reports were presented at the annual meeting at Denver.

The provings were more interesting, as a promise of future work by women, than for any additional symptoms obtained. The two symptoms, sharply emphasized by the majority of provers, regardless of attenuation, were: "Dull, occipital headache on rising in the morning, and continuous through day," and "dull ache in lumbar and sacral region." "Depression, vertigo on rising, soreness of eyeballs, with orbital pain, colic, with loose stools, numb aching, with trembling of limbs" were also accented.

At the jubilee meeting at Denver a resolution was adopted to elect officers annually, and to affix the annual fee at \$1.00. The officers elected were: President, Dr. Millie Chapman; Vice-President, Dr. Julia H. Smith; Secretary and Treasurer, Sophia Penfield. The vice-presidents appointed for each State at the World's Congress remain in office during the year. The aid of every woman interested in the work is solicited to forward it.

SOPHIA PENFIELD, *Secretary.*

CORRECTION IN SEPTEMBER NUMBER.

DE SOTO, Mo., Sept. 23d, 1894.

EDITOR OF THE HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN:—Please take notice that in the publication of my case, on page 274, line 21, I am made to say that I had cured a case of Hodgson's disease with one dose of Kali-c. It should have been *Hodgkin's disease*, a glandular not an aortic trouble. Hope you will make the correction.

Yours fraternally,

WM. KEANEY.

SOME EYE-OPENERS.

Eyes half open showing whites. Agar.

— — closed. Op.

— — — balls turned upward. Op.

— — — during sleep. Op., Pod., Stram., Sulph., Ipec., Ant-tart., Arsen.

— — — Epilepsy. Op.

— — — opened with difficulty. Lyc.

— — — lightly closed. Lauroc.

— — — during sleep. Pod.

— — — — labor. Lyc.

— — — especially children. Pod.

— — — during sleep. Stram.

— — —. Amyg.

— — — hydrocephalus. Apis.

— — — —. Art-vulg.

Eyes half closed, scarlatina. Carbolic-ac.
 — — — pneumonia. Ant-t.
 — — — during sleep. Sulph.
 — — — — —. Ipec.
 — — — brain troubles. Hellebor.
 — — — or wide open. Hydroceph., Hellebor.
 — — — Terebinth., Lach.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN MEDICAL JOURNAL. Dr. Gustavus Blech and Dr. Francis T. B. Fest, editors: William C. Knocke, publisher and proprietor, No. 11 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. Subscription, \$1.00 per annum.

This is a new monthly designed to meet the wants of German-American physicians and surgeons in the United States and Canada.

For this purpose it is printed in the German language but not with the well-known German text. Roman is used instead. It is of the old or regular school of medicine.

The sixth number of the first volume is now before us, and is very creditable. It contains about twenty pages.

Oddly enough the pages are not numbered, and there are a few typographical errors which should be corrected.

We do not know enough German to be able to criticize its articles intelligently, so will refrain. We wish our new contemporary success and prosperity.

LECTURES ON AUTO-INTOXICATION IN DISEASE OR SELF-POISONING OF THE INDIVIDUAL. By Ch. Bouchard. Translated with a preface by Thomas Oliver, M. A., M. D., F. R. C. P. Philadelphia, Penna.: The F. A. Davis Company, London: F. J. Rebman, 1894.

This learned book deserves an extended review and indeed a much earlier notice than we have given it. But there is so much in it, and it requires such close thought, and the time at the disposal of the editor is so limited that a considerable period of time has elapsed since it was first brought to our notice.

As the title-page explains it is an inquiry into the phenomena of the human system by its own fluids and the products of the processes going on within it to maintain its physiological life.

As the author well says (page 9), "that the physician ought not to allow himself to be absorbed alone in research after a microbe. He ought to occupy himself with the infectious agent; but he ought to retain a good deal of his

anxiety for the study and research of circumstances which disarm the organism against the invasion of that agent. When the physician shall be in possession of this double knowledge that many diseases are produced by microbes, and that these can act only by means of deterioration of the health resulting from various pathogenetic processes, he will recognize that the new discoveries contain nothing subversive, and that the lessons taught by ancient medical observations are not compromised."

In directing the reader's attention to the sources of poisoning in the individual, the author says: "In the first rank are placed the mineral substances introduced with our food; then come the products of physiological secretion—saliva and bile; the products of digestion; digestion, too, while it transforms albuminoid substances into peptones, also gives birth to alkaloidal poisons; and, lastly, toxic substances resulting from intestinal putrefactions."

The whole scheme of this fine book is a discussion of these sources of poisoning and an explanation of their mechanism of action. All this is much too elaborate to be extensively quoted here, and the best plan is to get the book and read it. It is specially advisable to read the work for one's self, as it deals with subjects of every-day interest to the practitioner, and gives him the key to the explanation of many a case of death where the most searching examination fails to discover any actual lesion that would account for it.

CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS. By Albert Abrams, M. D. (Heidelberg). Third edition. Revised, enlarged, and illustrated. New York: E. B. Treat, No. 5 Cooper Union, 1894. Price, \$2.75.

This work is an octavo volume of 275 pages, giving the latest methods of diagnosis, especially in reference to heart, lung, and kidney troubles. There are, of course, many such books before the profession, but this one, as it gives the latest methods, is the best. The best method of familiarizing the ear with the valvular sounds in health and in disease is given. The latest methods for testing the urine for abnormal products and the latest views upon the great question of Bright's disease may here be found briefly yet clearly given. The original design of the book was as an index to more pretentious works on the subject of diagnosis. This design has not been lost sight of in this third edition. Very elaborate tables upon heart sounds, upon urinary tests, upon the different kinds of microbes are given to enlighten the earnest seeker for knowledge, and a chapter upon the differential diagnosis of the various forms of insanity is added as an appendix.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC ENVOY. E. P. Anshutz, P. O. Box 921, Philadelphia, Pa. Monthly. Price, 25 cents a year.

This periodical is a clever defense and argument for Homœopathy. It is published once a month, of quarto size, and eight pages. It is intended especially for the laity. Its editorials are admirable and worthy the careful at-

tention of practitioners of homœopathic medicine as well as the laity. It is useful to those physicians who wish to put into the hands of their patients something to read upon the great principles of the new school of medicine.

After repeated perusal of its pages, the editor of this journal is able to warmly recommend it.

THE ART AMATEUR FOR SEPTEMBER. Published by Montague Marks, No. 23 Union Square, New York.

Reviews have already been given of former numbers of this interesting monthly devoted to art in the household. The frontispiece is a double portrait study in crayon, by Paul Merwart. The article entitled, "Bruce Crane and His Work," is well illustrated, and the portrait of Paul Renourd will be of interest to artists. The supplement contains five designs. "Snipe" is the seventh of a set of twelve game plates. Chair back for wood carving, decoration of a tea set in Dresden style, embroidered border for a portière, and scroll letters for embroidery. The drawing study is called "The Parting Shot," after the painting by Frederick Morgan. The color plates are an "Indian Summer," by Bruce Crane, and "Carnations," by Paul de Longpre.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

ROSEDALE, Lester Wallack's successful play, will be presented at the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelphia, during the week commencing Monday, September 24th, with Joseph S. Haworth as the stellar attraction, and a cast including the following well-known favorites: M. A. Kennedy, Chas. B. Hanford, Chas. Abbott, Isabelle Evesson, Maud Haslam, and Mrs. E. A. Eberle.

None of the appointments of a first-class production will be lacking. The famous ball-room and gypsy dell scenes will be seen to unusually good advantage. "Rosedale" comes direct from the Star Theatre, New York, where it is now enjoying one of the most successful engagements at that theatre of recent years.

Since the above was set in type the editor has witnessed this play and can cordially indorse it as being interesting, natural in the situations, and free from everything that would offend any one's sense of propriety.

The scenery and general appointments are all that are promised and the acting superb. The *Elliot Gray* of Mr. Joseph S. Haworth is a fine rendering of the brave and manly soldier full of resources in the most desperate situations, and Mr. Abbott as the villain Miles McKenna was especially interesting.

THE PEOPLE'S HEALTH JOURNAL, of Chicago, offers *one hundred dollars* for the best original story contributed to its columns before January 1st, 1895. The story must contain not less than 2,500 words, nor more than 3,500. It must illustrate incidentally, hygiene, diet, dress, Homœopathy, and medicine

in general. Among the characters there must be a doctor, a nurse, and a patient. Those intending to compete for this liberal prize should write for full particulars.

A HUGE PILE OF CONFEDERATE MONEY.—Eighty million dollars in bills were shipped to Atlanta yesterday, the mammoth packages of money filling five large dry goods boxes and making in all more than a dray load. None of the bills are current, however, as they represent "nothing in God's earth now and naught in the waters below it." They were Confederate bills of the rarest type.

The huge pile of genuine Confederate money was shipped here from Richmond, Va., the former capital of the Confederacy, and is now the property of Mr. Chas. D. Barker, No. 90 S. Forsyth Street, this city. The money is of every denomination issued by the departed nation, and in the big collection are bills of the rarest type. There are bills issued during every year of the war. Thousands of them are very valuable as relics, but the great number of them Mr. Baker has on hand will make them so common as to bring but little on the market.

This eighty millions of dollars of Confederate money has been all along supposed to have been destroyed. This is undoubtedly the largest lot of Confederate money in the world.—Atlanta, Ga., *Constitution*, June 4th.

DR. WALTER H. PHILLIPS, formerly house physician to the Children's Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., has removed to Thomasville, Ga., where he will devote his attention to throat and lung troubles. Physicians who wish to send patients afflicted with lung troubles to the South to avoid Northern winters should commend them to the care of Dr. Phillips at Thomasville.

MEETING OF MEDICAL PUBLISHERS.—The first annual meeting of the American Medical Publishers' Association occurred at Hot Springs, Va., on August 13th and 14th, and proved a most profitable and happy event, many of the members being accompanied by their ladies, who enjoyed the pretty scenery and lent a graceful charm to the occasion. An overland trip to Warm Springs comprised a pleasant feature of the first day. After the transaction of the usual routine business, the President, Dr. Landon B. Edwards, read an able paper on "Advertising and Advertising Agencies," which was well received and ordered printed. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were examined, and the finances of the Association found to be in good condition. Thirteen applications for membership were presented and acted upon favorably. The Secretary was instructed to investigate the laws of different States governing charters of incorporated bodies, and report at the next meeting. Dr. J. W. Clausen, of the *Times and Register*, Philadelphia, was elected to fill a vacancy in the Executive Committee. Upon motion, it was decided that all annual meetings hereafter should be held just prior to the sessions of the American Medical Association, the next meeting being set for Monday, June 5th, 1895, at 9 A. M., in the Utah House, Baltimore, Md.

CHARLES WOOD FASSETT, *Secretary*.

CHAPTER III.

VERTIGO, GIDDINESS, ETC.

Air, as when entering cold: tarent.
 — as if suspended in: op. sep.
 — as if floating in: camp. mosch. nx-m. valer.

Apoplexy, as if would have: znc.

Back, rising up the: sil.

Balancing, sensation: calad. ferr. lact. merc. thu. znc.

Bed, feels as if, were drawn from under: stram.

— holds on to, by bed-posts: phys.

— seems to move around with him: nx-v. sol-n.

Blindness, complete but transient: arg-n.

— see under Vision.

Brandy, as if from: *puls.*

Circle, circular motion, etc.: acon. agn. alum. am-c. arg-n. arn. bell. bism. bry. chel. cic. *con.* ferr. hell. k-bi. laur. nx-v. op. par. *puls.* rhus. sabad. spig. squil. staph. valer. verat.

— when stooping, amel. on rising: aur.

— see also Whirling.

Confusion, cloudiness, muddled, stupid feeling. See under Head.

Drunken, see Intoxicated.

Dulness, cloudiness, etc. See under Head.

Elevated, as if: calc. cann-i. mosch. phos. rhus. sil.

Eyes, like a dimness before the: anac. gran. graph. sulph. znc.

— blackness before the: anac.

— See also under Vision.

Faint, as though would: acet-ac. anac. arg-n. dig. mag-c. mezer. nat-c. nat-m. nx-v. sabad. sep. spig. sulph.

Fainting: bapt. canth. cham. cimic.

— during colic: asaf.

— in bed or after rising: carb-v.

— on rising: acon. op.

Fall, feels as if everything would fall on him: arn.

Falling, causing: acon. agar. alum. am-c.

anac. arn. ars. asar. *bell.* calc. camph. cann-s. canth. caps. caus. cham. chin. chin-s. cic. cocc. coloc. *con.* creos. croc. crot-t. euph. ferr. graph. ign. ipec. k-bi. k-ca. lact. laur. led. mag-c. mag-m. mag-s. merc. mezer. nat-c. nit-ac. nx-m. nx-v. olnd. op. *phel.* phos. ph-ac. plb. *puls.* *ran-b.* rheum. rhod. *rhus.* ruta. sabad. sabin. sars. sep. *sil.* spig. spong. squil. staph. stram. stront. *sulph.* tereb. znc.

— morning early, falls over, looses senses for awhile: bov.

— on stooping: cic.

— **backward**: agar. bell. bov. brom. bry. camph. carb-an. chin. chin-s. k-ca. led. mill. nitr. nx-v. *phel.* ph-ac. rhod. rhus. sars. sol-n. spig. spong.

— **forwards**: alum. arn. bov. calc. camph. caus. chel. *cic.* cupr. elaps. ferr. *graph.* grat. hell. iod. k-ca. led. lyc. mag-c. mag-m. mag-s. mang. nat-m. nitr. petr. *phel.* ph-ac. podo. *puls.* *ran-b.* *rhus.* ruta. sabin. sars. sil. spig. sulph. tarax.

— **height**, as if from a: mosch.

— **sideways**: am-m. ars. *benz-ac.* cann-s. caus. *con.* dros. euph. euphr. mezer. nx-v. phyt. *puls.* rheum. rhod. sil. squil. staph. sulph. valer. znc.

— while sleeping, before midnight, seemed as if head were falling out of bed; with constant startings: arg.

— when walking: cann-s.

— to left side: anac. aur. bell. borax. cic. dros. eup-pur. euph. lach. merl. mezer. nat-c. nx-m. spig. spong. stram. sulph. znc.

— to right side: acon. ars. calc. carb-v. chro-ac. euph. ferr. mill. nitr. rhus. ruta.

Feet, as if would slip from under: am-m.

Fit, feeling as if would have a: lach.
znc.

Floating in air, as if: camph. mosch.
nx-m. valer.

— in bed: lach.

Head, for sensations and pains, see under Head.

— **burst**, as if would: con.

— **compression** of, as if from: caus.

— **congestion** of, as from: phos. puls.

— — of top of head, with tipsy and faint feeling: abies-c.

— **crawling**, whirling in, as if drunken: arg.

— **hot**, giddiness ceases and head gets hot: æth.

— **fall**, as if would fall forwards: agn. cupr. sars. sulph.

— — forward and backward: ph-ac.

— — — as if drawn forward: iod.

— — — out of bed, were falling, while sleeping, before midnight; with constant startings: arg.

— — backward, would fall: cann-i. chin. chin-s. rhod. spig. stram.

— — — great weight, constantly falls backward: agar.

— — — side, to one: spong.

— — — to left: calc-ac. dirc. sil.

— — — to right: grat. ferr. sil.

— — — now to right, then to left: tarax.

— **forehead**, seems to originate in: arn. aspar. camph. coca. crot-t. glon. merl. nx-m. phos. ran-b. *rheum.* rhus r.

— — something seems to project over forehead; cannot see over it, worse walking: carb-an. phel.

— moving, as if from: carb-an. znc.

— — feels as if head moved: eup-pur.

— — — something in head, moved: acon. cyc. grat. sil.

— — — — from side to side: cann-s.

— — — — — backward: cann-i. led.

— — — — — backward and forward: carb-v. grat.

— — — — — head turned around: laur.

— — — — — there were turning in the brain: bry. nx-v. stann. sulph.

— — — — — as if brain moved and beat against skull, on motion: ars.

— **originating** in forehead: arn. aspar. camph. coca. crot-t. glon. merl. nx-m. phos. ran-b. *rheum.* rhus-r.

— — in occiput: chin. fluor-ac. glon. petr. ran-b. spig. znc.

— — — coming from occiput: ang. carb-v. senec.

— **project** over forehead, something seems to; can't see over it; worse walking: carb-an. phel.

— **stood** on, as if he, on closing eyes: ph-ac.

Heaviness, See p. 105.

Hold to something, must: carb-v. cic. merl.

Intoxicated, as if: abies-c. absin. acet-ac. acon. agar. am-c. arg-n. alum. ars. asar. aur. bry. cann-i. caus. cham. chel. clem. coco. coral. creos. dios. ferr. gels. ham. hyos. k-ca. laur. led. lyc. merl. mosch. nat-m. nitr. nx-m. op. petr. phel. ph-ac. pip-m. puls. rhod. rhus. sars. *secale*, selen. spig. spong. stram. stront. tabac. tarax. tilia. valer.

— — — reeling as if, when in open air: agar. aur.

— as if after intoxication: acon. agar. bell. bry. carb-v. nitr. nx-m. phys. spig.

— **lasts** long, with great sensitiveness to cold air: agar.

— **left**, inclining to the: merl. oxal-ac. nx-m.

Light, feels lighter, as if not touching ground: camph.

— **moving** to and fro: acon. hyos. ign. ipec. mosch. nx-v. olnd. op. puls. stram. tarax.

— **nervous**: arn. bell. cham. chin. cina. hepar. mosch. nx-v. puls. rhus.

Painful: phos. tabac. tarent.

— **occiput**, spreading from, over whole head: gels.

Paroxysmal: agar. aloë. ant-t. arg. calc. caul. com. cupr. k-bi. morp. nat-m. nx-v. plat. ptel. tabac. tilia.

Periodic: ang. cyc. nat-m.

Pushed, as if: borax. ipec.

Reeling: anac. ars. bell. bry. camph. caus. cham. (morn. on rising: cham.) cic. croc. ferr. hell. hyos. lyc. mag-m. nx-m. ol-an. ph-ac. puls. *secale*. seneg. spong. stram. sulph. tabac. tarax. tereb. thu. verat. viol-tr.

— on rising from seat: calc-p.

Riding, as if: cyc. ferr. grat. hepar.

— — — when eyes are closed: cyc. ferr.

Right, inclining to the: grat. sars.

— walking fast and to the: carb-an.

Room, as if, went around: calc-caus.
cann-s. grat. k-bi

Seat, sensation as if, were elevated:
phos.

— — — — were moving: znc.

Sinking, as if ground were: k-bro.
nat-m.

— — — table were: ph-ac.

— — — stones were: nat-m.

Sleepy, as if: merl. nx-m.

Stupefaction, see p. 130.

Stupefying: agar. calc-ac. creos. sil.
stann. staph.

— tension, mostly left side, worse even-
ing, sitting bent forward, after going
to bed, better sitting erect: asaf.

Sudden: æth. agar. apoc-c. arg. bry.
coloc. iris. meph. mosch. secale, sep.
stann. tarent. thu. verb.

— in frequent short attacks: camph.

Swaying, to and fro, feels as if: cic.
cina. k-ca. sol-n. thu.

— — — as from strong tobacco:
rhod.

Swashing, sensation in, see p. 130.

Swinging, as if: calad. ferr. merc. thu.
znc.

Swimming: abies-c. ang. bell. calc-p.
cann-s. coff. ferr. gels. ham. hyos.
k-bi. nat-s. pip-m. ziz.

— as if brain swam around: ham.

Turning, tottering, as if: see Falling,
Tottering, Reeling, etc.

— on rising from stooping feels as if
turning to the left: anac.

— see Reeling, Falling, Whirling, etc.

Unconscious, as if would become:
nit-ac. phos. plat. thea.

Unsteady, feels as if: camph. cic.
colch. hydr-ac. led. mezer. phys.
spig. sulph. tabac. tarax.

— must lay hold of something: camph.

Vision, objects seem far distant: anac.
stann.

— — — larger: caus.

— — — in twilight: berb.

— — — to move: mosch. sep. tabac.
thu.

— — — to reel: anac. bell. bry. glon.

— — — to run together: iris-v.

— — — turned upside down: eugen.

— — — to turn in circle (go around,
etc.): acon. agn. aloë, alum. am-c.

arn. aur. bar. bell. bov. bry. calc.
cann-i. cann-s. caus. chel. cic. coca.
con. cyc. euph. ferr. grat. hepar.
hydr-ac. k-bi. k-ca. laur. lyc. mag-c.
merc. mosch. mur-ac. nat-m. nat-p.
nat-s. op. ph-ac. phos. psor. rhus.
ruta. sabad. selen. sep. sil. sol-n.
spig. staph. sul-ac. tabac. valer.
verat. znc.

Waltzing, as if: bell. bufo.

— — — dancing: puls.

Waving, longitudinally, as if: merc.

Whirling: acon. am-c. anac. apis. arg-n.
arn. asaf. aur-m. bar-m. bell. berb.
bism. bry. calad. calc. cann-s. carb-v.
caus. chel. chin-s. cic. coca. coff. con.
creos. croc. cro-t. cupr. dros. euph.
evon. ferr. gent. grat. hydr. hydr-ac.
k-bi. lact. lyc. merl. merc-c. mur-ac.
nat-c. nat-m. nat-s. nx-v. olnd. par.
phos. puls. ran-b. ran-sc. rhod. rhus.
ruta. sep. sil. spig. staph. sulph.
tarax. therid. thu. valer. verat. vine.
viol-od.

— a crawling, whirling in head as if
drunken: arg.

— **See under Vision.**

— head like a wind-mill: chin-s.

— as if everything whirled with her;
worse ascending or turning quickly:
aloe.

— of brain, as if: bism. bry. cann-i.

— in forehead: cro-t., merc. mosch.
nicc. staph.

— in vertex: merl.

— morning, early, falls over, loses
senses for awhile: bov.

Conditions:

Morning: acon. agar. ailan. alum. ambr.
am-c. am-m. arg-n. atrop. bar. bell.
bism. borax. bov. bry. bufo. calad.
calc. cale p. CARB-AN. carb-v. caus.
cham. chin. chin-s. cina. cinnb. clem.
coca. coec-c. con. cop. creos. dios.
dulc. euphr. fluor-ac. gels. graph.
grat. guai. ham. hepar. hipp. hyper.
indg. iod. k-bi. k-ca. lach. lact. lept.
lyc. mag-c. mag-m. mag-s. manc.
mang. merl. nat-m. nicc. nitr. nit-ac.
NX-v. olnd. op. oxal-ac. petr. phos.
ph-ac. phys. phyt. pip-m. psor. puls.
ran-b. ruta. sabad. samb. sang. sars.
selen. sep. sil. squil. stram. stront.
sulph. tellur. verat. verat-v. viol-tr.
znc.

— till evening: am-c.

— agg. in: æth. agar. bell. calc. euphr.

- hell. indm. k-bi. manc. nat-m. pier-ac. sabad. tellur. thu. trill.
- amel. in: am-c. am-m. caus. creos. hell. k-bi. mag-m. nat-m. nicc. op. phos. rhus.
- on waking: am-c. ars. bry. calc. caps. caus. cedr. dule. euphr. graph. hyper. iris. k-bi. LACH. merc-i-fl. nicc. ol-an. phos. rhus. stann. tarent. tilia. zinc.
- in bed: borax. carb-an. carb-v. con. graph. lach. nat m. nx-v. ol-an. pæon. ph-ac. pip-m. puls. sep.
- on rising: absin. acon. ailan. asar. bar. bell. bov. BRY. calc. carb-an. caul. caus. cham. chel. cimic. cina. cinnb. cocc. con. dig. dios. dulc. gamb. glon. gran. graph. fluor-ac. form. hell. k-bi. lach. lact-ac. lach. lact. laur. LYC mag-c. mag-m. merc. nat-m. nat-p. nicc. nit-ac. nx-v. olnd. petr. ph-ac. phos. ptel. PULS. rhus. ruta. sabad. samb. selen. sep. sil. squil. stram. sulph. tabac. tellur. verat-v. zinc.
- — from bed and sitting, falls over immediately and is afraid to rise again: acon.
- — after rising: am-c. bar. calc. carb an. chel. cinnb. hepar. lach. LYC. mag-c. nat-m. ph-ac. PHOS. sabad. sil. stram. sulph. tellur.
- — — lasts all day and is worse in eve.: am-c.
- — — and walking: nat-m.
- — — after dressing: form.

Afternoon: æsc-h. alum. ambr. apis. benz-ac. bry. chel. crot-t. cyc. dios. eupi. ferr. glon. ham. hura. hyper. merc. nicc. phys. psor. puls. rhus-r. sabad. sep. sil. stront. sulph. sul-ac. zinc.

— agg. in: nat-m. phos. sang. sil.

— amel.: caus. sabad.

— after dinner: psor. puls.

— on rising, after sleep: ferr.

— on being aroused from siesta: thu.

— on turning quickly, agg.: sang.

Evening: alum. am-c. apis. arg-n. arn. ars. asaf. asar. bell. bism. bov. borax. brom. bry. calc. carb-an. carb-v. cham. cinnb. coloc. cyc. dios. engen. graph. hepar. hydr. hyper. ipec. iris. k-bi. k-ca. lach. bell. lact-ac. laur. lept. lyc. mag-c. meph. merl. merc. merc-c. mosch. nat-s. nicc. nitr. nit-ac. nx-j. nx-m. nx-v. oxal-ac. petr. phos. ph-ac.

- phys. plat. ran-b. raph. rhod. rhus. sabad. sang. selen. sep. sil. spong. staph. stront. sulph. tarent. therid. thu. tilia. zinc.
- agg. in: am-c. brom. merc. petr. phys. pier-ac. rhus-v. tarent.
- amel. in: caus. clem. nicc.
- in bed: lach. mag-m. nat-m. nit-ac. nx-m. nx-v. petr. phos. rhod. rhus. sep. staph.
- eyes, on closing: ars.
- Night:** alum. am-c. arg. calc. chro-ac. clem. croc. gran. ham. hyper. lach. lact-ac. nat-c. nit-ac. op. phys. rhod. sang. sars. sep. sil. spong. staph. sulph. tarent. therid. trios.
- midnight, on rising: trios.
- in sleep: arg. sil.
- in bed, on rising, and on lying down again: caus.
- on waking: chin. lyc. phos. spong. stront. sulph. thu.

Aged persons, of: bar. calc-p.

Air, in open: acon. æth. agar. ambr. ang. ars. aur. bry. calc. calc-p. canth. caus. clem. coca. creos. crot-t. cyc. dros. euph. gins. glon. grat. k-ca. lach. laur. merc. mur-ac. nicc. olnd. ol-an. podo. puls. ran-b. rhod. ruta. senec. sep. sil. spig. stann. sulph. tarax. thea.

- — — agg.: agar. crot-t. laur. manc. merc-c. phel.
- — — amel.: æth. agar. am-m. aur-m. bell. caus. clem. croc. gent. graph. grat. indg. hyos. k-bi. k-ca. lil-t. mag-m. mag s. manc. merc. mosch. mur-ac. nat-c. nicc. œna. phos. plb. rhod. rhus. sil. staph. sulph. sul-ac.
- — — in close: clem.
- — — on entering the: ran-b.
- — — see also walking in open.

Anger, after: acon. calc.

Anxiety, with: acon. aloë. alum. arn. bell. carb-an. caus. dig. gamb. nx-m. op. rhod. sulph.

Arms, on moving: bar. berb. sep.

Ascending an eminence, on: borax. calc. con. dig. sulph.

- stairs, on: ars. borax. cain. calc. coca. con. dig. merc. phos. sulph.
- — — agg.: aloë. ant-cr. apoc-c. glon. par.

Asthma, with: ars.

Beer, agg.: merc. sulph.

Bed, on going to: nat-m. ptel. sabad. stram.

- — — seems as if bed were bouncing him up and down : bell.
- on turning in : *bell. carb-v. con. indm. meph. phos.*

Bouillon, amel. : coca.

Bread, agg. : manc. secale.

Breakfast, during : con.

- after : *bufo. coloc. gels. lyc. selen. tarent.*
- amel. : *aloe. cinnb. cocc.*

Carried, child dizzy when, seizes nurse : *gels.*

Cheek, when pressing the : verb.

Chest, on bending backward : Seneg.

- with pains in : *ars. spig.*

Chill, before : hipp.

- during : *alum. calc. caps. chin. cocc. eucal. k-bi. laur. nat-m. nx-v. phos. plb. puls. rhus. sulph. verat. viol-tr.*
- after : *colch. secale.*

Coffee, from drinking : *cham. mosch. nux-v.*

- — in morning : *nx-v.*
- amel. : *cann-i.*

Coition, after : *bov. sep. sil. (?)*

Cold applications : *amel. : nat-m.*

Cold, from exposure to : *acon.*
— stage of intermittents, during the : caps.

Colic, after : *æth.*

- alternating with : *verat.*

Congestion, from : *acon. arn. bell. cact. chin. con. eugen. glon. grat. lach. merc. nx-v. op. puls. rhus. sil. sulph.*

- to head : *amel. : æth.*

Constipation, during : *calc-p. chin. crotal.*

Coryza, amel. : *aloe.*

Coughing, on : *ant-t. coff. naja, nx-v.*

- with loss of consciousness during coughing fits, in asthmatics : *ars.*

Dark, staggers when walking in the dark, has to seize hold of things : *arg-n.*

Deafness, with : *merc-c. nx-v. puls.*

Debauch, after a : *carb-v.*

Descending, on : *borax. chro-ac. con. ferr. gins. merl. merc. phys. stann. tarent.*

- agg : *mag-mur. plat.*

Diarrhoea, during : *cham. phos. stram.*

Dinner, during : *arn. calc. chel. hepar. mag-m. mag-s. olnd.*

- after : *acon. cocc. coloc. ferr. mag-s. nat-s. nx-v. petr. phos. phys. rhus. selen. thu. znc.*

Dressing, while, morning : *tellur.*

- after, morning : *form.*

Drinking, on : *lyc. mang. sep.*

- water : *amel. : op.*

Ears, with buzzing in : *arg-n.*

- feel stopped up : *arn.*

Eating, before : *dule. k-ca.*

- while : *am-c. arn. calc. chel. con. dios. hepar. mag-c. mag-m. merc. nat-c. nx-v. olnd. phos. sil.*

- after : *acon. ambr. arn. bry. cham. chin. cinnb. cocc. coc-c. coral. ferr. gels. graph. k-bi. k-ca. lach. mag-s. manc. merc. natr-m. natr-s. nx-v. petr. phos. ph-ac. phys. puls. rhus. sabad. selen. sep. sil. sulph. znc.*

- — too heavily : *arn.*

- amel. : *aloe. cinnb. cocc. phos. sabad.*

- — — after breakfast : *calc.*

Emotion, from violent : *acon.*

Erection, during an : *tarent.*

Eruptions, during : *hepar. nx-v.*

- amel. : *gent.*

Eruption, before : *cop.*

- from suppressed : *bell. bry. calc. carb-v. cham. hepar. ipec. lach. phos. rhus. sulph.*

Exercising, when : *ars. berb. chin. cyc. k-ca. nat-c. sol-n.*

Eyes, on closing eyelids : *alum. ant-t. apis. arg-n. arn. ars. calad. cham. chel. ferr. grat. hepar. lach. petr. phos. ph-ac. sil. therid. thu.*

- which alarms him : *arg-n.*

- prevents sleep : *calad.*

- — — amel. : *con. pip-m. selen. sulph.*

- on moving or raising : *con. plat.*

- — — eyelids : *mosch.*

- on opening eyelids : *alum. phel.*

- wiping : *amel. : alum.*

Faintness before : *lach.*

- after : *znc.*

Fall or blow, from : *acon.*

Fasting, morning, when : *sil.*

Feet, on washing : *merc.*

Fever, during the : *acon. arg. bry. chin. croc. ign. laur. led. mosch. nx-v. phos. puls. sep. stram. verat.*

Fright, after : *acon. op.*

Flatulence, from : *carb-v.*

Gargling throat, on : *carb-v.*

Gastric derangement, from : *acon. ant-cr. ant-t. arn. bell. cham. merc. nx-v. puls. rhus. sacch.*

Headache, with : *acet-ac. acon. æth.*

- agar. ailan. anac. apis. arg-n. arn. ars. asaf. asar. aspar. aur. bar. bell. berb. bism. bov. brom. calc. calc-p. camph. cann-s. cinnb. clem. coca. cocc. coff. con. cop. crot-t. cund. cupr. cyc. dig. eugen. eup-pur. ferr. fluor-ac. gels. gent. glon. graph. grat. hell. helon. hepar. hydr. hydr-ac. ign. indg. iris. jatr. k-bi. k-clc. kalm. lach. lact. laur. lobel. lyc. mag-c. mag-m. manc. merc. mosch. mur-ac. nat-c. nat-m. nit-ac. nx-m. nx-v. op. phos. phys. picr-ac. plat. psor. puls. ran-b. ran-sc. samb. sang. secale. sep. sil. sol-n. spig. stram. stront. sulph. tabac. tanac. tarax. tilia. verb.
- **bending** forward: clem. mag-m. merc. picr-ac.
 — — amel.: hell.
 — — backward: glon.
 — **carrying** weight on, from: tarent.
 — **low**, on lying with, agg.: petr.
 — **moving** the, on: acon. arn. bar. calc. carb-v. chin. clem. cocc. con. ipec. glon. k-bi. meph. mosch. nat-m. pip-m. samb. verat.
 — — at night: am-c.
 — — the head, quickly: carb-v. helon. mosch. phos.
 — **pressing** into pillow: ang.
 — on **raising** the: acon. ant-t. arn. bry. cact. carb-an. chin. clem. coloc. croc. hell. jatr. merc. merc-c. phos.
 — — — amel.: aur.
 — — — after bending forward: bry. hell. sep.
 — — See Rising from Stooping.
 — — from pillow: ant-t. merc. stram.
 — **resting**, on table, amel.: sabad.
 — on **shaking** the: acon. corn. glon. hepar. sep. spig.
 — **turning** the, on: bry. calc. clem. coloc. cund. indm. k-ca. nat-c. pip-m. ptel. rhus. spig. staph. thu.
 — — — suddenly: atrop. calc. coloc. lact-ac. sang. staph.
 — — — — amel.: agar.
- Heart**, from congestion to: ars.
Heat from: con. ptel.
 — of sun: agar. gels. (agg.) nat-c.
House (in-doors) in the: agar. am-m. bell. croc. crot-t. lyc. mag-m. merc. mur-ac. nat-c. phel. phos. puls. rhod. sars. staph. stram. sul-ac.
 — agg. in: bell. mur-ac.
- amel.: agar. caus. creos. cyc. grat. merc. sulph.
 — on **entering**: acon. arg. ars. merc. phos. plat. puls. ran-b. sil. tabac.
 — — — after a walk: arg.
 — **warm** room, in: acon. grat. lyc. merc. phos.
 — — — not in open air: croc.
- Indigestion**, see Gastric Derangements.
- Kneeling**, on: mag-c. stram.
- Leaning** against something, on: cyc.
 — — — head: verb.
 — — — on table, amel.: sabad.
- Lie down**, must: ambr. asaf. aur. graph. merc. mosch. nat-c. nit-c. op. phos. secale.
 — — see Lying, amel.
- Lifting** a weight, by: ant-t.
- Looking** around: calc. con. k-ca. op. spig. thu.
 — back: con.
 — **down**: ars. calc. calad. cham. cina. con. ferr. graph. kalm. mag-m. merc. nat-c. nit-ac. nx-v. olnd. oxal-ac. petr. phos. puls. rhod. rhus. sep. spig. staph. sulph. thu.
 — — with head low: petr. phos.
 — — on left side: sil.
 — — in bed: mosch. nx-v. staph.
 — in **front** of him, on: spig.
 — at a **height**: cupr. plb. thu. znc.
 — at **running** water: brom. ferr.
 — **steadily**: all-s. caus. manc. olnd. sars. spig. sulph. tarent.
 — amel.: dig.
 — at **turning** objects agg.: lyc.
 — — amel.: eugen. spig.
 — — straight ahead, amel.: olnd.
 — **upward**: calc. carb-v. caus. cupr. graph. iod. petr. plb. puls. sang. sep. sil.
 — — agg.: crot-t. plat. tabac.
 — out **window**: oxal-ac.
- Lying**, when or on: acon. apis. arn. ars. aur. borax. brom. calad. carb-an. carb-v. caus. cham. coca. cyc. con. ferr. form. ham. hydroph. iod. k-bi. lach. lact. mag-c. merl. merc. merc-c. mosch. nat-c. nat-m. nice. nit-ac. nx-j. nx-v. oxal-ac. petr. phos. phys. pic-ac. pip-m. puls. rhod. rhus. sang. sep. sil. sol-n. staph. strych. sulph. thu.
 — agg.: apis. arn. con. thu.
 — amel.: acon. alum. ant-t. arn. aur. carb-an. cham. chin. chin-s. cina. cupr. grat. ham. nat-m. nit-ac. op.

- petr. phel. phos. rhus. sil. spig. sul-ac. thu.
 — with head high : nat-m.
 — must lie down on account of vertigo and weakness in stomach : alum.
 — on **back**, when : alumn. merc. nx-v. sulph.
 — — in cool room, amel. : cast-v.
 — on **left side** : sil.
 — — — amel. : sil.
 — — right side, amel. : alumn.

Malarial : ars.

Meditating, when : agar. gran. ph-ac. sil.

Menses, before : acon. borax. bov. bry. calc. caul. con. lach. nux-m. phos. puls. verat.

- during : acon. am-c. ant-t. arg-n. borax. bov. brom. cact. calc. calc-p. carb-v. caul. caus. con. cub. cyc. elaps. ferr. gels. graph. iod. k-bi. lach. lyc. mosch. nx-v. phos. plat. puls. sulph. thu. trill. ustil.

- after : agar. ant-t. con. puls. ustil.
 — suppression of, from : acon. cimic.
 — gradual suppression of menses : calc.

Mental exertion, from : agar. agn. am-c. arg. arn. borax. calc. coff. cupr. gran. grat. merc-iod. nat-c. ph-ac. puls. sep. sil.

- amel. : phos.
 — — — when thinking of something (attention diverted) : agar. pip-m. sep.

Micturition, during desire for : hyper.

Motion, by : acon. agar. ailan. aloë. am-c. arn. aur. am-m. bar-ac. bell. bism. calc. calc p. carb-v. chin. chin-s. elem. coca. cocc. coloc. crotal. cupr. euphr. fluor-ac. gamb. glon. grat. hepar. k-cle. mag-c. meph. mosch. nat-m. pæon. phel. phos. phys. pip-m. puls. sabad. sang. secale. selen. sil. sol-n. spig. staph. tabac. tellur. therid.

- agg. : am-m. aur. bell. bry. cupr. euph. glon. grat. nat-c. nx-v. phos. selen.

— amel. : mag-m. nat-c. rhod.

— **quick**, by : am-c. bar. calc. carb-v. k-ca. spig. staph. verat.

— upper part of body, by : lact.

— **violent** : bism. k-cle. nat-c. sol-n.

— compare Walking.

Nasal catarrh, flow of, amel. : aloë.

Nausea (vertigo), before : glon. zinc.

— during (or with) : acon. alum. am-c.

ang. ant-cr. ant-t. apis. arg. arg-n. arn. ars. bapt. bar. bell. borax. bry. calad. calc. calc-p. camph. carb-an. carb-v. chin. cimic. cinnb. cocc. coff. coloc. crotal. crot-t. ferr. fluor-ac. gels. glon. graph. gymn. ham. hell. hepar. hyos. k-bi. k-ca. kalm. lach. lob. lyc. mag-c. merc. mosch. nat-m. nice. nit-ac. nx-v. petr. phos. puls. rhus. sabad. sang. sars. sep. sil. spig. spong. squil. stront. sulph. tabac. tellur. therid. zinc.

— (vertigo) after : cimic. gran.

Nose, by blowing : sep.

— ending with bleeding of : bell.

Noise, from loud : therid.

Pains, after sudden cessation of : cimic.

Palpitation, during (or with) æth. ant-t. chin-s. hydr-ac. iod.

Plums, after eating : mag-c.

Position, at every change of, agg. : bell. phys.

— change of, amel. : coff.

Pregnancy, during : ars.

Reaching high, when : lach.

Reading, while : am-c. ang. arg. arn. cupr. gran. grat. ham. merc-i-fl. par. phys. stram.

— aloud : manc. par.

— after : ph-ac.

Reposing (resting), while : acon. bell. calc. coca. cyc. gamb. puls. rhus.

— after : lach.

— agg. : sil.

— amel. : cann-i. coca. eupi. nat-c. nx-m. nx-v.

Riding, when : acon. calc. grat. hepar. lyc. selen. sil.

— amel. : glon. sil.

— horseback, when : cop. rhus-r.

— — amel. : tarent.

Rising, or sitting up, by : acon. æth. ailan. all-s. apoc-c. arn. ars. asar. bar. bell. berb. bov. bry. calc. calc-p. cann-i. carb-an. cedr. cham. chel. cic. cimic. cina. cinnb. cocc. colch. con. croc. cup-ac. dig. eugen. euph. ferr. glon. gnep. grat. ham. hell. hepar. indm. k-bi. k-ca. lach. lac-ac. laur. lyc. mag-c. manc. men. merc. natr-m. nat-s. nice. nit-ac. nx-v. olnd. petr. phos. phys. pier-ac. plat. ptel. rhus-r. sabad. sabin. seneg. sil. sol-n. squil. sulph. sul-ac. tabac. tellur. thu. trill. trios. trom. verat-v. zinc.

— amel. : æth. ars. aur. caus. hell. mag-s. mosch. natr-m. phos. rhus.

- especially after lying in warm room: *acon.*
- with stinging pain in back of head: *cann-i.*
- up in **bed**: *ars. bry. caus. chel. eupi. mag-s. nat-m. op. thu. znc.*
- on rising from bed, as if everything moved from side to side; or approached and receded: *cic.*
- from **sitting**: *acon. æth. all-s. asar. bov. bry. calc. calc-p. cann-s. cham. coca. con. dig. grat. indm. k-bi. k-ca. laur. lyc. merc. merc-i-fl. nicc. nit-ac. nx-v. oxal-ac. petr. phos. phos-ac. phys. picr-ac. ptel. puls. rhus. sabad. sang. selen. sep. spig. sulph. thu. verat-v.*
- **sitting** bent, or rising from: *merc.*
- **stooping**, on rising from: *acon. apoc-c. arn. ars. bar. bell. berb. bov. bry. calc. carb-an. cham. cic. con. graph. ham. nat-m. nice. nit-ac. nx-v. phos. picr-ac. puls. sep. sulph. selen. sil.*
- — — **amel.**: *aur.*
- **supine** position, on rising from: *bell. croc. merc. olnd. petr. puls. selen. sil.*
- — — compare Rising up in Bed.
- Room**, see House, in.
- Scratching** the head, after: *calc.*
- Sewing**, when: *lact. phel. sul-ac. mag-c.*
- Siesta**, after: *hepar. thu.*
- Sitting**, when: *æth. aloë. alum. am-c. anac. ang. apis. arg. ars. bell. calc. camph. cann-s. carb-an. carb-v. cham. chin. cic. coca. cocc. colch. coloc. cop. crot-t. dig. eugen. evon. fluor-ac. grat. hell. indm. k-ca. lach. led. mag-c. mang. meph. merl. merc. mosch. nat-m. nit-ac. op. par. petr. phel. phos. ph-ac. PULS. ran-sc. rhod. rhus. ruta. sabad. sabin. sars. sep. sil. sol-n. spig. spong. stann. staph. stram. sulph. sul-ac. tabac. tellur. thu. viol-od. znc.*
- — — **agg.**: *calc. merc. par. plat. sabad. staph. tellur.*
- — — **amel.**: *acon. aur. bry. cyc. hell. lach. nitr. ph-ac. puls.*
- — — after eating: *aloë.*
- — — erect: *cham.*
- — — mental exertion, after: *cham.*
- — — after walking: *colch.*
- — — writing: *k-bi. merc.*
- Sleep**, before: *arg-n. nat-m.*
- — dizzy sensation on lying and closing eyes prevents sleep: *calad.*

- while slumbering before midnight, it seemed as if head were falling out of bed; followed by violent convulsive startings: *arg.*
- after: *apis. carb-v. euphr. graph. nx-v. op. stann. stram.*
- after sleep, fainting, after rising or while yet in bed: *carb-v.*
- — compare on Waking.
- **amel.**: *bell. grat. pallad.*
- **agg.**: *carb-v.*
- when going to: *tellur.*
- when half asleep: *arg.*
- Sleepiness**, with: *æth. arg. crot-t. laur. phos. puls. rhod. stram.*
- **sopor**, with: *crotal.*
- Smoking**, from: *asc-t. borax. brom. op. sil. znc.*
- **agg.**: *gels.*
- Sneezing**, on: *bar. nx-v. seneg.*
- Snuff**, on using: *sil.*
- Sounds** **agg.**: *therid.*
- Soup**, after: *mag-c.*
- warm, **amel.**: *k-bi.*
- Spirituos** liquors: *caus.*
- see Wine.
- Standing**, when: *acon. aloë. ang. apis. arg. aur. bov. bry. calc. cann-s. caus. cham. cic. cop. crot-t. cyc. dig. ether. euph. fluor-ac. gels. glon. k-bi. k-ca. lach. led. lyc. mag-c. mang. merc. merc-s. merl. nitr. nx-m. olnd. petr. phos. ph-ac. plat. podo. rheum. rhus. sabin. sars. selen. sil. sol-n. spig. stram. sulph. valer. znc.*
- **agg.**: *gels.*
- **amel.**: *nx-v. phos.*
- in open air: *podo.*
- during fever: *thu.*
- on a height: *znc.*
- motionless, **agg.**: *cop.*
- in room: *cupr. stram.*
- after walking: *calc.*
- Stool**, before: *lach.*
- during: *caus. cham. cob. ptel. znc.*
- after: *apoc-c. caus. gran. lach. nat-m. petr. phos. znc.*
- — — **amel.**: *cupr.*
- Stooping**, when: *acon. ailan. alum. anac. aur. aur-m. bar. bell. berb. bry. calc. calc-p. camph. cann-i. carb-an. carb-v. caus. cham. chin. chin-s. cic. cimic. cinnb. coff. corn. cund. graph. ham. hell. helon. indm. k-bi. kalm. lach. led. lyc. mag-c. men. meph. merc. merl. mosch. nat-m. nice. nit-ac. nitr. nx-v. ol-an. op. petr.*

- phos. ph-ac. pier-ac. plb. ptel. *puls.*
 rhus. rhus-r. sep. sil. sol-n. staph.
sulph. therid. thu. valer. verat.
 — — agg.: *acon.* ailan. alum, *bell.* caus.
 glon. k-bi. lach. led. nat-m. ptel.
 sulph. therid.
 — — amel.: *arn.* carb-an.
 — — in open air: ol-an.
 — — after supper: sep.
 — — after waking, during headache:
 ham. tellur.
 — — compare Rising from Stooping.
Stretching, agg.: apoc-c.
Studying, while: nat-p.
 — — compare Mental Exertion.
Sun, from exposure to: *acon.* agar. brom.
 nat-c.
Sweat, during the: *ign.* lachn. nx-v.
 verat.
Talking, when: borax, *cham.* lyc. nat-c.
 par. thu.
 — — or being talked to: k-ca.
Temple, during pain in: glon.
Thinking, see Mental Exertion.
Touch, agg.: cupr.
Turning, on: agar. am-c. calc. carb-v.
 con. glon. ipec. *k-ca.* meph. merc.
 nat-m. phos. therid.
 — agg.: *aloe.* *bell.* ipec.
 — in a circle: calc.
 — suddenly: merc. phos. *sang.*
 — — head quickly: agar.
Unconsciousness, after: glon.
 — during (with): *acon.* ars. bell. borax.
 canth. cocc. jatr. lach. laur. lyc.
 mezer. mosch. nx-m. nx-v. phos.
 ran-sc. sep. tabac.
Vexation, from: calc.
Vomiting, before: nat-s.
 — during (with): agar. alum. anac. ant-t.
arn. ars. asar. bell. bry. calc. camph.
 cann-s. carb-an. carb-v. cham. chin.
 cic. dulc. ferr. gran. graph. grat.
 hell. hyos. ign. ipec. k-bi. k-ca. lach.
 laur. led. merc. mur-ac. nat-c. nat-m.
 nat-s. *nit-ac.* *nx-v.* petr. phos. ph-ac.
 ran-b. rhus. sars. sep. sil. spig. staph.
 sul-ac. tellur. therid. thu. viol-tr.
 zinc.
 — — inclination to vomit with: ars.
 cocc. lach. mag-s. puls. sil. therid.
 — agg. from, induced: *arn.*
 — amel.: op.
Waking, on: æth. am-c. ars. atrop.
 bry. calc. caps. carb-an. carb-v. caus.
 cedr. chin. cimis. dulc. euphr. graph.
 hyper. iris. k-bi. *lach.* merc. meri-i-fl.

- nat-m. ol-an. phos. rhus. stront. sulph.
 tarent. thu.
 — after walking: carb-v. op. phos.
Walking, when: *acon.* agar. aloë. alum.
 am-m. anac. ant-t. *arn.* ars. asar.
 atrop. aur. bar. *bell.* berb. bism. borax.
 bov. bry. calc. calc-p. camph. cann-i.
 cann-s. carb-an. carb-v. caus. cham.
 chin. chrom-ac. cic. clem. coca. cocc.
 con. cop. cyc. dios. dros. dulc. euph.
ferr. fluor-ac. graph. grat. hell. hyos.
 ign. ipec. iris. k-bi. k-ca. laur. led. lil-t.
 lyc. mag-m. merc. merl. mill. mosch.
 mur-ac. nat-c. *nat-m.* *nit-ac.* nitr.
nx-m. *nx-v.* olnd. pæon. petr. *phos.*
 ph-ac. phys. pier-ac. ptel. *puls.* ran-b.
 rhus. rhus-r. ruta. sars. sep. sil. *spig.*
 stann. staph. stram. *sulph.* sul-ac.
 tabac. tarax. tarent. tellur. thea. thu.
 verat. viol-tr. zinc.
 — — agg: *bell.* cann-i. *gels.* grat. hell.
 hyos. op. phel. ptel. rhus.
 — — amel.: *acon.* am-c. apis. bry. calc.
 k-bi. lil-t. sabad. sil. staph. sulph.
 zinc.
 — — — worse sitting than walking;
 extreme when lying and closing
 eyes: apis.
 — — **air**, in open: agar. ambr. ang. ars.
aur. bry. *calc.* calc-ac. calc-p. anth.
 clem. crot-t. cyc. dros. euph. graph.
 ipec. lach. laur. led. *lyc.* merc. mur-ac.
 nx-m. *nx-v.* olnd. phel. phos. phys.
 puls. rhus. ruta. *sep.* spig. stann. *sulph.*
 stram. tabac. tarax. thea. thu. tilia.
 — — — agg.: cyc. gels.
 — — — amel.: bell. par.
 — — **bridge**, over a: bar. brom. puls.
 — — **dark**, in the: stram.
 — — after **eating**, when: coloc. nx-v.
 — — on **elevation**, in open air, when:
sulph.
 — — **rapidly**, on: grat. sulph.
 — — in **room**: iris. mag-m. pæon.
 — — **water**, over: arg. brom. ferr.
 sulph.
 — — — near: arg.
 — — after walking: anac. calad. caus.
 hydroph. lach. laur. merc. phos. rhus.
 — — amel.: am-c. an-ac. calc. staph.
 — — long: merl.
Warmth, from: lyc.
Washing, agg.: phys.
 — the feet: merc.
 — amel.: asar.
Water, a glass of, amel.: op. See un-
 der Walking.

Weakness.

VERTIGO, GIDDINESS, ETC.

Yawning.

Weakness from: apis. cupr. sang.

— with: acet-ac. bapt. bell. berb. crot-t.
cupr. dulc. iod. lach. laur. *nat-c.* nicc.
nitr. nit-ac. olnd. oxal-ac. phos. sabin.
stront. sulph. znc.

— — of head: caus.

Weather, damp, agg.: brom.

— windy, agg.: calc-p.

Winds, from exposure to dry cold:
acon.

Wine, after: bov. *nat-c.* petr. znc.

— amel.: coca. phos.

Work, from exertion of: brom. cop.
nat-c.

— mental. See Mental Exertion.

Writing, when: rhod. sep. thu.

— — in open air: k-ca.

— — by gaslight: stram.

Yawning, on: agar. apoc-c.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

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HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA AND CLINICAL MEDICINE.

"If our school ever gives up the strict inductive method of Hahnemann, we are lost, and deserve only to be mentioned as a caricature in the history of medicine."—CONSTANTINE HERING.

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EDITORIAL.

THE POTENCY QUESTION.—The leading article in this month's number of THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, by the venerable Dr. Selfridge, of California, entitled "Medicine," is a timely exposition of the position of Homœopathy before the world.

"The truth or falsity of Homœopathy is susceptible of demonstration," says the writer of the article referred to, "and yet, in the light of this nineteenth century, with the experiences of past decades spread out before them, with an abundance of opportunities to verify or disprove, if they can, the statements of Hahnemann, there are hundreds of physicians who, without examination, pronounce Homœopathy a delusion and a snare." Yes, and these men say it in the journals avowedly homœopathic, but omit the action suitable to such words of quitting the fellowship of the school. Instead, they stand before the world as homœopathists, and continue their warfare against the school in the journals. Thus they afford an abundance of material for the old-school doctors who, whenever they wish to fire a shot or two at our school, go to our magazines for their ammunition.

"To be a good homœopathic physician does not necessarily require him to be a high-potency man. On the contrary, his

practice may be strictly in accordance with the law of similars, even though he administer the mother tincture, and *vice versa*. A physician may use only the high, or even the highest potencies, and not be a practitioner of Homœopathy, for the simple reason that he does not select his remedy in accordance with the law of similars."

This plain proposition, so concisely stated, does not seem to be understood by a majority of the members of our school. They use the methods of the old school, ignore the law of the similars, and when criticised for their measures of practice, declare that the critic is simply "raising the potency question."

This journal is constantly condemned as a high-potency journal, and the impression spread abroad that cures made with low potencies would not be admitted to its pages.

Of course, this is a stupid misapprehension, unworthy of any physician who has intellect enough to study symptomatic materia medica.

The plain intent of this journal, the motive for its foundation, was simply to teach the law of the similars, to demonstrate its success in practice, to inculcate its persevering application, to discourage the use of drugs in massive doses sufficient to produce ordinary gross physiological effects, and to encourage students in the acquirement of this knowledge that would enable them to become successful healers of the sick without the risks of injury and loss of patients common with all other methods of treatment.

The potency question cannot be settled, because there have not yet arisen sufficient data upon which to base a conclusion. It is folly to discuss it when experience with it varies so widely, resulting opinion so at variance, and, withal, there is so much that is unknown. It can only be approached in the calm, unbiassed spirit of investigation that seeks only the truth for the truth's own sake. This was the position held by the late Dr. Lippe during his long career, and which caused him to discourage all dispute concerning the potency which he regarded, in the present state of our knowledge, as superfluous and injurious, and as giving eclectics a convenient screen to shield themselves when their unhomœopathic methods of practice were attacked.

MEDICINE.*

J. M. SELFRIDGE, OAKLAND, CAL.

It would be interesting, did time permit, to commence, if we could, at the initial point of medical practice and trace the various improvements that have occurred from the time that medicine was first administered down to our own time. This, however, would be both prolix and difficult, for the advent of practical medicine is so obscured by the dim light of the distant past and so deeply covered by the dust of ages that it would be almost, if not quite, impossible to go back and unfold the leaves of Time sufficiently to throw very much light on the *origin* of our subject. The necessity for medicine presupposes the presence of disease, and, without doubt, disease is the result of violated physiological law. We are told that man was made in the image of his Creator, and, therefore, mentally and physically perfect. However true this may be, the history of the race shows that he was created with capabilities that soon got him into trouble, and his offspring, in a very few years, needed doctors, and they have had need of them more or less ever since, and, I have no doubt, will continue to need them, not only down to but clear *through* that blissful time when the nature of men and animals, it is said, will be so changed that the lion and the lamb will become good friends, and the lion will be so modified in his tastes that he will prefer to eat straw rather than lamb-chops.

Although the necessity for doctors was, doubtless, coeval with the human race, yet the earliest records we have are so mixed with astrological nonsense and Druidical incantations that we are compelled to set them aside, for they are of little value. From the best lights we have, we learn with strong probability that the Egyptians were the first to give to the world a knowledge of medicine. We now know that the Egyptians were

* Read before the Organon and Materia Medica Club of the Bay Cities of California, October 5th, 1894.

practicing medicine and writing treatises on medical subjects more than twenty centuries before the Christian era. Eleven hundred years before the winged messengers of the *Most High* announced, with glad hosannas, the birth of a World's Redeemer to the shepherds on the plains of Bethlehem, the first medical college was erected in Egypt, and dedicated to the education of men in the art of healing. Too little is known, however, of their methods to enable us to form any opinion of the value of their teaching or the success of their practice.

From Egypt a knowledge of medicine was wafted to Æsculapius and Hippocrates in Greece; thence to Celsus and Galen in Rome, the latter of whom established a theory and practice of medicine that is well formulated in the Latin words "*Contraria contrariis curantur.*" His system partook so strongly of his own energetic nature that it has held more or less sway down through the ages, and is not even now entirely dispelled by the light of the nineteenth century. Harvey, Sydenham, Bonet, Morgagni, Boerhave, Haller, and a host of others have borne testimony to the strength and genius of Galen, and, like him, their course has been written in the blood of their victims.

Medicine has never kept pace with the advancement in the arts and sciences and other branches of human knowledge. If proof of this were necessary, a retrospective glance at the perfection of architectural beauty in ancient Greece and the attainments in letters of both Greece and Rome would be ample testimony. But we need not go back to those ages of civilization long since dead, for it is a matter of history that in the eighteenth century *medicine* was in its *darkest* hour. If we examine the medical literature of that period, we find from twenty to thirty remedies compounded in the same prescription. Verily, it might, with propriety, be called the age of drugging. Not satisfied with the profuse administration of drugs internally, all sorts of external applications were used, until it would seem to be the height of their ambition to devise something never before heard of, and in some instances the most abominable and repulsive applications were used which the human intellect could invent. Think, for example, of a delicate young woman, suffering with

peritonitis, being subjected to the application of the warm entrails of a sheep, disembowled in her own bed-room for that purpose. Think of another young woman, suffering with a contraction of the hamstring muscles, being subjected for over forty days to the application of a *cataplasma de stercore humano*. Disgusting though these examples are, they are but feeble expressions of the condition of medicine, when, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, the light of scientific truth first flashed like a meteor across the horizon of the therapeutic world.

It was in 1790 that Hahnemann took Cinchona and watched its effects. To his analytical mind it was more than the simple effect of a medicine. Like the falling of an apple to the eye of a Newton, it opened to the mind of Hahnemann a new field of thought—a new laboratory was constructed, in which he labored until he gave to the world the law of *similars*, which is the *law of God*. The observations of Hahnemann have since been verified by hundreds, yes, thousands, of able, honest, industrious men and women; and yet, in the light of this nineteenth century, with the experiences of past decades spread out before them, with an abundance of opportunities to verify or disprove, if they can, the statements of Hahnemann, there are hundreds of physicians, who, without examination, pronounce Homœopathy a delusion and snare. If these villifiers were all in the ranks of the allopathic school, we might pass them with a smile at their ignorance. But, when we find those who are counted as homœopaths call in question, both by example and by precept, the truths as announced by Hahnemann, as we have heard done by those who are professed teachers of Homœopathy, is it not time for honest homœopaths to call a halt and inquire of these *croakers* as to which “pathy” they belong, whether eclectic, allopathic, or a compound of the three?

The truth or falsity of Homœopathy is susceptible of demonstration; hence it seems to me eminently proper that those who assume the name for the money there is in it should in some way be made to feel that common honesty required them to examine carefully and conscientiously the principles as laid

down in Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases* and the *Organon of Homœopathy*, and if they find them a delusion and a snare, which their own practice and teachings would lead us to believe they think, let them so announce themselves, so that *we* may know—so that the *world* may know that they are not *practical hypocrites*. Homœopathy has suffered many wrongs, but none of its wounds are so deep as those inflicted by professed friends. In other words, the physician who claims to be a homœopath, and still resorts to allopathic methods in the treatment of disease, is *not* what he professes to be. “He is wounding Homœopathy in the house of its friends.” If he knows no better, he is to be pitied but *not* excused, for he *ought* to know better—he *can* know better if he will but apply himself to study. Homœopathic physicians ought to be so proud of the title, and so satisfied with their own *armamentarium*, that they would not care to seek after the gods of the Philistines, for it is well known that they are better equipped and better able to cure disease with remedies which are not only safer and surer, but entirely different from those of the old school.

Not many weeks ago I was informed by an intelligent lady from the East that she had understood there was not a pure homœopathic physician west of the Rocky Mountains. Need it be asked why this is so? Clearly, the physicians who violate the principles and practice of pure Homœopathy so generally are responsible for giving so *humiliating* an impression to the public. Is it any wonder that the allopaths speak disrespectfully of Homœopathy when they find its representatives giving crude Calomel, etc., in the form of tablets? To be a good homœopathic physician does not necessarily require him to be a high-potency man. On the contrary, his practice may be strictly in accordance with the law of similars, even though he administer the mother tincture. And, *vice versa*, a physician may use only the high or even the highest potencies, and not be a practitioner of Homœopathy, for the simple reason that he does not select his remedy in accordance with the law of similars.

Again, a physician, to be a progressive homœopath, should *never* alternate his remedies. The reason is very apparent—he

never can know which remedy cures, and, therefore, *never learns* anything. But he who prescribes in accordance with the law of similars, and gives only the single remedy, will, sooner or later, go higher and higher in the scale of potencies. This, at least, is my *personal* experience. At one time I was the *crudest* of the *crude*, and alternated remedies without rhyme or reason, but gradually, by a process of evolution, it may be, I am now a firm believer in the efficacy of the high and even of the *highest* potencies. There is probably not a homœopathic physician living who will deny that *low* potencies do sometimes make *cures*, while there are hundreds, and, perhaps, thousands, who conscientiously believe that there is *no* medicine in high potencies, and, therefore, no therapeutic power. Olmstead, in his work on *Natural Philosophy*, says a particle of matter cannot be so finely pulverized that it may not be again divided. High-potency men go beyond this. They do not claim that there is *any material* substance in the highest potencies—nothing, in fact, but medicinal force *dynamitized*. This idea is ridiculed by the materialists; in fact, I am not aware that they admit there is such a thing in existence as dynamic force. There is only one situation in which I can place these objectors, and that is in company with those ancient astronomers who believed that the earth was flat and rested upon the back of a huge turtle.

My dear objector, did you ever look through a telescope at Saturn and his beautiful rings, or Jupiter with his five moons? Did you ever stop to think of how many thousands of billions of tons of rock and other material are contained in one of these huge planets? Upon what do they rest? If upon nothing, what holds them suspended in mid-air? The force of gravity, say you? Be it so. But what is the force of gravity? You do not know? Neither do I. But, from what I have seen and know, it is my firm belief that it is one of the dynamic laws of the Creator of this great universe. Dynamic force pervades *all* things. In other words, dynamic force, in one way or another, *creates, upholds, and controls*, not only our own bodies, but every *particle* of matter, whether animate or inanimate, in this

broad domain of infinite distances. This force, in the planetary system, reaches millions of miles from one planet to another—influences and, to a certain extent, controls their movements. This being true, is there anything unreasonable in the doctrine that the force which pervades all medicines, as well as other substances, can be detached from its material mother and *attached* to another material? As, for example, alcohol, water, or sugar of milk.

To my mind there is nothing unreasonable in what we know to be a fact, and that it is a fact, there are hundreds who can bear testimony. The education of any person who doubts it has been sadly neglected, or prejudice has been allowed to blind the understanding. By patient investigation, and the conscientious application of principles, all honest inquirers need not be long in doubt. There is probably nothing in the entire range of the homœopathic system that has met with such bitter opposition as the use of high potencies and what is claimed for them. If ever mud was thrown at any object, if anything was ever ridiculed, if anything was ever placed among the most unscientific nonsense—the absurdest of all absurdities—the high-potency idea is that thing. And among all the opponents, ridiculers, mud-throwers, and dogmatic disbelievers in them, I, myself, have been the chief.

But, Mr. President, as the light of divine truth caused the scales to fall from the eyes of St. Paul of old, so, also, has the light of pure Homœopathy penetrated my hitherto obdurate mind and caused the scales of dogmatic prejudice to fall from the eyes of my darkened understanding. It has given me the courage to investigate, to experiment, to prove all things and hold fast to that which is good. From massive doses of Calomel, Jalap, Rhubarb, and Quinine, I have ascended, step by step; from the mother tincture to the 3d, the 6th, the 30th, the 200th, the 1000th, the CM, the MM, and the DMM. I have proved them all and have gotten good results from the low as well as the high. But candor compels me to bear this testimony. For promptness of action, for well-defined, clean-cut lines and brilliant results, the well-selected remedy in the *highest* potency

is the most satisfactory. A few examples of their action, and I will close this paper.

A gentleman, aged sixty-four, called at my house on Sunday, July 22d, 1894, when the following history was obtained :

When young his hair was red (it is now white); complexion florid; medium height; stout; thin, white skin; bleeds easily; inherits cancer (his mother and sister died of it). Has a hard seed-wart on one of his fingers, and a dry crust firmly attached on the bridge of his nose, which he fears is a cancer; was scaly for a year, during which time he has been applying zinc ointment, which drives it partly away, but it soon returns. His head gets dizzy if he leans back or stoops forward. Is disposed to fall forward. It comes on suddenly; feels it when he coughs or lies down, and is worse if he rises suddenly from the recumbent posture. Greasy, highly-seasoned food and salads disagree. He uses tobacco; is fond of coffee and drinks some whisky. Has itching hæmorrhoids; itch worse at night. When he undresses his skin, in general, itches, especially under the arms, where he breaks out like hives. Had hives badly years ago. His hands and arms go to sleep when he lies on them at night. His feet cramp at times. Is easily worried about his business, and has had erysipelas twice. Here was evidence of a scycotic miasm. Whether personally contracted or inherited, I was unable to ascertain. The case being somewhat complicated, I concluded to work it out with Bœnninghausen's Pocket Book and Yingling's check-list. When the checks were counted, Sulphur stood 60, Rhus, 52; Sepia, 50; Calc-c., 49, and Thuja, 36. Although not a very close fit constitutionally, still, as Sulphur headed the list, on July 24th I gave him one dose of Sulphur ^{cm}, with blanks to follow. These were renewed twice, but not another dose of medicine was given. As he is a busy man, his wife reported on September 8th that the supposed cancer had disappeared, and the wart also, and in other respects he is better than for a long time.

Another case: A lad fourteen years old came to my office complaining of his left foot, and especially of his toes. They looked as if scalded, and especially between them. In addition to this,

to say they smelt badly does not express it—they positively stunk. These, with his other symptoms, corresponded so closely to Sulphur that, as an experiment, I gave him, while in the office, one powder, on his tongue, of the CM potency, with blanks to follow, and requested him to report in a week, which he did, saying his foot had stopped stinking and was almost well. Blanks were continued, with instructions to report if not entirely cured. He is now all right.

Pulsatilla, as you know, is said to act best in “persons of indecisive, slow, phlegmatic temperament; sandy hair, blue eyes, pale face; easily moved to laughter or tears; affectionate, mild, gentle, timid disposition.” As an illustration of the opposite condition, I will report the following case:

Mrs. H., dark, coarse hair, dark-brown eyes, coarse skin with black pores, large frame, strong features, and resolute appearance, came into my office over two months ago and begged me to give her something to cure a terrible sick headache to which she had been a martyr almost every week from her early girlhood. Without going into details I will state the character of the pain was this: The pain recurs in paroxysms, increases to an intense point of severity, then decreases to a complete cessation. She always enjoys herself best in the open air. As Pulsatilla seemed to be indicated, and wishing to experiment with high potencies, I gave one powder, on the tongue, of the CM, with blanks to follow. A week after this her husband came in, saying, “That medicine acted like a charm on my wife, as the pain left her before she got out of the building.” He wanted some of the same, as she had a mild return. One dose of the CM potency was given him, with blanks to follow. It relieved the pain promptly, and there has been no recurrence of it for two months, although she has been to the theatre, which heretofore had *always* provoked an attack of headache.

About two weeks ago I was summoned to the bedside of a patient who had suffered all night with cutting pains, recurring in paroxysms, which she referred to the region of the sigmoid flexure of the descending colon. As she had some knowledge of the action of medicines, she had taken Colocynth all night,

but without relief. She could not see why she was not better, as Colocynth had these paroxysmal cutting pains among its symptoms. But my patient had looked at but one side of the picture. She had other symptoms, prominent among which was this: she had frequent desire to stool, but when she went to the closet she could accomplish nothing. *Nux-vomica*^{co} cured her very promptly. The allopaths, or their imitators, would doubtless have given one of the coal-tar products or a hypodermic injection of Morphine, thus disordering the system and preparing the way for more medicine.

Not long ago I was called to a lad, aged fourteen, who was taken in the night with a chill, followed by fever, soreness in the left chest, cough, with rust-colored sputa and restlessness. He could lie in one position but a short time, when he had to change to get relief. An examination discovered moist râles over the lower lobe of the left lung and in the centre of the lobe, prolonged expiratory bronchial murmur, followed with a peculiar re-active puff which is so characteristic of commencing hepatization. The case was, of course, pneumonia. The peculiar restlessness, taken in connection with his other symptoms, led me to the choice of the remedy. I gave *Rhus-tox.*^{co} in water, a teaspoonful every two hours—not because *Rhus* is said to be the *epidemic remedy*, but because it was indicated by the symptoms. On the evening of the third day his pulse was 126, respiration 36, and the temperature 104.2°, with some delirium. He appeared to be growing worse, but I had faith in the choice of the remedy and did not change it. The result proved that my confidence was not misplaced. Before morning the delirium ceased, the fever began to subside, and my patient fell asleep. When I made my visit in the morning, he was in every way better. His pulse was 80, and his temperature sub-normal, being 96°. The hepatization was rapidly clearing and the rust-colored sputa had changed to muco-purulent matter. The remedy was continued at longer intervals, and on the seventh day I discharged the patient cured. There is one point to which I wish to call your attention *especially*. There were no external applications of any kind or description. A flannel shirt was the only addition

to his ordinary night-dress. This, then, was a clean-cut homœopathic cure in a shorter time by weeks than anything of which the best allopathic practice can boast, and without any risk to the patient.

The following case has interested me greatly for the reason, among other things, that it crosses the track of the gynæcological surgeon, and shows what may be done in desperate cases without the knife. This, to my mind, was one of those constitutional cases upon which to have operated would have led to fresh disaster.

About six months ago Mrs. S., aged about thirty, married eight years, but no children; tall, with brown hair, gray eyes, and fair skin that freckles, was sent to me by a mutual friend. Two years before she had been under the care of one of the foremost allopathic gynæcologists of San Francisco, who was treating her for leucorrhœa and "disease of the right fallopian tube," when he discovered "a tumor about as large as a pea" in the right broad ligament, and advised an operation. When she came to me it was about the size and shape of a small pear. That is to say, it was about two and one-half inches in its long diameter by one and a half inches at its broadest point, with no adhesions. There was also a tumor the size of a small marble on the front surface of the womb about half an inch above the anterior fornix. The womb was about the normal size, possibly enlarged a little, but harder than in health. The mucous membrane of the external cervix was denuded, was red, and the slightest touch caused the granulations to bleed. The endometrium was in a state of chronic inflammation, which caused a very profuse, acrid, tenacious leucorrhœa, having an unpleasant odor, to pour from the interior of the womb. The womb and appendages were so tender that she could not bear the embraces of her husband without great suffering. The menses were somewhat irregular, but not profuse. When she was in her seventeenth year she had several hæmorrhages from her lungs, and her mother and sister have since died of consumption. An examination discovered the presence of latent tubercles at the apex of the right lung. To have operated on a case with such de-

cided tuberculous cachexia, without first placing the system in as favorable a condition as possible, would, to my mind, have been a surgical murder. Consequently, after some study, I gave her Tuberculinum^{dmm}, one dose on the tongue, with blanks to follow. She has taken four such doses at intervals of about a month. I have found, what I presume has been the experience of other homœopathists, that patients afflicted with uterine troubles always expect some kind of local treatment. In fact, it is almost impossible to hold them unless something in that line is done. Hence, with this in view, and with the hope of assisting in the depletion of the engorged tissues, I applied tampons of absorbent cotton, moistened with glycerine, to which was added enough Carbolic acid to prevent decomposition. These were placed in position twice a week, except during the menstrual effort, and douches of hot water ordered daily in the interim. I am fully aware that the result obtained will be called in question because these appliances have been used. In other words, due credit will not be given the remedy administered, and perhaps with some show of justice, for, in Hering's *Guiding Symptoms* we find among the cured symptoms of Carbolic acid: "Induration and ulceration of the cervix uteri, copious discharge of fetid, greenish, acrid matter from the vagina." Carbolic acid, however, does not cover the case, and, therefore, would require some stretch of the imagination to be considered the simillimum in this case. Of one thing I am very sure: there is probably no gynæcologist living who would have considered the use of tampons sufficient in this and similar cases, without first having curetted the womb, and then performed cœliotomy to get rid of the tumor. Such treatment would, in my opinion, have developed the latent tubercles now in her lungs.

Without further delay I give you the result. I have been unable to detect any growth of the tumor since the eighth week of the treatment. The catarrho-septic condition of the womb is entirely removed. The cervical mucous membrane is completely healed, and the parts, instead of looking red and granulated, are normal in color and healthful in appearance. The leucorrhœa and tenderness of the womb and ovaries have en-

tirely disappeared, and she is now able to receive the embraces of her husband without the slightest discomfort. For the last two months she "has been feeling better than at any time since her marriage," now over eight years. All this encourages us to feel that the case is completely cured. Of course, the tumor is still there, but if it never enlarges and the system continues to tolerate it, is she not cured? Time alone will tell.

The cure of diseases with high potencies is a problem that is difficult for the human mind to grasp. Men have been so accustomed to dwell upon things material that to think of anything other than material substances being able to bring strength out of weakness and health out of disease is to them an unreasonable proposition. In considering this question, however, we must not lose sight of the fact that the most powerful forces in Nature are, so far as we are able to demonstrate, without material form. Just how or why these forces act as they do, or *how* one force supplants another in the cure of disease, is difficult to comprehend, but no more so than how the force we call gravity holds planets, which are millions of miles from each other, in their orbits, while at the same time it causes them to move with the utmost precision from the beginning to the end of time. I confess it is a difficult thing for a person who has spent years in the study of material things to leave his lifelong idols and soar away from the finite to the infinite.

With truth, it has been said that the question of high potencies has driven many a person away from Homœopathy. But, if we can cure with high potencies what cannot be cured with the low, are we to cease curing our patients because there are those who cannot comprehend the *modus operandi*? They tell us these potencies are not what is claimed for them. I have heard it stated with apparent candor that the CM of Swan or Fincke were no higher than the ordinary sixth or ninth potency. It has also been said that there was nothing in them; that they are nothing more than bottle-washings. If this be so, how is it that harm not infrequently results if potencies above the 50 M are repeated oftener than once in two, four, or six weeks, when lower potencies can be repeated hourly or weekly, as the case

may require, with impunity? Results are what we are after. Hence, it matters not how these potencies are made, whether by the fluxion process of Fincke or the emptying methods of others. The marvelous cures which are daily being made with them is sufficient answer to all objectors.

"OH! YE OF LITTLE FAITH."

C. CARLETON SMITH, M. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

In the August number of *THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN*, Dr. Crawford, talking upon the subject of gall-stones, is quoted as saying, in part, before the members of the American Institute, that "he could not be convinced that either Calé-carb., China, or any other drug could be of any value whatever in what he considered a purely mechanical disease, and he would still hold on to Morphine."

Coming from a homœopathic physician, the above seems strange language, especially to the writer of this article, who, having practiced as a Hahnemannian since 1862, has cured such attacks right along by the administration of the similar remedy in each individual sufferer to the total exclusion of Morphia. I do not propose in this paper to argue the matter with the learned doctor. Not only because he says that "he could not be convinced," but also for the better reason that argument is a waste of time in such a matter as this.

Evidently our friend does not exercise implicit faith in the teachings of our master, and hence "follows him afar off." The New Testament teaches us that "faith, even as a grain of mustard-seed, will remove mountains." Then, surely, the same amount of faith exercised by a true follower of Hahnemann ought to remove a little gall-stone, though the "stone be rough and the canal through which it passes be no larger than a goose-quill." In all kindness we ask why it is that the doctor has such supreme faith in Morphia in these cases. It does not cure. Any allopathic physician will admit that. And no one knows it better than the author of the remarks above quoted.

And further than this, the patient who has repeatedly received the narcotic treatment knows that it does not cure. And hence the cry of despair which has come to my ears from these deceived sufferers when for the first time I have responded to their calls, "for Heaven's sake, doctor, don't give me Morphine."

Ah, yes! How many crimes have been committed by the profession in thy name, O Morphine! But come, let us reason together. Is there not a better way of treating these cases than this ancient and musty allopathic method? Experience has taught me that there is—and this better way is "Similia."

By following this guide I have been enabled to throw aside as being utterly valueless as a guide in practice the mechanical theory of gall-stone colic which has so long blinded the eyes of many of our colleagues to the truth and efficacy of the Hahnemannian law, and thereby cured my patients on purely homœopathic lines.

Theorizing is sometimes good in its way, but when it comes to placing theory alongside of actual bedside practice, it weakens and falls to the ground. In conclusion, I would direct attention simply to two well-known drugs which I have frequently found indicated and, of course, highly efficient in the disease in question, viz.: Lycopodium and Calc-carb. The former is indicated in that class of persons who are of a Lithiatic diathesis, and who have been heavily dosed with tincture of Peruvian bark or its alkaloid, Quinine. They present very sallow faces and suffer from flatulence, this condition causing them to be extremely tender to touch. Must keep their waist-bands loose. When attacked with gall-stone colic, to which such persons as above described are more or less subject, the pain will shoot from region of liver straight across to the left side. When they get up to walk they *bend over*, and also will complain of frequent desire to evacuate bowels, but when they go to the water-closet there is no stool, simply tenesmus.

The Calcarea sufferer is apt to be fat and flabby in his make-up. Has glandular swellings throughout the body. Similar

to the Lycopodium patient, he cannot bear tight clothing about hypochondria, and pain goes from right to left also, being sharp and most excruciating, causing patient to wring his hands in agony. To distinguish between the two drugs: the Lycopodium patient walks bent over by reason of the great pain, while flatulence is forcibly announced by loud belching, accompanied with greater or less urging to stool at intervals.

The Calcarea patient is made worse by stooping, either in the act or afterward. Sweats profusely, and the pains are greatly relieved by the application of cold, wet cloths, which he begs to have frequently applied.

IN MEMORIAM—JAMES KITCHEN, M. D.,

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN OF THE CHILDREN'S HOMŒOPATHIC
HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the Board of Directors of the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN:—The Committee appointed to prepare a minute of the late James Kitchen, M. D., who has been one of the consulting physicians of this Institution since its incorporation, respectfully submit the following record to be entered among our transactions:

James Kitchen, M. D., was born March 8th, 1800, in Philadelphia, and died August 19th, 1894.

He took an active interest in general professional matters pertaining to the homœopathic school of practice, and was in his earlier day a very skillful obstetrician.

His parentage was of Welsh origin, his father having been a merchant here in 1790.

He received his early literary education at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1819, subsequently entering the Medical Department as a student under Prof. Thomas A. Hewson and graduating in 1822.

He spent two years abroad in pursuit of additional medical

knowledge, listening to lectures and receiving hospital instructions by the eminent teachers of that day.

In 1824 he settled in Spruce Street, near Second, and began his life work of practice.

At first he did not receive much of an income and became so much discouraged that he prepared to move to New Orleans, as a good opening seemed to offer in that city.

His father being seized with a sudden attack of illness, from which he died in a short time, he unpacked and settled in his father's house, his father having desired him to remain in Philadelphia and care for his mother and sisters.

He not only became prominent in his profession and a shining light, but had a very large practice, both general and obstetrical.

He served as Port Physician from 1832 to 1836, having been appointed to the Lazaretto, or quarantine station, in 1831.

Up to this time he was an "old-school" physician, but in 1839, after fifteen years of that mode of practice, he became a homœopath.

His old friend, Dr. Wm. S. Helmuth, had at the same time joined this school, together with Drs. Charles Neidhard, Jacob Jeanes, Walter Williamson, Samuel Freedley, David James, Isaac James, and others, almost all of whom were interested in the founding of the first homœopathic medical college in the world.

Although at first opposing the proposition, he at last consented to work with his brethren, and is found one of the original corporators in March, 1848. In October of the same year he drafted the diploma for the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and in 1862 he was made Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Managers.

At one time there was a homœopathic hospital organized, but owing to the lack of funds it never became a success, although he was appointed a professor of Clinical Medicine to it in 1852. It went down at the end of the first year.

In the same year he, with Dr. Wm. S. Helmuth, was made editor of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*, which con-

tinued its career about four years. He was quite a writer and composed many articles on medical topics.

In 1853 he removed to the commodious house at 715 Spruce Street, which was his home during the remainder of his life.

For seventy years he was a practitioner of medicine, and we remember him as one of the most genial of men, kind and hospitable in character, a true friend, generous to a fault, and unobtrusive in his demeanor. In conversation he exhibited a good education and a high degree of intelligence and judgment.

He was a most exemplary man throughout his life, and this Institution can but feel that it has lost, not only one of its best friends, but one of its oldest and most honored supporters, and his memory will go down with links of friendship, brotherly love, and true devotion to the cause which he espoused in his earlier days.

Very respectfully submitted,

BUSHROD W. JAMES,

NAPOLEON B. KELLY,

Committee.

THE SOCIETY OF HOMŒOPATHICIANS.

A NEW SOCIETY.

"I have no use for Homœopathy except the name."—PRETENDER.

"Who would honor such a light-minded and pernicious sect by calling them, after the difficult yet beneficent art, homœopathic physician?" (Hahnemann's *Organon*, foot-note, Sec. 149.)

In the year 1790 Hahnemann discovered and promulgated the sufficient and unchangeable natural law of cure provided for the relief of the sick, and he named the practice based upon this law Homœopathy.

From that time down to the present a large class of men who, while pluming themselves with the name, have, either through blind or willful ignorance, persistently evaded the application of the law in practice, and many of this class, with a foolish desire to appear to be "abreast of the times" with the enemies of Homœopathy, whose ridicule they incur, vainly pro-

fess to believe that they in their wisdom can supersede this law in practice. History, therefore, relates the fact of the subversion of all the societies or organizations that have been instituted for the advancement of Homœopathy. Not only have these organizations been subverted, but, as is to be expected in these days, a number have been established by the influence of the evil one to further a deception.

Two instances may be named as sufficient to demonstrate the experience in the life and ultimate result of the associations that have been formed for the advancement of Homœopathy. They are the first and the last, namely : The American Institute of Homœopathy and the International Hahnemannian Association. Both were organized by men whose names will endure forever, and yet, notwithstanding their teaching and their influence, these organizations have been driven into chaotic confusion by the inroad of the worst enemies of Homœopathy, the pretenders.

At the meeting held at Narragansett Pier, June 21st, 1892, the I. H. A. deliberately violated its Declaration of Principles, Constitution, and By-Laws by voting to indefinitely postpone a report of the Board of Censors before it was submitted, in order to shield a member in error.

This repudiation of its principles destroyed the life of pure Homœopathy as represented by the I. H. A., and no "resolution" can restore that life or the integrity of the Association.

A new society is, therefore, imperative for the preservation and advancement of pure Homœopathy, in which adherence to principles will be regarded of more importance than personal feelings.

This society gives promise of success in avoiding the mistakes in the organization of former societies, which experience has taught to be chiefly due to a reckless admission of members. The following Declaration of Principles, Constitution, and By-Laws, it is believed, gives this assurance.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

I. Disease being a disturbance of the spirit-like life force, is manifested by symptoms subjective and objective.

II. The healing power of medicines is ascertained by proving them upon the healthy and by clinical experience.

III. Disease is most effectively, safely, and rapidly cured by potentiated remedies corresponding with the spirit-like life force.

IV. The curative relation of the medicine to the disturbed life force depends upon the similarity of symptoms and upon the potency.

V. The formula *Similia Similibus Curantur* is the empirical proposition of the fact that like cures like. It is verified by every cured case and is the guide to the selection of the remedy. Being co-extensive with the entire realm of healing by remedial forces, it serves as the law of cure.

VI. The law of cure is the application in medicine of the principle of mutual action contained in the Newtonian law of motion : Action and reaction are equal and contrary ; or the actions of two bodies are in themselves mutually equal and directed to contrary sides. (*Phil. Nat. Principia Math.* London, 1687, p. 12.)

RULES FOR PRACTICE.

I. Only one remedy at a time is to be given.

II. Remedies are best given in potentiated form.

III. Surgical treatment is indicated only as stated by Hahnemann in Section 186 of *The Organon*.

IV. Suppression of symptoms by crude medicines, local treatment, or by any other means is unhomœopathic.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be known as the Society of Homœopaths.

ART. II. Its objects shall be the study and dissemination of the principles of Homœopathy, as promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann, and the study of general medicine.

ART. III. The officers shall consist of an Executive Board of five members, a Secretary, and Treasurer.

ART. IV. Applicants for membership shall be graduates of a recognized medical college ; shall be of good moral character ;

shall have been in the active practice of Homœopathy for three years, and shall indorse the Declaration of Principles and Rules for Practice adopted by this Society.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION I. This Society shall meet annually at such time and place as may be determined by the Executive Board.

SEC. II. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected annually by ballot; their duties shall be the same as in similar associations. The Secretary shall also act as secretary of the Executive Board.

SEC. III. 1. The Executive Board shall be elected in the first instance, one for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years. At each annual meeting thereafter one member shall be elected by ballot for the full term of five years.

2. The Executive Board shall have charge of all business not otherwise provided for, shall hold in trust all property, papers for publication, shall appoint the chairman of the various Bureaus, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned them by vote of the Association. They shall elect their own chairman, fill vacancies in their own body, and shall also act as the Board of Censors.

3. Any paper adjudged worthy of publication by the Executive Board shall be published as written by the author. All corrections and alterations of papers must be made by the authors for submission to the Board. The author may require printer's proof before publication.

4. A quorum of the Executive Board shall consist of three members, and any member who shall be absent from two consecutive meetings of the Society, except by reason of sickness or absence from home, shall no longer be a member of the Board, and the Board may elect to fill the vacancy.

SEC. IV. At each annual meeting a Chairman shall be elected to preside at the sessions of that meeting.

He shall appoint all committees not otherwise ordered.

SEC. V. Applications for membership may be received at any

time and shall be indorsed by three members in good standing.

Said indorsement must be made not upon the general reputation of the applicant, but *from positive knowledge* of at least one of the indorsers as to the integrity of his homœopathic practice.

SEC. VI. The application shall be in the possession of the Chairman of the Executive Board at least six months before the next annual meeting, and the applicant shall send to the said chairman, three months before the next annual meeting, a clinical report of three cases treated by said applicant, and shall furnish satisfactory evidence that he keeps a clinical record of his cases.

SEC. VII. The Executive Board shall send the names of all the applicants, with their indorsers, to each member of the Society at least three months before the next annual meeting.

SEC. VIII. If the application is favorably considered by the Executive Board, the Chairman of the Board shall notify the said applicant of the time and place of the next annual meeting, at least one month before, and shall invite him to personally read an original paper before the meeting upon such subject as he may choose.

SEC. IX. At the next annual meeting after the one at which the applicant read his paper, and upon the unanimous recommendation of the Executive Board, an election by ballot shall be held and three negative ballots shall be necessary to reject the applicant. If an applicant be rejected, said applicant may make a second application at the expiration of two years.

SEC. X. The number of applicants to be recommended by the Executive Board for election to membership shall be limited to five yearly.

SEC. XI. The number of members of the Society shall be limited to fifty.

SEC. XII. The annual dues shall be five dollars, payable in advance. Any member who shall fail to pay the annual dues shall, for the time they remain unpaid, forfeit all privileges of membership except by unanimous consent of the members present.

All members whose dues shall remain unpaid for more than two years without giving satisfactory reasons therefor shall be dropped from the roll of membership until such dues are paid in full.

SEC. XIII. The Executive Board shall investigate charges in writing preferred against any member for un-homœopathic practice, or for advocating practices contrary to the Declaration of Principles and Rules for Practice of this Society, and shall report to the Association the results of such investigation for final action.

The Society, by a two-thirds' vote of the members, present shall have power to expel.

SEC. XIV. The Constitution and By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of this Society by a two-thirds' vote of the members present, notice having been given in writing at a previous annual meeting.

The following is a list of the members and officers of the Society: Edward Adams, M. D.; J. A. Biegler, M. D.; Edmund Carleton, M. D.; Stuart Close, M. D.; O. M. Drake, M. D.; F. S. Davis, M. D.; B. Fincke, M. D.; S. Mills Fowler, M. D.; J. R. Haynes, M. D.; A. L. Kennedy, M. D.; S. A. Kimball, M. D.; F. W. Patch, M. D.; F. O. Pease, M. D.; E. E. Reininger, M. D.; E. W. Sawyer, M. D.; J. W. Thomson, M. D.; J. A. Tomhagen, M. D.; R. L. Thurston, M. D.

The Executive Board consists of: J. A. Biegler, M. D.; Edmund Carleton, M. D.; S. A. Kimball, M. D.; E. W. Sawyer, M. D.; R. L. Thurston, M. D. Secretary, S. A. Kimball, M. D.; Treasurer, F. S. Davis, M. D.

THE NORTHERN INDIANA AND SOUTHERN MICHIGAN SOCIETY.

The ninth semi-annual meeting of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Homœopathic Medical Association was held in Elkhart, Ind., September 27th, Dr. W. D. Chaffee, Vice-President, in the chair. Members present: Drs. R. N. Morris

and S. T. Mitchell, Constantine; C. H. Myers, W. D. Chaffee, and R. L. Stine, South Bend; Geo. L. Shoemaker, Nappanee; W. A. Whippy, Goshen; M. H. Criswell, Edwardsburg; H. C. Allen, T. C. Duncan, and W. A. Smith, Chicago; T. C. Buskirk, White Pigeon; A. L. Fisher, Porter Turner, H. A. Mumaw, and Mrs. S. M. Devor, Elkhart. Visiting physicians: Drs. C. L. Dreese, Goshen, and T. V. Roy, Valparaiso.

The meeting was called to order at eleven o'clock by the Second Vice-President, Dr. Morris, in the absence of Dr. Chaffee, and after roll-call the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary, Dr. H. A. Mumaw, and approved. The names of Drs. T. S. Hoyne, J. F. Beaumont, and E. W. Sawyer, Chicago; U. W. Reed, North Manchester; Ada B. Morgan, South Bend; J. E. Barbour, Bristol, and Alpha R. Leib, Elkhart, were presented for membership. The Chairman appointed Drs. Turner, Duncan, and Criswell a committee on credentials. The report was favorable and the election unanimous.

Reports of the necrologist and delegates from other societies were in order. In the absence of the necrologist, Dr. Thomas, this report was deferred until the next meeting. Dr. Hoyne spoke in his apt style of the good work being done by the Chicago Society of Materia Medica; Dr. Beaumont had an encouraging word for the new Chicago Homœopathic Medical Society; Dr. Duncan, the untiring worker in the interests of the American Institute of Homœopathy, spoke of its flourishing condition; Dr. Smith added a few encouraging words for the Chicago Baptist Hospital.

Reports of Bureaus were next in order. Chairmen: Surgery, Dr. Myers; Ophthalmology, Dr. Kreider; Practice, Dr. Duncan; Materia Medica, Dr. Buchtel; Gynæcology, Dr. Grove. The following papers were read and fully discussed by all the members present: "Artificial Diseases," by Dr. Sawyer; "Chronic Rhus Poisoning," by Dr. Allen; "Surgical Preliminaries," by Dr. Howard Crutcher, Chicago (read by the Secretary); "Nervous Diseases Due to Eye-Strains," by Dr. Beaumont; "Beauties of Homœopathy," by Dr. Whippy; "New Cure for

Consumption," by Dr. Duncan; "Local Applications as Curative Measures," by Dr. Smith; "A Therapeutical Ollapodrida," by Dr. Fisher. Dr. Hoyne, the veteran editor and lecturer, as well as practitioner, acted as general critic. Chairmen of Bureaus for the next meeting were appointed by the President, as follows: Surgery, Dr. Fisher; Ophthalmology, Dr. Beaumont; Materia Medica, Dr. Buskirk; Practice, Dr. Criswell; Gynæcology, Dr. Morgan.

A bill of \$16.60 for printing, postage, and other expenses was presented by the Secretary; allowed and ordered paid.

Dr. T. V. Roy, a native of India, was elected an honorary member. He spoke of the sanitary condition of his country in an interesting and emphatic manner.

The meeting was one of great interest and profit. Adjourned.
—*Daily Truth, of Elkhart, Ind., Sept. 28th, 1894.*

INTERNATIONAL HAHNEMANNIAN ASSOCIATION.

The President takes pleasure in reminding those members who were present, and informing those who were absent, deterred by professional duty or possibly by the love of travel, an unusual opportunity to explore the mountains of Colorado, the social institutions of Utah, or the geysers of the Yellowstone Park, of the highly interesting character of the proceedings of the International Hahnemannian Association in June last at Niagara. The Association sustained its prestige in all its Bureaux by the presentation of papers, philosophical and practical, clinical reports, discussions, and illustrative experiences not hitherto excelled.

As the conservator and practical teacher of pure Homœopathy, its friends and members will maintain its honor and extend its influence and increase its membership. Those who may not yet be fully qualified for membership have as associate members the opportunity to witness the verification of the therapeutic science taught by Hahnemann.

Application blanks for membership and associate membership may be obtained of the Chairman of the Board of Censors, Dr. A. R. Morgan, Waterbury, Conn.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ELECTRO-THERAPEUTISTS.

The National Society of Electro-Therapeutists held its second annual meeting in Berkeley Lyceum, New York city, September 20th and 21st.

President William Harvey King, M. D., called the members to order, and made an able address, earnestly impressing upon the minds of his audience the necessity of electro-therapeutic teaching.

The following papers were read :

"An Investigation of Interpolar Action in Galvanic Currents," by William L. Jackson, M. D., Boston, Mass.

"Investigations Regarding the Use of Static Electricity," by Frank E. Caldwell, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Some Observations on the Influence of Electricity on Muscular Development," by William H. King, M. D., New York city.

"Use of Electricity in Orificial Surgery," by C. A. Weirick, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Clinical Use of Electricity in Muscular Development," by William H. King, M. D., New York city.

"Radical Electrolysis," by F. M. Frazer, M. D., New York city.

"Hints on the Use of Electricity in Gynæcology," by Flora A. Brewster, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

"My Experience in Regard to the Susceptibility to the Electrical Current," by Jennie W. Martine, M. D., New York city.

"The Physical Properties of the Sinusoidal Current," by J. W. Gladstone, M. D., New York city.

"The Exhibition of an Apparatus for the Application of Heated Oxygen on Ozenized Oxygen by Electrical Propulsion," by Irving Townsend, M. D., New York city.

"Exhibition of an Electrical Endoscope, Laryngoscope, and Stethoscope," by M. Milton Weill, M. D., New York city.

"Diphtheritic Paralysis Treated by Electricity," by William L. Jackson, M. D., Boston, Mass.

"Brief Researches on the Action of Galvanic, Faradic, and Franklinic Currents on Nervous Tissue," by Walter Y. Cowl, M. D., Berlin, Germany. Presented by J. T. O'Connor, M. D., New York city.

"Electrical Massage in the Treatment of Diseases of the Ear," by Thomas L. Shearer, M. B. C. M., Baltimore, Md.

"The Galvanic Current of High Amperage in the Diseases of the Liver," by Lorenzo J. Kohnstamm, M. D., New York city.

"Details in the Instrumentation in Diseases of the Ear," by Henry C. Houghton, M. D., New York city.

"Report of Clinical Cases," by M. Bonner Flynn, M. D., Worcester, Mass.

"A New Method of Treatment for Gouty Arthritis of the Fingers," by Frank A. Gardner, M. D., Washington, D. C.

"Electricity as a Therapeutic Means at River View Home," by W. S. Watson, M. D., Fishkill, N. Y.

"Inter-Uterine Cataphoresis," by William H. King, M. D., New York city.

"Cicatrix of the Cervix Uteri Treated by the Negative Pole of the Galvanic Battery," by Alice B. Condict, M. D., Orange, N. J.

"The Electrical Treatment of Appendicitis," by W. N. Williams, M. D., San José, Cal.

"New Painless Method of Removing Facial Blemishes by Electrolysis," by H. E. Waite, M. D., New York city.

"An Electric Potpourri," by A. S. Bailey, M. D., Atlantic City, N. J.

"Electric Induction Cabinet and Some of its Uses," by J. H. Woodward, M. D., Seward, Neb.

"How to Measure the Faradic Current," by Harry F. Waite, New York city.

"Clinical Reports of Electricity in Gynæcology," by Bessie F. Haines, M. D., St. Paul, Minn.

The papers read were intensely interesting and suggestive.

Many of them were the product of original research, and the discussions following their reading were very instructive.

The Society owes to its retiring President, Dr. W. H. King, not only its existence, but most of the success and value of the meetings.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William L. Jackson, M. D., Boston, Mass.; First Vice-President, E. S. Bailey, M. D., Chicago, Ill.; Second Vice-President, F. A. Gardner, M. D., Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, J. B. Garrison, M. D., New York city; Secretary, Clara E. Gary, M. D., Boston, Mass.

W. H. King, M. D., New York city, and M. D. Youngman, M. D., of Atlantic City, were elected to act with the officers as an Executive Committee.

The Society adjourned to meet next September in Boston.

CLARA E. GARY, M. D., *Secretary*.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION AND THE PROMOTION OF HOMŒOPATHY.

(Created and appointed by the Missouri Institute of
Homœopathy, Session 1894.)

COMMITTEE:

T. H. HUDSON, M. D., Member State Board of Health, Kansas City, Mo.,
Ex-OFFICIO CHAIRMAN.

W. B. MORGAN, M. D., President Missouri Institute Homœopathy,
St. Louis, Mo.

H. J. RAVOLD, M. D., Gen'l Sec'y Missouri Institute Homœopathy,
St. Joseph, Mo.

WM. C. RICHARDSON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

EDWARD F. BRADY, M. D., Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, MO., October 22d, 1894.

Editor of THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN:

The committee whose names appear at the head of this circular were created and appointed by the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, at its recent annual session, held in St. Louis. In his annual address President Cutler referred to the fact that the Homœopathic School had no representation in any of the various State institutions, and called attention to the necessity

for the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, the recognized official body of our school, to take some action looking to the securing of legislation favorable to our interests, and the influencing of the executive head of the State, by petition and otherwise, to grant us such consideration as we may be able to show we are entitled to. A united effort with each homœopathic physician in the State exercising his personal influence, will undoubtedly secure for us an official recognition proportioned to our number and importance.

In order to accomplish the object aimed at, the committee have had printed the enclosed blank form of petition, to which you are requested to procure the signatures of as many citizens as possible, regardless of whether they are patrons of Homœopathy or not. The other blank is to be filled out with the data called for; our object in this latter blank is to disclose the fact of the number of persons in our population who patronize our system. This information is very important and will be a valuable aid to the committee in pushing their work before the governor or committee of the legislature. We think we will be able to get control of one of the Insane Asylums already under State management or else secure an additional one for Homœopathy; we also expect to have created a chair of Homœopathy in the State University at Columbia. While the conduct of this work has been delegated to the five physicians named, it is nevertheless the duty and responsibility of every homœopathic physician in this State to become interested in this movement for the advancement of our cause. If we sit down and fold our arms we must expect that our opponents will occupy every coign of vantage. But if we are alert, active, and persistent in urging our claims we will be certain to secure recognition.

The committee will be pleased to receive suggestions from all. Kindly acknowledge receipt of this circular letter and enclosures.

Fraternally yours,

E. FRANCIS BRADY,

Secretary of the Committee.

TINASPORA CORDIFOLIA.

Chart illustrating the first analysis of proving of the new Indian drug *Tinaspora Cordifolia*, prepared in proof spirit according to G. H. P., by Sir The Commandeur Dr. D. N. Banerjee.

	FIRST PROVER. 10 gtt. a dose of ϕ twice daily.	SECOND PROVER. 3 gtt. of ϕ once a day.	THIRD PROVER. One gtt. a dose of θ twice daily.	FOURTH PROVER. 5 gtt. a dose of ϕ twice daily.
MIND.....			Depressed, dullness.	
HEAD.....	Pain in the r. occipital region, heaviness of forehead, heaviness of l. temple.	Headache.	Heaviness, aching of the occipital region, r. sided headache.	Headache, heaviness.
EYES.....	Throbbing of the l. upper lid and r. lid. shaking of the r. lower lid and upper lid.		Burning sensation.	
EARS.....			Ditto.	
MOUTH.....			Flow of saltish water.	Swelling of the gums.
THROAT.....			Burning sensation.	
APPETITE.....	Usual, good.	Good, loss of.	Loss of, good.	Usual, loss of.
STOMACH.....	Wind, nausea.	Aching of the epigastrium, vomiting of watery fluid, retching, swelling, warm.	Nausea, feeling warm	Nausea.
ABDOMEN.....	Aching at last night.			
RECTUM AND ANUS.....	Flatulence.			
STOOL.....	Soft, sufficient, free.	Hard, free, diarrhoeic.	Free, insufficient.	
URINARY ORGANS.	Insufficient, free, painful, pressure, foamy.	Free, sufficient, frequent.	Free, insufficient.	Free.
CHEST AND SHOULDER.		Pain in the left ribs, aching of the sternum, throbbing of the left chest.	Burning sensation, stitching pain in the shoulder and back, pain in the chest during expectoration, aching of the sternum.	
HEART AND PULSE.	Pulse 75 and respiration 20 in a minute.	Aching and pain in the r. ribs, palpitation, pulse 74 to 84, respiration 15 in a minute.	Throbbing pain in the r. ribs, pulse 75 and respiration 18 in a minute.	Pulse 70 to 95, respiration 23 in a minute.
NECK AND BACK.	Pain in the r. neck.	Pain in the neck.	Pain in the r. neck, aching of the back, aching of the r. scapulae.	
SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES.	Profuse sweat of the palms, aching of the hands, burning sensation of the left palm.		Pain in the r. arm, burning sensation of the fingers, aching of the l. arm, burning sensation of the tip of the r. fingers, aching of the r. wrist, burning sensation of the r. palm.	
INFERIOR EXTREMITIES.	Pain in the left groin and hip, profuse sweat of the feet.	Aching of the legs, pain in the r. thigh.	Aching of legs, knees, and thighs.	Burning sensation between the toes
SKIN.....	Profuse sweat of the palms and feet.		Burning sensation.	Eczema.
SLEEP AND DREAMS.	Usual, good.	Deep sleep, feeling sleepy at 1 P. M., disturbed.	Sound, disturbed in the 8th day.	Usual, late rising, dreams, good.
FEVER AND CHILLINESS, ETC.		Pain in the body, with burning sensation.	Burning sensation, pain in the body.	Pain in the body.
RESPIRATORY ORGANS.	Cough dry.	Cough.		Cough.
GENERAL.....			Weakness.	

BOOK NOTICES.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY, of Funk & Wagnalls, was reviewed in the pages of THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, in April last, at page 122. From time to time since that issue of the journal we have called attention to particular merits as they occurred to us. We once more bring it to the notice of our readers, with the announcement that the second volume is finished and will soon be ready for delivery. We now append the special card of the publishers to the editor, as it is more comprehensive.

After five years of labor, with the help of 247 editors and the enormous expenditure of nearly one million dollars, the Funk & Wagnalls Company announce that the last page of the second, the concluding volume of the new *Standard Dictionary*, is now in type. This volume will be ready for delivery in November.

The hearty reception extended the Funk & Wagnalls *Standard Dictionary* by the literary public in England is one of the literary surprises of the past year. The eminent English novelist, A. Conan Doyle, now lecturing in this country, recently wrote from London to the publishers as follows:

LONDON, 12 Tennison Road, South Norwood, August 20th, 1894.

GENTLEMEN:—I wrote once before to commend your dictionary, but I feel bound to do so again after a longer experience with it. It has become quite a joke with us that we cannot trip it up. We have several times been sure that we would, but have always failed. Within the last week I have had occasion to turn it up for "gyp," "coffle," and "coshering," always successfully. Is the second volume purchasable?

Yours faithfully,

A. CONAN DOYLE.

Hon. Justin McCarthy, the historian, and member of the House of Commons, London, Eng., recently wrote:

"I refer to it (the *Standard Dictionary*) every day—never once without feeling that it has given me a helping hand in my studies and in my writings. I regard it as a monumental work—a work, thus far, perfect of its kind, and for its purpose destined to be a conclusive authority to the English-speaking peoples, and to other peoples as well, for many a generation."

The sales of the new *Standard Dictionary* are phenomenal. The publishers have a mathematician who has figured out that if the copies required to fill the advance orders were laid one on top of the other the stack would be over three miles high, and laid end to end would make a path over fifteen miles in length.

A general agent in Michigan startled the publishers of the new *Standard Dictionary* by an order for two car-loads—43,000 pounds—of dictionaries, to be sent as soon as Volume II is ready.

THE ART AMATEUR for October is out. Previous issues have been noticed in this journal from time to time, and its advertisement regularly appears.

In the October number: "Meditation," by Charles Sprague Pearce, a charming picture of a girl whose thoughts have drifted from the book which she has been reading, and "Peonies," by Paul de Longpré, one of the most popular of the flower-painters of the day, appear, admirably reproduced, as color studies in *The Art Amateur*. If the first of these has a slight tinge of pleasant sadness, the frontispiece more than counterbalances it—a child, almost smiling, holding up a bunch of "Cherries" (an engraving by Baude after the pastel by John Russell). Other specially notable illustrations in the number are a water-color study of a bull by Rosa Bonheur, "Juliet" (delicately engraved from the painting by Wagrez), "Normandy Fisherwomen" (a crayon by Feyen Perrin), Sir Edwin Landseer's "King Charles Spaniels," portraits of the late George Inness and Wm. M. Chase, etc., etc. But it is in the practical articles and designs that the reader of this magazine is always most interested, and this month he (or she) is particularly fortunate in articles on "Landscape Painting in Water-Colors," "Flower Drawings in Pen-and-ink," "Use of the Stamp in Pastel," "Drawing from Life," "Flowers and Plants in Decoration," "Talks on Embroidery," "Common Sense in China Painting," "What Colors Will Mix" (for china painters), and a host of other timely papers for the painter, draughtsman, wood-carver, needle-worker, and other art producers. Among the designs the fish and game-plates by Charles Volkmar are remarkably beautiful specimens of how a dinner service can be decorated, and the wood-worker will be especially delighted with the detailed scheme for a panel of a book-case (the complete design appearing elsewhere in the magazine). The other supplements have numerous designs for embroidery, china painting, glass decoration, etc., etc. Of more general interest, perhaps, are an extended description of Mr. Inness's work, a continuation of Theodore Child's articles on The National Gallery (London), some further "Secrets of the Art Trades," an account of the Summer School at Shinnecock Hill (with some of Mr. Chase's valuable hints to his pupils, which are to be continued from month to month), a notice of the St. Louis Exposition, etc. The Ex-Libris department is well represented and there is another of the papers on Christian Iconography and Symbolism, copiously illustrated. We have touched upon only a few of many features of *The Art Amateur*, whose practical usefulness becomes more evident with every succeeding issue. It goes without saying that the editor's comments in his "Note-Book" on current art-topics are what every regular reader will turn to first. (Price, 35 cents.) Montague Marks, Publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

BREAD FROM STONES. A new and rational system of Land Fertilization and Physical Regeneration. Translated from the German. Philadelphia, Pa., A. J. Tafel, 1011 Arch Street, 1894. Price, 25 cents.

This little book is a protest against the universal custom by the civilized world of fertilizing fields and gardens with stable manure, Chili nitre, and other artificial compounds. In its place the author, Dr. Hensel, proposes the use of stone meal. This consists of an extremely fine powder produced by the careful grinding of rocks of different composition intelligently mixed together, according to the constituents that each sample of rock contains.

He attributes the various diseases that afflict fruits, vegetables, and grains to the foul messes served to them for food under the name of fertilizers. He intimates that the unhealthiness of milk may be attributed to the same cause, and declares that all these diseases of plants may be abolished by the use of stone meal.

He would abolish all other sources of the enriching of the ground for agricultural purposes. Human ingenuity has been exerted to its utmost to find new sources for fertilization. The Gauno Islands are well known as a mine of wealth to the State of Peru for their vast beds of bird-lime which is exported all over the world for improving soils. The so-called Chili nitre beds, which really contain nitrate of lime, are another example.

England avails herself of her hold upon Egypt by digging up the bodies of the ancient inhabitants which have remained in the ground for two thousand years and more, transporting them to the British Isles, running them through a bone-mill, and then scattering the dust over the soil to increase its fertility.

Competent Egyptologists have estimated that there are not less than six hundred millions of mummified bodies buried in the earth of Egypt. It gives one rather a curious sensation to reflect that the ancient Egyptians should have taken such pains to preserve the bodies of their ancestors only to save them for an English bone-mill.

In America, pebble phosphates are found in Florida and similarly used for fertilizing. These beds are noticed in the October number of *The Engineering Magazine* at page 155.

Finally, William B. Phillips, Ph. D., has contributed to *The American Institute of Mining Engineers*, a paper advocating the use of phosphate slag as a fertilizer. This slag is produced by the use of lime in the Bessemer converter in the manufacture of steel. The lime extracts the phosphorus from the molten metal and so improves the quality of the steel. The resulting slag is then ground up and sold as a fertilizer.

(V. *Proceed. Am. Inst. Min. Eng.*, vol. XVII, p. 84.)

All these varied means of obtaining fertilizers are rejected by Dr. Hensel, and "nature's manure," the impalpable dust of the rocks, is to be substituted.

This method of fertilizing is not a mere theory but has been actually tried with success, and letters from farmers who have tried it and who approve of it appended.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON NERVOUS EXHAUSTION (NEURASTHENIA), ITS SYMPTOMS, NATURE, SEQUENCES, AND TREATMENT. By George M. Beard, A. M., M. D., edited with notes and additions by A. D. Rockwell, A. M., M. D. Third edition enlarged. New York : E. B. Treat, 5 Cooper Union. 1894. Price, \$2.75.

Every well-informed physician knows this famous production of the late Dr. George M. Beard.

It has now gone through its third edition, showing how well it has maintained its place in the professional regard.

The editor, Dr. Rockwell, was long associated with Dr. Beard, and years ago they jointly wrote a book on electricity in medicine, the best work on the subject that had appeared at that time. This is mentioned merely to show those who may not be acquainted with the work now in review that it is not likely to disappoint their expectation in giving clear mental pictures of this very common disease, neurasthenia.

The writer of this notice well remembers the first edition of neurasthenia and the enlightenment obtained by a perusal of its pages.

It is deemed advisable to quote here an extract from Dr. Beard's preface :

"In spite of its frequency and importance, neurasthenia, although long recognized, in a vague way among the people and the profession under such terms as 'general debility,' 'nervous prostration,' 'nervous debility,' 'nervous asthenia,' 'spinal weakness,' and, more accurately, by some of its special symptoms and accompaniments, as 'spinal irritation,' 'nervous dyspepsia,' 'oxaluria,' cerebral and spinal anæmia, and hyperæmia, is even now but just beginning to find recognition in the literature of nervous diseases. It is at once the most frequent, most interesting, and most neglected nervous disease of modern times."

The editor, Dr. Rockwell, in *his* preface says, that it "affords to the profession a convenient refuge when perplexed at the recital of a multitude of symptoms seemingly without logical connection or adequate cause. The diagnosis of neurasthenia, moreover, is often as satisfactory to the patient as it is easy to the physician, and by no means helps to reduce the number who have been duly certified as neurasthenic and who ever after, with an air too conscious to be concealed, allude to themselves as the victims of nervous exhaustion. The doctrine to be taught and strongly enforced is that many of these patients are not neurasthenic, and under hardly any conceivable circumstances could they become neurasthenic."

With these two quotations the reader is left to judge for himself the value of the book in his daily practice.

It may be added, for the information of those who may be specially interested, that this book has been reviewed in *THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN* for March, 1889, page 167, and more elaborately in September, 1891, page 374.

THE DISEASE OF INEBRIETY FROM ALCOHOL, OPIUM AND OTHER NARCOTIC DRUGS. Its Etiology, Pathology, Treatment, and Medico-Legal Relations, arranged and compiled by the American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety. New York : E. B. Treat, Publisher, No. 5 Cooper Union. 1893. Price, \$2.75.

The society at whose instance this book is published, and whose name is given above, was organized in 1870 in New York city. Its members were composed of physicians connected with asylums for inebriates, and others interested in the scientific study of the drink problem.

This association holds: First, that inebriety is a disease; second, it is curable, as are other diseases; third, the constitutional tendency to this disease may be inherited or acquired; fourth, that alcohol has its place in the arts and sciences, but as a medicine it is classed as a poison, and its internal use is always more or less dangerous; fifth, all methods of treatment hitherto employed have not recognized the disordered physical condition caused by alcohol, opium, or other narcotics, and hence have proved inadequate in its cure; hence, there is urgent need for special hospitals; sixth, the association urges that every large city should have its local and temporary hospital for both the reception and care of inebriates; seventh, it is the duty of the civil authorities to recognize inebriety as a disease, and to provide means for its scientific treatment in place of the usual penal methods of fines and imprisonment; eighth, the officers of such hospitals and asylums should have ample legal power over their patients.

The association finds "it is a curious fact that inebriety was recognized as a disease long before insanity was thought to be other than spiritual madness and a possession of the devil." For over a century the disease of insanity was denied and contested. Inebriety is passing the same ordeal of ignorant opposition and criticism, notwithstanding it has been recognized by a majority of the leading physicians of the world to-day.

The disease inebriety afflicts two great classes of patients—inebriates and dipsomaniacs.

Inebriates are divided into several sub-classes: Accidental inebriates, emotional inebriates, solitary inebriates, and pauper inebriates. The accidental cases are those that occur from the surroundings of the patients, the company they keep, and so on. The emotional inebriates belong to the class on the borders of hysteria with feeble will; all the time suffering from constitutional unrest and emotional struggles to attain the impossible. The solitary cases use alcoholic liquors secretly, and are morbidly sensitive about their infirmity. The pauper inebriates it is hardly necessary to describe.

The second great class, the dipsomaniacs are characterized by the suddenness with which the drink-habit comes on, its gradual dying out, and the occurrence of an interval of freedom. This is considered a true neurosis, and a branch of the family of epileptics, insane hysterics, and paranoic.

The dipsomaniacs occur in three forms: The acute, the periodic, and the chronic.

The inebriate diathesis is recognized as a constitutional proclivity or neurosis, which impels to the inordinate use of narcotics, including the hurtful use of opium, chloral, and cocaine, as well as of alcohol.

This tendency is classed as a mania and is called *narcomania*.

Chapters are devoted to the causes of inebriety; among which may be mentioned traumatism and adversity.

Those who use alcohol in any form are more liable to sunstroke and apoplexia. Instances are cited of the occurrence of such cases on the public streets, where, on account of a smell of alcohol on the breath, the patient has been sent to the station-house instead of the hospital, and thus death supervened without any effort being made to avert such an event.

The relation of inebriety to consumption is also discussed, and the effects of beer and alcohol on the mental functions shown and its transmission by heredity investigated. Much more might be said, but enough is here given to show the scope of the book, its practical character, and its value to the physician. Written by physicians for physicians, there can be no question of its truthfulness and its freedom from sensational, unsupported statements, for partisan or missionary purposes.

It might be well to add that the binding and general appearance of the books are in uniformity with the other publications of E. B. Treat, so frequently noticed in these pages.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES ON HUMAN EMBRYOLOGY: An Introduction to the Study of Obstetrics and Gynæcology. For Medical Students and Practitioners. With a Glossary of Embryological Terms. By Walter Porter Manton, M.D., Professor of Clinical Gynæcology and Lecturer on Obstetrics in the Detroit College of Medicine; Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, of the British Zoological Society, American Microscopical Society, etc. Illustrated with seventy outline drawings and photo-engravings. 12mo, Cloth, 126 pages, interleaved for adding notes and other illustrations, \$1.25 net. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co., Publishers, 1914 and 1916 Cherry Street.

This little hand-book is an excellent means of memorizing the details of embryology.

It consists of a series of sections. Each section is divided into paragraphs. Each paragraph bears its title in heavy type and the paragraph is concise and clear in its statement of the particular subject indicated by the heading. Not only is it useful for students but can be advantageously used by the physician

who is in active practice. The interleaving is, of course, highly useful to students. It is hardly necessary to say that the subjects treated in this book are of the first importance to every physician.

TEXT-BOOK OF HYGIENE. A Comprehensive Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Preventive Medicine from an American Standpoint. By George H. Rohé, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics, Hygiene, and Mental Diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore; Superintendent of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane; Member of the American Public Health Association; Foreign Associate of the Société Française d'Hygiène, etc. Third edition, thoroughly revised and largely rewritten, with many illustrations and valuable tables. Royal octavo, 553 pages. Cloth, \$3.00 net. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co., Publishers, 1914 and 1916 Cherry Street.

This book has been noticed in the pages of this journal before. A review of the first edition may be found in *THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN* for August, 1891, p. 340.

In that review it was commended except in one particular, and that was with regard to the feeding of cows on distillery "swill," against which a strong protest was recorded.

That protest has been gracefully ignored by the author, who, on pages 99 and 100, reiterates his disbelief in the injurious effect of "swill" from distilleries upon cows and their milk. It is incredible that any man with enough scientific knowledge to write such a book as this can, in the first instance, record his approval of this infernal practice of feeding cows on distillery and brewery refuse. Our protest in our previous review before referred to was emphasized by giving perfectly sound reasons for our objection.

The author says: "Much of the present agitation against 'swill milk' is more prompted by political demagogism than by scientific knowledge." Why, this "present agitation" has been going on for nearly forty years. The public were first made aware of the actual infamy of the swill milk business by *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* nearly forty years ago. Artists visited the stables kept within the built-up parts of New York city and took sketches of the cows under every possible condition of health caused by the infamous food. Will our author say that the exposures made by that fearless newspaper were inspired by political demagogism? Certain it is that the descriptive articles published then, and the vivid illustrations accompanying them, have made an impression upon medical men that has never been forgotten, but which was the beginning of a salutary agitation which has almost effaced the shameful traffic from the whole population. The author of this book would

seem to be starting an agitation which should bring about a revival of the evil.

A thing like this occurring in this otherwise estimable book, especially in this third edition, is calculated to throw distrust upon everything else the author says.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

DR. MILTON POWEL announces his removal from 251 to 163 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—The controversy precipitated upon me by Dr. H. F. Biggar brings out an echo of the much and widely discussed problem of the "dispensary evil." I indorse, and as dispensary physician act upon, the theory that none are proper dispensary patients to be treated free except the worthy poor; that to extend its charitable help to the selfish and grasping, who can afford to pay, is a wrong to charitable donors and to practicing physicians, as well as a demoralizing influence upon society.

Dr. Biggar indorses and acts upon the theory that the proper use and sole object of a free dispensary is to gather in subjects for operation by the specialists as clinicians, and has, as you know, preferred charges against me because I, as dispensary physician, have refused at his demand to receive and treat those who can afford to pay, while I have opened the door wide to all who need treatment and cannot pay.

I believe that the institution he represents has no right to use the revenues secured by it from the Huntington bequest and other benevolent donors in aid of the worthy poor, in free service to the rich as an inducement to such to submit themselves to vivisection to the end of building the college up at the expense of its rivals. To get a consensus of the unprejudiced judgment of the profession at large, I address this card to the leading and reputable practitioners of the city, regardless of distinction as to "*pathy*," and ask an expression of opinion upon the questions presented. If you will kindly favor me with a statement of your views, I will not only be made grateful, but you will contribute to the proper settlement of the important issue presented. Your early reply is solicited.

Very respectfully,

H. D. BISHOP, M. D., 89 Euclid Avenue.

CLEVELAND, O., October 19th, 1894.

HAVING HIS VERMIFORM APPENDIX REMOVED has been rather a good thing for Oscar Tully, of Yardville, N. J., for the obstruction was found to be a large pearl, which he must have swallowed in an oyster, and for which he has refused two hundred dollars.

DR. CLARKE begs to announce that he has taken consulting rooms in the city at 3 Newman's Court, 73 Cornhill, E. C., where he will attend on *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*, between the hours of 11 and 3, commencing on Tuesday, October 16th.

On *Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays* Dr. Clarke will attend during the same hours (11 to 3) at his residence, 30 Clarges Street, Piccadilly, W.

LONDON, October, 1894.

HYDROGEN DIOXIDE. H_2O_2 . By L. D. Kastenbine, A. M., M. D., Professor Chemistry, Urinology, and Medical Jurisprudence Louisville Medical College; Professor Chemistry Louisville College Pharmacy. Published by *Louisville Medical Monthly*, July, 1894.

This remarkable liquid, which contains the greatest percentage of oxygen of any compound known, was, for some time, considered as a mere solution of oxygen in water, and consequently was called oxygenated water. It was afterward obtained free from water, and found to be a definite chemical compound of hydrogen and oxygen, and differing from water in containing twice as much oxygen. In this state it is a heavy, oily liquid, readily decomposing at ordinary temperatures, but if heated, with explosive violence, being converted into ordinary water and oxygen gas. When poured into water it sinks, being nearly half again as heavy as that liquid, but is miscible in all proportions with it. It has a somewhat bitter, astringent taste, and is colorless, transparent, and without odor. It contains 94 per cent. of oxygen gas by weight, and will yield 475 times its volume of that gas. It bleaches the skin, hair, ivory, and destroys organic coloring matter, pus, and all organisms with which it comes in contact by liberating oxygen gas in a nascent or active state. It is resolved into oxygen and water by certain metals, such as gold, platinum, silver, and mercury in a state of fine subdivision, although the metals themselves undergo no change whatever. If the oxides of these same metals are brought into contact with it, not only does the hydrogen dioxide lose oxygen and become water, but the oxides lose their oxygen and are reduced to the metallic state, thereby evolving an additional amount of oxygen.

Strange as it may appear, with all its energetic oxidizing action it has no effect on phosphorus, a substance which is so readily oxidized by the air.

The preparations found in commerce are only solutions of this compound in water, and sold in different degrees of concentration or strength, rated by the number of volumes of oxygen gas they can be made to yield. A fifteen-volume solution is one that will give off fifteen volumes of gas from one volume of the solution. A ten-volume solution will yield ten pints of oxygen gas from one pint of the solution, and so on.

These solutions, although more stable than mere concentrated preparations, nevertheless decompose and lose their nascent oxygen on which its powerful antiseptic powers depend, and consequently we find the commercial brands varying considerably from their reputed strengths. *The solution I find containing the greatest percentage of available oxygen is the preparation known as Marchand's, which, when perfectly fresh, is about a fifteen-volume solution.*

There are quite a number of different methods of preparing aqueous solutions of this interesting compound besides the original method of Thenard, the discoverer. Usually, however, barium dioxide in the hydrated state and

purified from all foreign matter is decomposed by such acids as will make an insoluble compound with it. The United States Pharmacopœia has adopted this compound under the official title of Aqua Hydrogenii Dioxidi, gives a process of preparing it, and describes it as a slightly acid aqueous solution of hydrogen dioxide, containing, when freshly made, about three per cent. by weight of the pure anhydrous dioxide, corresponding to about ten volumes of available oxygen. It is made by the action of phosphoric acid upon barium peroxide. It must be borne in mind that it is essential to employ a small amount of free acid to preserve these solutions, but if too large a quantity it would be a source of irritation when applied to denuded surfaces and inflamed mucous membranes, and consequently, officially, a preparation requiring more than 0.5 c. c. of volumetric caustic potash solution to neutralize .50 c. c. of it does not come up to the United States Pharmacopœia standard.

Of the various brands of commercial dioxides I have examined, I find Marchand's to be the one which yields the largest amount of available oxygen under all conditions of exposure, and the one which contains the minimum percentage of free acid. All the marketable articles I have seen are free from barium compounds, but the majority do not come up to the fifteen-volume standard, but are six, eight, ten, and twelve-volume solutions.

In addition to its medical uses, hydrogen dioxide can be employed to detect blood, in conjunction with freshly prepared tincture of guaiac. Although tincture of guaiac turns blue with a variety of substances, blood is not one of them. So in testing for a stain—say on clothing—moisten the spot with water, and afterward apply a piece of white filter paper; the slightest straw-colored stain on the paper suffices. Now add to the spot on the paper a few drops of the guaiac tincture—no coloration. Add a few drops of solution of peroxide, when instantly the spot turns of a deep azure blue. Of course, if the spot turns blue by the guaiac alone it cannot be due to blood, yet it is possible blood may be present with some other substance which has that property, and hence the employment of peroxide, in that case, would be a source of fallacy. If there is no bluing by guaiac and peroxide together, then absolutely no blood is present.

Hydrogen dioxide can be determined quantitatively by permanganate of potassium solution acidified by sulphuric acid, and the quantity of oxygen gas evolved measured in an instrument called a nitro-meter, and calculated for normal pressure and temperature. One-half the oxygen evolved comes from the dioxide and the other half from the permanganate solution.

Another method, and the one commonly employed, is to add a volumetric solution of permanganate of potassium from a burette to a measured portion of the hydrogen dioxide solution, diluted with water and acidulated with sulphuric acid, until the permanganate solution is rendered colorless, and then a few drops more of that re-agent employed till a permanent faint pink coloration is given to the dioxide solution to indicate the completion of process. A slight calculation will give the strength of solution. There are other methods, but the two indicated are the best.

A solution of peroxide of hydrogen is usually tested by pouring a drachm

of it in a clean test tube, together with an equal quantity of ether, then pouring into the tube a few drops of bichromate of potassium solution, and shaking the tube, when the ethereal layer will become of a beautiful azure color, due to the formation of perchromic acid which dissolves in the ether.

To a few drops of nitrate of silver solution add aqua ammonia enough to precipitate the oxide of silver, then add hydrogen peroxide when finely divided metallic silver separates. A solution of titanous acid in oil of vitriol and diluted will yield a yellow color when added to solutions of the peroxide.

DR. WM. R. POWEL has removed from Philadelphia to Palatka, Florida.

DR. C. H. OAKES has removed from Clinton, Mass., to Livermore Falls, Maine.

REV. HENRY H. BEACH, son-in-law of the venerable Dr. P. P. Wells, has removed from Golden, Col., to Charles City, Iowa.

DR. E. E. REININGER has removed from 1093 Taylor Street to 353 South Oakley Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. M. D. SATTERLEE has removed from Sharpsville, Penna., to 715 Georgia Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.

DR. THOMAS G. ROBERTS has removed from Washington, Iowa, to 99 Thirty-seventh Street, Chicago, Illinois.

FUN FOR DOCTORS.

WAS NO DOCTOR.—A short time ago a young lady was troubled with a boil on her knee which grew so bad that she thought it necessary to call a physician. She had formed a dislike for the family physician, so her father suggested several others, and finally said that he would call in the physician with the homœopathic case who passed the house every day. They kept a sharp lookout for him, and when he came along he was called in. The young lady modestly showed him the disabled member. The little man looked at it and said:

"Why, that's pretty bad."

"Well," she said, "what must I do?"

"If I were you," he answered, "I would send for a physician. I am a piano tuner."—*Louisville Courier Journal*.

FRIEND—"Well, Doc, how's business?"

DOCTOR—"Fine. Got two new cases in the next room."

FRIEND—"What, small-pox?"

DOCTOR—"No, champagne."—*Truth*.

THE
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

HOMŒOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA AND CLINICAL MEDICINE.

“If our school ever gives up the strict inductive method of Hahnemann, we are lost, and deserve only to be mentioned as a caricature in the history of medicine.”—CONSTANTINE HERING.

Vol. XIV.

DECEMBER, 1894.

No. 12.

EDITORIAL.

REDUCING TEMPERATURES IN FEVER.—One of the most important problems before the old school of medicine at the present time is the reduction of the high temperatures occurring in the course of acute diseases.

The prevailing opinion among these physicians is that the chief danger to the patient in such diseases lies in the high temperature. Fixing their attention upon the question of fever, heroic attempts are made to force down or suppress this manifestation of heat. Their efforts in this direction have, from time to time, become always more and more heroic until they now reach an extreme which, however successful they may be in reducing the absolute height of the thermometer, are nevertheless exceedingly detrimental to the general welfare of the patient.

From Quinine to Antipyrine, Antifebrine and other similar drugs for forcibly producing a suppression, they have advanced to the full bath.

Ingenuity has been taxed to produce the best method of applying this agent, and we have the most remarkable devices for accomplishing the result. Thus, one physician treats his cases of typhoid fever by bringing into the patient's chamber a bath-tub that resembles somewhat a coffin, into which the patient

is placed and his body kept submerged, all except his head, of course, in water of a temperature of 90 to 98 degrees, for a period varying from six to thirty-one days! A very clear account of this treatment may be found in the *Medical Annual* for 1891, published by E. B. Treat, No. 5 Cooper Union, New York, at page 471.

Now a reaction against this mania for reducing temperature has set in, and the question is being asked whether it is right to suppress the pyrexia. *The Homœopathic World* for October, in an editorial entitled, "Knocking Down Temperatures or Knocking Down Patients," discusses this question especially with reference to the administration of massive doses of "Antipyretic drugs." Incidentally it quotes from an allopathic journal whose editor doubts the wisdom of these heroic measures. This editor is reported as saying that "more recent observations would seem to indicate that we should view fever in the light of a willing ally against the marauding and ubiquitous bacillus with its train of excrementitious toxins."

The error of this kind of treatment is, of course, to be found in the fixing of the attention too closely upon one symptom in the case, almost to the exclusion of the others. One "view" is adopted only to be displaced by another, and none being guided by the knowledge of any fixed law. Homœopaths are naturally, by reason of their knowledge of law, better equipped for dealing with fever. Yet they need to be admonished even in this regard, for they, too, are found to be following the error of paying excessive attention to the one symptom of fever, as was shown in the editorial on "Aconite" in the September number of this journal.

For this reason these remarks are here introduced that the followers of Hahnemann may more vividly realize the mistake they are making.

It cannot too often be repeated that the true physician should avoid acting upon any kind of "views" or opinions in making his prescriptions, but should set aside all "pride of intellect," and thus avoiding all follies of speculation, faithfully apply the law of the similars, and industriously compare the symptoms of

the case with the symptomatology of the drugs in the *materia medica*. As has been so frequently said before in these pages the discovery of the true *simillimum* in any given case will give the highest measure of success, while neglect of this course must end in failure.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF BOVISTA.

C. CARLETON SMITH, M. D.

As a large proportion of our patients are women, a careful study of those drugs that more especially have a bearing upon the diseases of the gentler sex will always well repay us, not only in dollars and cents, but also in the consciousness of being able to cure their numerous ills in a mild, gentle, and enduring manner. One of the most useful remedies in this connection, and one worthy of closer study is Bovista. It ought to be one of the first thought of in the treatment of women who are subject to profuse menstrual flow each month, amounting to a hemorrhage, and especially called for in those cases in which this abnormal flow materially decreases while the sufferer is on her feet, but immediately asserts itself in full force as soon as she lies down *at night*. These women, it has been observed, rarely become pregnant after marriage until Bovista is administered, which cures this inordinate loss of blood, and as a result pregnancy follows next in order, then perfect health. Creosotum causes, also, profuse uterine hemorrhage, worse from lying down, and better getting up and walking about, though not especially at night, as Bovista does. When comparing these two, Creosote should be studied in the case of those persons who show a strong tendency toward phthisis pulmonalis, and who are annually afflicted with winter-cough of a persistent nature, accompanied with spurting of urine. Sabina has profuse menses, but unlike Bovista has large clots, and these of a conical shape, with pain from back to pubis. I should note just here that Sabina patients, when suffering, are often so nervous that they become almost distracted by noises, such for instance as piano-playing. Now sometimes we will meet with cases of

menorrhagia, accompanied with large clots of blood looking like pieces of freshly-cut liver, in which the flow invariably becomes fearfully profuse during the night. And allowing ourselves to be guided by this night-aggravation, we might be led to prescribe Bovista, notwithstanding the clots. But study first in such instances *Ustilago-maidis*, it will probably be the simillimum. Especially useful will it be found in cases of fat, flabby women, who bloat in the face, and who, from repeated losses of blood, show strong dropsical symptoms. A very characteristic guide in the selection of Bovista is a strong odor of onions proceeding from the axillæ, which is quite offensive to the olfactories. Mentally the Bovista patient shows marked absent-mindedness; difficulty also in fixing her attention long on anything; she constantly drops things from her hands; is very desponding and sad; while you talk with her she stares into vacancy, so that you cannot tell whether she is giving any attention to you or not; suffers at intervals with vertigo, which renders her momentarily unconscious; has attacks of nose-bleed from the slightest provocation, such as blowing the nose and sneezing; her face changes color frequently, first very red, then suddenly very pale; very sensitive to drafts of cool air; also worse from cold food.

If at menstrual period the Bovista patient suffers with colic she will bend over, forward, like the *Colocynth* sufferer. But before you prescribe on that one indication examine the urine first. If it is quite red, and pains are ameliorated by partaking of food, colic is contra-indicated. As I have alluded to *Ustilago*, I deem it advisable to note here an important symptom peculiar to this drug, and that is, every blunt instrument which the patient uses or handles, such as scissors or pen-knife, leaves a deep indentation in the flesh. This evidently points to a dropsical tendency. And it is in just such women *Ustilago* acts curatively. Bovista may be compared profitably with the following remedies: *Calcarea-carb.*, *Rhus-tox.*, and *Sepia*, all of which follow well after its use. Dr. Hering states that the drug in question is very valuable in poisoning from carbon vapors.

CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH THE SINGLE DOSE OF THE CM POTENCY.

ERASTUS E. CASE, M. D., HARTFORD, CONN.

I. *ÆTHUSA-CYNAPIUM*.

October 2d, 1894.—A dark-haired girl eleven months of age. The mother of the child was at the end of the second week with typhoid fever when she was delivered, and died a few days later under allopathic treatment. The child has always been puny and suffered from indigestion, also been dosed by drugs. In August she nearly died from cholera infantum; was probably kept alive by the use of artificial digestive powders, but has not improved.

Stools frequent, fluid, green, containing curds, and with much colic, pain preceding and during the evacuations.

Anorexia; sometimes gagging and vomiting of a greenish fluid when the bottle is offered her.

Sleepless, or sleeps in short naps, with restlessness or grating of the teeth.

Her diet of cow's milk (diluted) was not changed, but the peptogenic powders were forbidden. One powder *Æthusa-cyn.^{cm}* (F.).

October 4th.—The number of stools per day has decreased from twelve or more to four or five. The curds are less in number and size. The color is now usually yellow; consistency unchanged. The odor, which was slight, is now unbearably offensive. No medicine.

October 7th.—Now there are not more than two or three stools daily, yellow, with normal consistency, rarely with any curds.

The improvement continued.

II. *DAPHNE-INDICA*.

August 8th, 1894.—An obese traveling salesman (weight 250 pounds), of forty-three years.

Swaying sensation in the head.

Sensation as if the head was separated from the body (constant).

Sensation as if the vertex was screwed up in a vise.

Often, while driving a horse, the arms feel as if separate from the body, yet they are fully under control of the will. One powder, Daphne-ind.^{cm} (F.).

October 10th.—He has experienced complete relief from the symptoms until within a few days. One powder, Daphne-ind.^{cm} (F.).

November 5th.—None of the troubles since last prescription.

III. BELLADONNA.

August 7th, 1894.—A black-haired man, sixty-eight years old, retired seaman, subject to a chronic cough. While straining at stool, an hour ago, he was taken with such severe pain in the region of the appendix vermiformis that he had to be carried bodily to the bed. A few weeks ago a nephew was attacked in nearly the same way, dosed with Morphine by our local appendivermiformophobist, and cut open within twenty-four hours. He escaped with his life, but minus \$300 of his hard-earned cash. He commands: "Give me a hypodermic injection." I reply: "I never use them," and ask for symptoms. He refuses to tell any, declaring that I must give something at once to either kill or relieve him. "Sir, I did not come here to kill you or to stupefy you, but to cure you, which I will do if you will tell me your symptoms."

Severe, cutting, lancinating pains extending from the ileo-cæcal region outward toward the hip-joint.

So tender to touch that he cannot endure the weight of hot compresses.

Some relief from heat.

Slight swelling of the part affected.

His face is already pinched and haggard from the intensity of the pain. One powder Belladonna^{cm} (F.).

He was asleep within fifteen minutes, and awoke in two hours free from pain and soreness. On August 10th there was a re-

currence of the pain, but less severe. It was again relieved by a dose of Belladonna^{cm}. Since then he has been free from the trouble.

IV. SABINA.

August 5th, 1894.—A brown-haired woman, aged thirty-four years, German, mother of four children. Profuse menstruation began yesterday. Two hours ago paroxysmal pain came on, extending from the pubic bone to the sacrum. It is so agonizing as to extort groans and tears from a woman who has been in the habit of bearing pain with fortitude. One powder Sabina^{cm} (F.).

A pain soon followed the administration of the remedy, the most severe of all, the patient affirmed, and that was the last one. The flow, which had been like a hemorrhage up to that time, bright and fluid, became like a normal catamenial discharge.

V. BENZOIC-ACID.

April 29th, 1894.—A woman of seventy-one years, dark-haired, thin, nervous temperament. Left-sided hemiplegia came on six weeks ago, from which she is recovering, having now some use of the hand and able to sit up. She has been troubled by urinary strangury for some months, and since this illness it has caused her and the attendants much annoyance.

Urine scanty, very offensive; no relief from the urging even after it is voided. Several remedies have been given without effect. One powder Benzoic-acid^{cm} (F.).

This gave her permanent relief so long as she was a resident of Hartford (four months).

VI. GRAPHITES.

October 4th, 1894.—A black-haired woman, forty-four years old. On September 20th a crack came in the left corner of the mouth. Moisture from it formed a yellowish crust. Sores now cover the chin and are scattered over the whole face. A blister first appears, with heat and itching. This breaks and a crust

follows. There is much itching, and if the crusts are removed a sticky moisture exudes, which soon renews the yellow covering.

Menses irregular, usually late and scanty.

Leucorrhœa profuse, milky white, causing itching.

Always awakes lying upon the back, with pain in the sacrum. It hurts her there to turn over. Relieved after arising.

Throbbing pain over the eyes, with soreness of the ocular muscles and dark circles under the eyes; worse from over-exertion or excitement, while lying down, usually before or after the catamenia; better in cold, open air, from hot applications.

Feet cold and dry. One powder Graphites^{cm} (F.).

October 11th.—The crusts came off on the 8th, leaving a dry surface on their site. Some thin scales are now on the chin only. Since the prescription she has had a severe catarrhal cold, the explanation of which need not be given to a genuine homœopathist.

October 18th.—Face entirely well; health greatly improved.

VII. BUFO-CINEREUS.

August 6th, 1894.—A girl of ten years, brown-haired, nervous temperament. She had scarlatina a year ago, and has not been strong since.

Epistaxis nearly every day for some weeks, sometimes several attacks daily, usually with a flushed face, often with heat and pain in the forehead, which are relieved by the nose-bleed.

Easy perspiration, which is apt to be offensive, especially upon the feet. One powder Bufo-cinereus^{cm} (F.).

Cured at once, and her health improved wonderfully.

VIII. CANNABIS-INDICA.

December 25th, 1893.—A man, seventy-two years old, tall, stooping; retired civil engineer. Frequent micturition. During urination, pain in the glans penis, also a thrill, which goes all over him, even to the hands.

Sensation as if a ball were in the anus when sitting. One powder Cannabis-indica^{cm} (F.). Immediate relief followed.

IX. LACHESIS.

September 24th, 1894.—A black-haired machinist, æt. forty-nine years. Eleven weeks ago he accidentally bruised the inside of the left lower leg. He has three foul ulcers, where the skin was scraped off; the largest is one inch in diameter, the others about half that size. He has been under the care of a “modern homœopathist.”

The skin around the ulcers has an unhealthy, bluish color.

Stinging pains in the ulcers when standing.

Fifteen years ago he had for months a sore on the top of his left foot, which was called erysipelas.

When eleven years of age he was hit by a stone in the back of the head. Inflammation (called erysipelas) of the scalp and neck, with delirium, followed for three months.

He is subject to facial erysipelas, left-sided, bluish-colored, and blistered. One powder Lachesis^{cm} (F.).

October 15th.—The largest ulcer has decreased in size nearly one-half, the others are entirely healed. The color of the surrounding skin is now quite natural.

October 30th.—The limb is now sound.

X. BRYONIA-ALBA.

August 19th, 1894.—A dark-haired young man of eighteen years, clerk in fruit store.

Diarrhœa since the 15th; stools brown, fluid, with burning and some tenesmus; frequent by night and day.

Chilly yesterday and fever since then. Temperature 104°.

Tongue white; thirst for much cold water.

Severe pain in the occiput and back, relieved by lying on the back.

Vertigo and increased pain in the head from an erect position.

Soreness about the ileo-cœcal valve; also a gurgling of gas is perceptible to the touch when the hand is pressed upon that region.

Dreams and talks about his business during sleep.

Some delirium when awaking from sleep. One powder Bryonia^{cm} (F.).

August 26th.—The patient has shown a steady improvement through the first week of the fever. The stools became less frequent and pasty. Sleep became more quiet and restful, with less delirium. The temperature decreased from day to day until it reached 101.4° yesterday morning. Perspiration first appeared on the 23d. The lenticular maculæ, characteristic of typhoid fever, are now appearing upon the abdomen. Temperature this morning, the beginning of the second week, 100.2°.

September 1st.—Improvement has been steady through the second week. The temperature diminished until it reached 98.5° yesterday morning without an evening rise.

No complications or increase in severity of the symptoms in the course of the disease called for another dose of the same or any other remedy. He sat up on September 2d, and began light work on the 10th of the month.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF MISSOURI.

The opening exercises of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri took place at the school building on Jefferson Avenue and Howard Street, St. Louis, Mo. The attendance was the largest in the history of the College, which was founded in 1857. Dr. Wm. C. Richardson, the Dean, and the other members of the Faculty were present.

Dr. W. B. Morgan, Professor of Surgery, delivered the address to the students. After remarking upon the various causes that incite young men to select the medical profession as their life work, Dr. Morgan said :

“From your text-books and teachers you will gradually learn the details of our art. A deluge of facts and opinions will be put before you that it will take years for you to digest and fully understand. Accept the facts and treasure the opinions of your teachers, but do not allow your minds to become biased concerning any of the medical theories. Many old-school doc-

tors, who do not know anything about it, are as afraid of Homœopathy as a mad dog is of water, and some homœopathic doctors are just as rabid. Now, I hope you will never allow yourselves to get into such a state of mind that you cannot and will not be able to weigh fairly the evidence on both sides of any question. Such an ability is a requisite to true student life. Without it learning may be a fabric of delusions. The history of medicine in the past has been a succession of fanciful theories. There is no dearth of theories at the present time, nor of bigotry concerning them, but there is a new spirit of judicial investigation growing in the profession. By the microscope and other searching means of investigation the theories concerning disease and its treatment are being put to a test that will forever dispel many of the delusions and establish many facts in medicine. Most of us in the homœopathic school have by our practice and teaching admitted that Hahnemann, like most enthusiasts, claimed too wide a scope for the homœopathic law. Most of his followers employ many resources not in keeping with the law, but a hundred years' experience has proved this, that all these other resources are empirical, and that there is no law in therapeutics but that of similars. The law is a trade-mark that we are proud of. Scientific investigation may help to define its province, but cannot overthrow it. Old-school prejudice may keep up partisan feeling for awhile longer, but it cannot suppress the truth. Already ptomaines are recognized old-school remedies for the diseases in which they are produced, an ever-increasing amount of their therapeutics is adopted from our text-books, and there are few allopathic doctors who do not do considerable homœopathic prescribing, though some of them do not know it, and some of them would not own it if they did. The general recognition and acceptance of whatever truth there is in Homœopathy and the giving of due credit to those who have established that truth is not far distant. The elimination of bigotry from our ranks will do much to hasten that end, and I urge you, who are just coming to us, to carefully avoid any such tendency."

The Doctor concluded his address with a few words of advice of a general nature.

NEURALGIA IN THE TEETH.

THOS. C. BUNTING, M. D., EAST MAUCH CHUNK, PA.

This case came under my notice last summer. A young nurse-girl subject to terrible neuralgia pains in right side of face, of which she had suffered frequent attacks for over a year. They came suddenly at night waking her from sleep—began and centered in a hollow lower bicuspid—a tearing, beating, and bursting, extending to the ear and right side of the head, causing great agony, screaming and moaning cry. A little relief was obtained by hot applications.

A peculiar symptom was the relief by burrowing or pushing the side of head into the pillow and pressing on a hard surface.

Being of the Pulsatilla temperament with corresponding symptoms, a dose of the remedy gave no relief after twenty minutes. She got one dose of Belladonna²⁰⁰, which relieved at once, and after three minutes went into a long, sound sleep, from which she awoke with only a little soreness. Several days after an extensive aphtha appeared on inside of cheek and on gums about the affected teeth. Several times there was a threatened return of the pain but a dose of Belladonna promptly stopped it. This patient had been accustomed to suffer in similar attacks for a whole night under palliative treatment, and scarcely believed she was cured, except by a miracle.

IN MEMORIAM—J. P. DAKE, M. D.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Allegheny County, Pa., having learned of the demise of Dr. J. P. Dake, formerly of this city (Pittsburg), and an honorary member of this Society, appointed the following Committee to prepare a suitable memorial bearing upon the sad event, viz.: J. F. Cooper, M. D., J. C. Burgher, M. D., and J. H. McClelland, M. D.

The Committee charged with this duty presented the follow-

ing report at a special Memorial Meeting, held November 13th, 1894, which was unanimously adopted :

MEMORIAL UPON THE DEATH OF J. P. DAKE, A. M., M. D.

We are called upon to express our appreciation and regard for a distinguished colleague and honorary member of this Society.

Dr. J. P. Dake, formerly of Pittsburg, died after a brief illness at his home in Nashville, Tenn., upon the 28th day of October, 1894, in the sixty-seventh year of his age.

We recognize a peculiar fitness in placing upon the records of this Society a formal expression of regard for one who formerly lived in our midst, respected as a citizen, eminent in his profession, and greatly beloved by his friends.

Dr. Dake was, for a time, a pupil of the pioneer of Homœopathy west of the Alleghenies, Dr. Gustavus Richelm, and was afterward (1851) associated with him in practice in this city. His talents soon won for him first place in this community, and by the end of a decade he was so overwhelmed with professional duties that his health began to give away under the strain. In the year 1863 he was compelled to retire to his farm in Ohio, where, in a few years, he quite regained his former health and vigor. Consideration for the health of his wife determined his removal to Nashville, in which city he fulfilled a useful life and closed a singularly brilliant career.

Dr. Dake was a man of rare cultivation and refined tastes. He was none the less a man of large intellectual powers and an unceasing laborer in the various lines of literary and professional work.

As editor, author, and professor, he was alike distinguished for signal ability. In our national body, the American Institute of Homœopathy, he was a leader of acknowledged power, and the transactions for a third of a century have been enriched by his word and thought.

In this Society, and in this community, he will ever be held in highest esteem as one who dignified his calling, holding aloft the banner of medical reform, when it took courage to espouse the cause of Homœopathy, and leaving to former friends,

patients, and colleagues a memory full of respect and personal regard.

J. F. COOPER, M. D.,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
J. C. BURGHER, M. D.,		
J. H. McCLELLAND, M. D.,		

Eulogistic remarks were made by Dr. J. C. Burgher, a former partner of Dr. Dake, Dr. J. H. McClelland, one of his students, Dr. J. F. Cooper, who was his colleague, and Drs. C. F. Bingham, W. J. Martin, J. B. and R. W. McClelland and L. H. Willard, who all testified to the sterling worth of the man whose loss we are called upon to mourn.

J. RICHEY HORNER, M. D.,

Chairman Allegheny County Hom. Med. Society.

E. H. POND, M. D.,

Secretary.

PROFESSOR JABEZ P. DAKE, A. M., M. D.—PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

BUSHROD W. JAMES, M. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Read before the Memorial Meeting held at Philadelphia, Nov. 15th, 1894.)

The death of my intimate friend, Dr. Jabez P. Dake, brings to my recollection our pleasant relations from the days in which he was our Professor of Materia Medica, in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, in my native city in 1856 and 1857, until his death.

He was not a stern, pedantic instructor, whose erudition lifted him far above the level of those whom he taught. He was kind, considerate, and helpful, bearing patiently with those who were slow to learn, and appreciating those who were gifted beyond their fellows, yet withal, conscientiously careful to display no favoritism.

His sincerity gained respect, his urbanity and dignity held my life-long regard, while there was an attraction in his cultivated voice and a winning warmth in his smile that won my affection from our first acquaintance.

Dr. Dake became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1852, and from that time his strong and active interest in its welfare never flagged, even in the last days of his life. He became an active member at once, and never grew weary of striving for the furtherance of every advanced idea in which he discovered intrinsic worth, but he always strenuously opposed that which was contrary to the true, forceful law of Homœopathy. Because of this the Doctor met with considerable antagonism at times, but in facing it he was always courteous, never forgetting the ethical laws which were deeply instilled and so thoroughly taught in our colleges, and by our preceptors and professors, in those days.

In 1857, Dr. Dake was elected President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and in 1859 I became a member, and read with deep interest the annual address delivered by him in Brooklyn, in 1858, at the American Institute's annual meeting. Scholarly, instructive, and directed with firm conviction, it gave promise of what the young physician would become in his future professional life. Soon after we became firm friends, oftentimes thrown together in debates and in the many forms of companionship arising from our co-equal interest in the progress of the science of Homœopathy, and its final almost universal adoption for the cure of suffering humanity.

In 1878 Dr. Dake served on the Yellow Fever Commission which visited New Orleans, Memphis, and other places in the South in which the scourge was severely felt, and in that serious time one was led to admire his noble faithfulness and tireless unselfishness. He simply forgot himself in the misery of others, and in his zeal to prove the efficacy of the new mode of treatment. He lost sight of the possibility of his health succumbing to the climate, the disease-laden atmosphere, or his indefatigable devotion to his profession. There were some enthusiastic men who formed that commission, among whom conspicuously stood out the President, Dr. William H. Holcombe, of New Orleans, who had experience from several visitations of the plague in his own city, and was an eminently successful practitioner.

Dr. Dake was a prominent, active, and just member of the "Senate of Seniors," an association attached to the American Institute of Homœopathy, and consisting of members who have been connected with the Institute for twenty-five years. To them peculiar questions are committed for arbitration, and no member was ever more consistently disinterested or wisely faithful to the trust than our honest friend. His sincere devotion to the Institute and the promotion of its welfare could not be more clearly demonstrated than in a letter which I received a day or two before he died, in which he speaks most earnestly and trustingly of its continued usefulness.

In his own home the Doctor was graciously hospitable, but I think in no other relation was he more truly admirable than as a traveling companion. I can safely aver that some of the happiest days I ever knew were spent in his company. As we journeyed through England, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, and other countries his glowing appreciation of every new scene, his love for nature in mountain, valley, and river added new delight to the enjoyment already stirred in my own heart by their ever-changing beauty. Vivid pictures are specially recalled to me, now that I am made to mourn the absence forever of the companion by whose side I enjoyed their loveliness.

In Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Abo, and other cities we visited churches, castles, and public institutions, my friend always discovering the rarest beauties in architecture and paintings, always pausing to drink in the very soul of the artist's ideas, whether in the one or the other. At Copenhagen, in company with others, we made a visit to an institution in which a Masseur was demonstrating the Swedish movements. He invited us in and gave us a fine exhibition of his skill in the art of massage upon a patient.

While visiting Norway we made an excursion from Christiana to several spots of historic interest in the neighborhood, among them being Krongkleven, meaning a rocky cliff, about 1,300 feet above the level of the city. After stopping to look at each change in the wonderful panorama on our way, we rode on to a

spot called Kongen Udsigt, or King's View. There we sat upon a rock, hewn by Nature into the resemblance of a rude chair, and gazed in speechless delight at the glorious view which opened upon our vision. Away to the northwest we saw the Tyrifjord, its many islands resting like gems in the sparkling water; beautiful, quaint little towns and hamlets, with arms of the Tyrifjord glinting here and there through verdant valleys, and forests of bright green trees waving in the gentle wind. In the west we saw in the distance Gausta and other snow-clad mountains, making a strong, cool contrast with the lovely beauty of the country at their feet.

Only one who has been thus comparatively alone with Nature in her untrammelled beauty, with neither art nor science to improve or mar, can realize how closely one is drawn to an enthusiastic companion, whose enjoyment, too full for mere words, finds expression in soulful breath and sparkling eyes. So Dr. Dake and I sat side by side, gazing in wondering silence at the exquisite loveliness of those islands, waters, valleys, and mountains, and I doubt not, he as well as I, thought of how glorious the land must be that is more beautiful than this fair earth. And now he beholds that other country, that perfect land, while my heart swells with grief for the loss of my dear friend, in whose companionship I took such pleasure.

I can recall most clearly another scene in which we found food for many a thought. We took the steamer from Stockholm to Abo, in Finland, and then to St. Petersburg, and never will I forget that beautiful sail! It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when we started, and the voyage extended into the next day. But we were near the Land of the Midnight Sun, and no darkness came to shut out the view as we sailed around and among a myriad of verdant islands. Some were but tiny knolls above the shimmering waters, others were merely rocky spaces for the most part, but larger, and covered with bright green grass and shrubbery. As we steamed through that lovely highway in the Baltic, now from island to island, then for hours through the broad sweep of waters with no land in sight, and again within touch of emerald islands, before we reached Finland's


rocky coast, the sun set and rose again, leaving the earth so small a space of time that even midnight was not dark. The grand old orb seemed to make a long, graceful sweep from west to east, the light from his wake meeting the promise of the new morning in a soft twilight which touched water, sky, and island with the most tenderly beautiful shadow. And then the morning burst forth, in rose and pink and gold, exquisite in its greeting to the smiling earth.

We were companions, brothers then, heart answering heart in responsive joy at the splendor of the world and the majesty of that globe of light which glorified all things in its generous beauty.

But now he has gone beyond! And I cannot yet see the more glorious day that has risen to greet him.

Always now I will feel lonely when those past days come before me. I will miss him always—my teacher, friend, companion, whose heart was true, and whose friendship and love were an honor upon whomsoever they were bestowed.

And now a change has come, and he has found
All beauty perfected, that in this sphere
In buds of joyous promise blessed the ground,
Or broke in sweet, low music on his ear.
No darkness dims the beauty to his sight,
Nor sorrow touches, with its pain, his heart.
Uplifted, he beholds in glorious light
Scenes that makes thoughts of earthly things depart.
We mourn, but he feels not our lonely pain,
Nor knows how sad the space his flight has left.
Nor would we ask to call him hence again
Though grief lies heavy in our hearts bereft.
And now we say "good-bye," and rest in peace,
Dear honored friend, companion tried and true—
Safe where the cares of life forever cease—
We bid thee for awhile a fond adieu!



THE ORGANON AND MATERIA MEDICA CLUB OF THE BAY CITIES OF CALIFORNIA.

MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1894.

Sections 21 and 22 of *The Organon* were read and discussed.

Dr. J. M. Selfridge—How did Hahnemann arrive at the conclusion that “the morbid symptoms which medicines produce in healthy persons are the sole indications of their curative virtues in disease”?

Dr. McNeil—Hahnemann who had been cured of “chills and fever” by Cinchona Bark, noticed that the *latter was capable of producing similar symptoms in the body in a state of health*. The effects of *vesicular erysipelas* and of *poison oak* can be distinguished from each other, only by the history of the case.

Dr. Wilson—I had to give up farming, on account of the effects produced by the *poison ivy*: A watery exudation, with symptoms resembling erysipelas, œdematous swellings, etc.

Dr. McNeil—Hebra, while lecturing on so-called skin diseases, applied *Croton Oil* to the surface, to produce an eruption to illustrate the subject.

Dr. Swayze—Reported the case of a woman who was vaccinated by cow-pox virus. An ulcer on the toe followed. This was treated by a *salve*, and healed up, but *another formed higher up*. The above treatment was repeated with the same result, the ulcer *forming higher and higher up each time*.

Secretary—This is just the reverse of the *curative process* which proceeds *from above downward*.

Dr. Swayze—The ulcer was very *deep*; she had the “*pinched off*” stool of *Causticum*, which relieved, while there was a *decided aggravation from Silicea*, a remedy that frequently removes the bad effects of vaccination. These two remedies were followed by beneficial results.

Dr. J. M. Selfridge—To show the susceptibility of some people for drugs, reported the case of a woman *who could not uncork a Rhus-tox.^{3x} vial, without being poisoned*.

Dr. McNeil—Reported the case of a patient who can at once

detect a very high potency of *Natrum-mur.* She is subject to *Natrum-mur.* headaches and needs that remedy.

Dr. Swayze—Will cases so susceptible to drug action be cured by the remedy to which they are so susceptible?

Mr. Tapley—Proved his own susceptibility to *Psorinum*, a dose of which produced a *purulent discharge from the eye; a rainbow before the field of vision*, and other symptoms, some of which continued for three months.

Dr. J. M. Selfridge—Referred to a patient in whom *Bryonia* always produced pathogenetic symptoms.

The Secretary knew of several patients in whom *Sulphur* and *Nux-vomica* high had a similar effect.

Dr. J. M. Selfridge—My preceptor was very susceptible to the action of *Ipecac.* He always knew when I had been mixing *Dover's Powder*, which contains *Ipecac.*

Dr. McNeil—The allopaths recognize idiosyncrasies as they relate to drug action. We can see the *paralytic tendency*, especially in the *coal-tar derivatives*, which they are gradually discarding on that account. In alluding to the bad effects following the *grippe*, when treated allopathically, he asserted that it was not the *grippe* that killed, but the treatment.

Mr. Tapley—Remarked that Dr. Swan stated that *eighty-two deaths occurred in one day in New York*, when the *grippe* was treated by *Quinine*.

Dr. Augur—When an allopath, treated *grippe* with fifteen-grain dose of *Antipyrin*, which at once relieved the headache and backache. However, he now believes that such treatment lessens the resisting power of the vital forces.

Dr. McNeil—Stated that when he had the *grippe*, there was a *terrible aching all over*. After taking the indicated remedy, which he has found to be either *Rhus* or *Bryonia*, he was ready for any duty in twenty-four hours.

Dr. Swayze—Has found *Cadron* to relieve in cases of the *grippe*.

Mr. Tapley—In cases attended with great soreness, cured with *Arnica*.

Dr. Swayze—In rheumatism, with extremely *sour sweat*, and

a sensation as if he were lying on a bed of rocks (similar to *Arnica*), cured by *Pyrogen*^{cm}.

Then followed a discussion on "*Nosodes*."

Dr. McNeil—Thinks they should all be prepared from the original.

Dr. Swayze—Referred to cases in which *Medorrhinum* relieved *light-complexioned* persons and failed to relieve those who were *dark*.

Mr. Tapley—Cured an *ulcer* by giving *the morbid product*, followed by *Pyrogen*. He reported a case of *suppressed eruption* and *symptoms of consumption*: emaciation, cough, profuse expectoration, night-sweats, etc., cured by *Sulphur*, *Calcarea*, and *Lycopodium*, in the CM potency. The eruption reappeared and the symptoms of consumption disappeared.

Dr. McNeil—Has cured several cases *antotoxically*.

Secretary—Has successfully treated the effects of a *bee-sting* with a dose of *Apis*²⁰⁰; poisoning by strong *Ammonia-carb.*, with a dose of *Ammonia-carb.*^{cm} (Swan), and *Rhus* poisoning by *Rhus-tox.* in potencies ranging from the 200th to the DMM.

Dr. Swayze—Had a case in which the prepuce was much swollen, with a sensation in the urethra of something flapping back and forth, with terrible *itching* and *soreness* and *cutting after micturating*; cured by *Argentum-nitricum*.

Dr. McNeil—Asserted that a *gleety* case must be treated by the indicated antipsoric. *He treats recent cases of gonorrhœa with the epidemic remedy.* *Rhus-tox.* or *Bryonia* has been the epidemic remedy for the last ten years. *It is the remedy for all acute diseases arising from atmospheric influences.*

Secretary—Suggested that *Rhus-tox.* was indigenous to California, and that that might account for its being the epidemic remedy in this country.

Dr. J. M. Selfridge—Has had cases of *pneumonia* in which *no remedy but Phosphorus* would cure.

Dr. McNeil—The allopaths have discovered that *serofula* and *tubercle* are identical.

(Signed)

W. E. LEDYARD,
Secretary.

SEPTEMBER 21ST, 1894.

Sections of *The Organon* 23 to 28 and 58 to 62 and 69 were read and discussed.

Dr. McNeil—Speaking of the treatment of *burns*, reported a case in which the patient was burnt very extensively while sleeping near a fire. After being put into *hot* water there was absolute freedom from pain. She had previously complained much of being chilly. Hebra tells of keeping a patient suffering from the effects of a burn in a *hot* bath for one hundred and seventy days.

Dr. C. M. Selfridge—Suggested a solution of *Cantharides*.

Dr. J. M. Selfridge—Advocates an *Isinglass plaster* as the very best local application in case of a burn.

Dr. McNeil—Would use the *hot* bath and the indicated *remedy*.

Dr. Augur—Is in favor of *Carbonate of Soda* dusted on the burnt part.

Dr. J. M. Selfridge—In large burns advises *sugar* (yellow C) to be sprinkled over the parts.

Dr. Swayze—Has recourse to lamb's wool in similar cases.

Dr. McNeil—Remarked that the "Old School" physician had been stealing our thunder. He would pick out a cathartic or an emetic which would produce *not the same kind of diarrhœa or vomiting*, but *any carthartic or emetic*. As a matter of course he has abandoned this false Homœopathy.

Dr. Swayze—Desired to have the opinion of the Club with regard to the use of *Rhus-tox.* in treating *Poison Oak*.

The Secretary—Has frequently witnessed the beneficial effects of such treatment.

Dr. McNeil—Stated that *Graph.*, *Mez.*, and other remedies had been recommended. He worked out a case in his own person by means of *Bœninghausen's Repertory* and relieved himself in a short time with *Sulphur*, which was the indicated remedy in his case. He turned to the chapter on "Relationships of Remedies," in the above repertory, to the Section on "*Rhus*" and to the sub-section "*Skin*," in which is a list of remedies

capable of producing *similar* eruptions. From the list he would select *the most similar remedy*, exactly as in the treatment of any other case *without regard to the name of the disease*.

Dr. J. M. Selfridge—Has relieved the symptoms of *Rhus poisoning* in his own person by *Yerba Santa*.

Dr. Swayze—Made the statement that *Grindelia Robusta* is sometimes indicated.

Mr. Tapley—Reported a case of *Poison Oak* with symptoms resembling *rheumatism*. He had been poisoned years before and was frequently laid up on this account. After the administration of *Rhus* he had no "rheumatism" for months.

The Secretary—Suggested that cases of so-called "rheumatism" were frequently nothing but cases of *Rhus poisoning* in which the eruption had been suppressed, either by neglect of treatment or by maltreatment. He has frequently given *Rhus* to persons susceptible to the effects of the poison and exposed to it, and given thus it seemed to act as a preventive.

Dr. Wilson—Had the same experience.

Dr. McNeil—Stated that the first great duty of the physician is to find the symptoms, and the next to find the indicated remedy.

Dr. Augur—Asked if in a chronic case *a single dose* of the indicated remedy should be given and the patient told to return in a week or two.

Dr. McNeil—Replied that he was leaning that way. He stated that a repetition of the remedy breaks up the continuity of the drug's action. He reported a case with *chilliness*, *aching all over*, *irresistible desire to move*, etc., in which he gave *one dose of Rhus-tox.*, and discharged this case of *incipient malarial fever* cured in three days. He also referred to a case of *blindness*, for which, without examining particularly into the case, *a dose of Sulphur* was given. *This partially restored the sight*, but, *after being repeated*, the blindness returned. What is called a relapse is often *merely the exhaustion of the remedy*. He sometimes gives *three doses an hour apart*, stopping as soon as he gets an action.

W. E. LEDYARD, *Secretary*.

AN ANTIDOTE TO COCAINE.

J. G. GUNDLACH, M. D., SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

I was called to attend a young woman who was suffering from the effects of Cocaine, administered by her dentist, with the following symptoms: Shortly after giving a small injection of a ten per cent. solution of Cocaine into her gum the doctor noticed that she at once passed off into a stupor, from which he could not arouse her, accompanied with some difficulty in her breathing and somewhat feeble heart action. The doctor gave some Spirits of Ammonia and fanned her, but she kept getting worse. At this time I was called in to assist him. Now spasmodic symptoms began to manifest themselves in the hands and arms, which began to tremble and soon to jerk. The breathing became more difficult and the spasm would reach the larynx, when it (the breathing) would stop, and she would make great effort to get her breath by throwing her head back and grasping at her neck with her hands, her mouth wide open. The spasm, which lasted so long that we feared she would suffocate, would pass off with several short, loud, crowing inspirations which would end the attack, stupor with inability to swallow remaining during the interval. After a minute or two the above conditions would be repeated. I first gave whisky, but watching her symptoms, the symptoms of Gelsemium: of *stupor, inability to swallow and spasm of the larynx*—came to my mind, which I gave her, and stopped all other treatment. It soon began to do its work; only one or two hard spells after giving her Gelsemium, when they became lighter and farther apart, consciousness returned and with it the power to swallow and to speak. After about an hour's work we sent her home. She with the assistance of a friend walked down two flights of stairs to a carriage.

I have seen several other cases under the effects of Cocaine, but none manifested the stupor, inability to speak and swallow, with spasm of the larynx, all symptoms *characteristic of Gelse-*

mium. I believe I have discovered the much-needed antidote to Cocaine. So much for "*Similia similibus curantur*." Any one wishing to know what preparation I gave can find out by writing me, enclosing stamp.

AN INVOLUNTARY PROVING OF THE FRUIT WASP.

C. F. MENNINGER, M. D., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

(Topeka Homœopathic Academy of Medicine and Surgery.)

J. H. W., aged forty-eight, a tall, raw-boned, well-built man of bilious temperament, shortly after eating dinner (12 M.), and while at work, ate a part of an apple which had been stung by a common fruit wasp (or "yellow-jacket"). [*Vespa media*.—Ed.]

He says that within a very short time afterward his mouth filled up with saliva, requiring him to spit a number of times. Thereupon followed nausea, and he immediately vomited up all of his dinner and the apple he had just eaten. Within a few moments after he felt an itching in the axillæ and then under the knees, in the popliteal spaces. From there it spread upward on his thighs, involving the genital organs and buttocks, and upward all over his abdomen and back. Simultaneously it spread from the axillæ upward over neck, face, and head, and downward over arms and hands. Next he noticed that his lips and tongue began to be affected with tingling, itching, and swelled sensation, and this extended into the throat, fauces, lungs, and stomach, until he seemed fairly afire, within and without. Great difficulty of respiration and of swallowing—the respiratory efforts being mostly affected. With the dyspnœa there came a cough, dry, harsh, and expectorationless, which seemed to proceed from this irritation low down in the trachea. He said the throat swelled up and the lips puckered up.

On walking to the office of his physician he felt a swimming of his head, a reeling, with a feeling of falling backward, which was all aggravated by walking or standing, but relieved by

lying down. On entering the doctor's office, with expression of anxiety depicted in his face, which was a bluish scarlet, puffy, and eyes staring, he said, "Hurry up; I am dying with the hives."

The skin all over the body was scarlet, and raised in hive-like manner. It was hot to the touch, and caused him to scratch violently, saying he was all afire. There was marked œdema of the prepuce, of the upper eyelids (lower lids somewhat, but not so much), and of the lips.

One dose of *Apis*^{em} relieved him in fifteen minutes, when he broke out with a gentle moisture all over his body, although the room was not over 70° F., and he had not exercised for some thirty minutes prior.

Prior to this experience he had been apparently perfectly well; had worked at the stone-cutter's trade for some time, and had had no hives, nor any stomach disturbance at all.

Let us now take a brief review of the main symptoms of this involuntary proving, in the order in which they appeared, and devoid of the connecting narrative.

1. Nausea and vomiting, preceded by spitting.

2. Itching, burning, hive-like sensation, commencing in axillæ, under the knees, and thence all over the body. Skin first scarlet, fever-like, and, on scratching, urticaria-like elevations, with fire-like burning, followed by a deepening of the color almost to a purplish red.

3. Swelling of skin, œdema of face, eyelids, and lips, giving appearance of one who had just awakened out of prolonged sound sleep; genital organs swollen entirely out of shape; a contracted or full sensation of respiratory passages, with a puckering and numb sensation of lips, attended by a dry cough, from irritation in larynx and trachea, with dyspnoea, especially marked at inspiration.

4. Swimming, reeling, vertigo, with inclination to fall backwards, aggravated by standing and walking, and better while lying down.

5. Anxiety, with fear of death, due to the impeded or oppressed respiration and the excessive burning, like fire, within and without.

6. Relief coming on by gentle moisture over the entire body.

From the totality of these symptoms we were led to prescribe *Apis-mel.*, of which but one single dose of the CM potency was given, the results of which have been given in the narrative.

Now, judging from this result and the entire picture of symptoms, we have a most vivid and exact demonstration of the law of similars: "A drug (*Apis-mellifica*) producing disturbances in a comparatively healthy body is capable of relieving or entirely obliterating similar (fruit wasp) disturbances when found in the sick person;" and thereby adding one more link in the chain of evidence demonstrating the universal application of this law; and, if universal, then a natural law; and thereby establishing the fact that Homœopathy is the *science* of therapeutics.

Let us now briefly note the sphere of action of this drug. Like all the poisons of the animal kingdom, its action is characterized by its violence, intensity, and rapidity, and by its tendency (which I feel would be demonstrated, if carefully proven) to alter both function and structure. By careful proving, animal poisons have all been found to produce symptoms similar to diseases which are never of asthenic character, but always of a destructive form, tending to local as well as to general death of the body; and, therefore, because of this profound action, are suitable to deep-seated diseases, as typhoid states and fevers, erysipelatous and phlegmonous inflammations, and those deep-seated disease conditions that underlie and modify acute disorders. From the *Hymenoptera* or membrane wings we have the *Apis-mellifica*, the honey-bee, the *Vespa vulgaris*, the wasp, the *Vespa crabo*, the hornet, the *Vespa media*, the yellow-jacket, the *Bombus* or bumble-bee, and the *Formica rufa*, one of the large family of ants (the red ant). The poisons from all these possess very similar pathological action, affecting the cellular tissues, producing œdema of the skin and mucous membrane. The skin is also covered with an eruption of a scarlet-fever type, or of urticaria-like elevations. The irritation of the skin passes on to the extent of inflammation from the simplest and mildest to the intensest erysipelatous destruction and gangrene.

In this case the irritation of the terminal filaments of the pneumogastric nerve, in the mucous membrane of the stomach, produced first the reflex excitation of the salivary glands, and then was followed by the direct irritation of the stomach, causing expulsion of the ingesta by vomiting. The bulk of the offending substance being removed (not soon enough, however, to prevent other symptoms), the patient was spared the most violent and baneful effects that would have followed had the entire effect of the drug been made manifest. Only a moment's peace was afforded him, however, when it made its appearance in the cellular tissues of the skin and mucous membrane. Congestion of these surfaces, followed by inflammation, account for all the scarlet-fever-like, urticaria-like skin appearances, the œdema, the dyspnœa, and cough.

Then the co-ordinating centres were attacked, and reflexly, through the dyspnœa and the intense fiery burning within and without, the mind—citadel of reason and consciousness—itself felt the effect.

Thus we trace the effect of this violent poison upon the prover, transpiring in less time than it is capable of being told.—*Medical Arena*, November, 1894.

THE PHYSICIAN'S LIBRARY.

EDWARD CRANCH, M. D., ERIE, PA., CLASS OF '75.

Books are clearly indispensable, for reference and for study, to help in shaping a well-equipped mind—one that is ready when confronted by work to do, one that knows how to record old facts and new truths, and from these, as from fruitful seeds, propagate newer truths that shall bring forth fruit in future fields of use.

It remains to consider what sort of books are essential and what desirable. Beware of buying long rows of books to be used only in "future leisure," a deceitful will-o'-the-wisp that often lures one to many a needless purchase. Be warned in time!

Anatomy must have its text-book and its atlas, the latter to have handy when patients want enlightenment, a point which

most appreciate very highly. Henke's is a good one, McClellan's fuller and more exact.

Physiology has yet to have its ideal manual, but its study in lectures is so fascinating that it is rarely forgotten, and doubtless for that reason seldom consulted. If you get one let it be bound in cloth, for old editions rapidly lose all value.

Chemistry needs ready and exact reference, such as in the works of Bowman, Wolff, Galloway, and Attfield; but urinalogy and toxicology must be inscribed upon the living mind indelibly.

Next in logical order comes materia medica, in which department we deem this much at least absolutely essential; an encyclopedic work, such as Allen's or Hering's or both; a shorter manual, such as Jahr's or Hering's condensed; and an old-school work, such as the *National Dispensatory* or Shoemaker's *Materia Medica*.

But consider no such work superfluous; this branch should be as complete as possible, and as rapidly as you can pray acquire Hahnemann's *Materia Medica* and *Chronic Diseases*, Lippe, Guerusey, Farrington, Dunham, Allen's *Handbook* and *Primer*, Hughes, the *Pathogenesis*, Teste, Hoyne, McMichael, Dewey, Jones, Hale, and the rest, and study them in their own light and by the light of *The Organon* till they mean something to you, and till you *think* you can write one for yourself. Get the repertories, including the *Bee Line*, and make yourself familiar with them.

Next comes diagnosis, mostly only supplementary to the clinical instruction at the college, without which books of this class are of no more value than anatomy without a full course of dissections.

Works on practice, such as Raue's, Pepper's, Flint's, and Ziemssen's, generally contain enough diagnosis and pathology for early reference.

As a guide to therapeutics, Hahnemann's *Organon*, stripped of its bitter invective is super-eminent, and should be read in the original, in the fourth and fifth editions, and in Dudgeon's translation or Stratten's, but the latter is long out of print.

Next in value comes Jahr's *Forty Years' Practice*, which ought to be re-edited in pocket form, and which is also the best book for a domestic guide, if one must be furnished. Next come Lilienthal's *Therapeutics*, Minton's *Uterine Diseases*, which includes as pretty a *résumé* of *materia medica* as is to be found anywhere. Allen on *Intermittent Fever*, of which a similar remark is in order, only there are not so many drugs, Bell on *Diarrhœa*, Wells on *Dysentery and Diarrhœa*, the *Twelve Tissue Remedies*, and a host of valuable monographs and larger works.

Surgery needs Helmuth and his followers, with perhaps an old-school work for contrast, but not many, for these, like physiology, biology, and histology go rapidly to new editions. Do not despise minor surgery, for a reputation is often made or lost in this field. Know your "bones" like an "end man," but don't rattle them unless you have to.

Obstetrics and gynecology are just now enjoying a new birth, and you must ask your professors; we confess to bewilderment in face of the hosts. Only do not forget these two adages: "Fear the man of one book," and again, "He who reads many books on one subject cuts the widest swath." Know at least one book thoroughly, but read many.

Hygiene, bacteriology, histology, and climatology must have a corner, at least for thought, while a good jurisprudence and *The Physician Himself*, by Cathell, may help to warn you of pitfalls in the path.

Get one of Miner's combined day-book and ledger for your accounts, and study it well. Take notes of *every case*, carrying a little pad or blank-book, and filing the sheets in an office file. You will regret it if you do not; such a habit promotes exact prescribing and wins patients.

Do not omit at least one or two journals, and borrow all the rest you can read. Belong to at least one society and contribute to its transactions and preserve them. Then with all these you will have a good working library, and can add dictionaries, special works, collateral works, and all the rest you choose.—*The Chironian*.

WAITING UPON THE REMEDY.

CHESTER, Nov. 17th, 1894.

EDITOR HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN :—I wish to call your attention to the annexed article, on account of its one peculiarity. We are here shown the very unusual spectacle of a physician of the dominant school waiting upon the action of the remedy, viz. : Antitoxin.

Antitoxin is now on trial in the United States, and the appended article is a fair sample of how the trial is being conducted. The writer of this Antitoxin trial seems convinced of the “wonderful abortive power” of the new remedy. He continued his treatment of the case by other methods, after having injected Antitoxin, and then tells us of the “wonderful abortive power” of the new remedy ! Thirty-six hours elapse while he is waiting on the action of the medicine administered hypodermically ; a rather powerful remedy being continually applied to the diseased surface by means of a spray at same time.

This is puerile : It is like the child blowing wind into the sails of his toy-boat, floating in a basin, and imagining a gale. But, so far as the gentleman’s capability went, he really “waited on the action of the remedy.” In fine, he did not fly into a passion with his Antitoxin ; but, without sight of a “reaction” (that “reaction” so dear to the bacteriological heart, and of which we read so much in the closing days of the Tuberculin boom), he waited thirty-eight hours, there or thereabouts, and the patient recovered. He goes on record as the pioneer waiter-on-the-action-of-the-remedy of the dominant school.

Now let us suppose that we had administered Lach.^{cm} or the Diphtherinum of the late lamented Dr. Samuel Swan, how many adjuvants do you suppose would have been tolerated by our critics, or asked for by us ?

Antitoxin is on trial, and Dr. Arnold W. Catlin, of Brooklyn, has shown us how.

I have cured cases of diphtheria, in my day and generation, when I waited on the indicated remedy. If I failed or

fail to wait they die. I fear they will die occasionally under Antitoxin, and, as Hering used to say, "and some others." But, though our friends are still using the "omnibus" prescription, one of them waited thirty-six hours. He, at least, had heard whispered somewhere the proverb:

"Tout vient à point pour que sait attendre."

Very truly yours,
F. PRESTON.

A CASE OF DIPHTHERIA TREATED WITH THE ANTITOXIN.*

ARNOLD W. CATLIN, M. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Arthur H., aged nine years, first complained of being unwell Saturday, October 6th. There was general malaise; the child was feverish and debilitated; there was loss of appetite, and he was disposed to maintain a recumbent posture. He was first seen on Sunday morning, October 7th. Debility was extreme, the skin hot and dry; the temperature 102° , the pulse 120. The tongue was coated and the breath very foul. Examination of the throat showed a mass of exudation completely filling the fauces, and nasal breathing was obstructed. Diphtheria of a low type was diagnosed. He was put upon the Mercuric chloride, gr. 1/40, and tr. ferri chlor., mv , every three hours, and the throat was sprayed hourly with a weak solution of Mercuric chloride. He was nourished with whisky punch freely, and a culture-tube was immediately forwarded to the Board of Health.

I secured five grams of the antitoxin (Aronson's *Heilserum*), and gave the whole amount in one hypodermic injection between the shoulder-blades, according to the method used in Berlin, and explained by Dr. Louis Fischer, of New York. This was at 7 P. M. Sunday, when the disease had been present certainly forty-eight hours, and probably, in view of the fact

*The above is the article from the *Medical News* referred to by Dr. Preston in the preceding letter entitled "Waiting upon the Remedy."

that so much surface was involved by the exudate, for seventy-two hours, although no attention was called to the throat by the patient until the morning of the day the antitoxin was used.

No reaction followed the hypodermic injection. The patient passed a restless night, and was found no better on Monday morning. The report from the Board of Health as to the culture was: "True diphtheria." The cadaveric odor from the throat was almost intolerable. The heart's action was weak, and debility was even more pronounced than on the previous day. The temperature was from 100.5° to 102° ; the pulse was 120 and feeble. The child positively refused stimulants in any form by the mouth. The condition of the throat made deglutition difficult. The appearance of the exudate was about the same as at the time of the injection the night before. Continuance of treatment was directed, with the constant use of hot brandy to the surface, and hot brandied cloths to the abdomen continuously. On Monday evening no progress was noted, and the case was assuming a grave aspect. The prognosis was unfavorable, and the new remedy was considered *inert*. On Tuesday morning, thirty-six hours after the use of the antitoxin, there was an evident change for the better. The temperature had fallen, the pulse was stronger, the tongue cleaner, and the exudate was loosening at the edges, and the surrounding parts looked bright and healthy. The improvement continued throughout the day. There was a free flow of saliva and mucus from the throat, but no membrane exfoliated. It appeared thinner, and was evidently disappearing.

The child was more comfortable that night, and evidences of gain in every way were noted on Wednesday morning. The temperature was nearly normal, the pulse 86, the odor from the throat nearly gone, and the membrane was rapidly disappearing. The underlying surface could be seen, and the whole appearance was fresh and healthy. No masses or flakes of membrane were loosened or coughed up. It all appeared to be melting away. On Thursday the temperature touched normal, the pulse was 86, the throat was nearly clear, and the nasal passages were much freer. The patient declared himself well, and his general

tone was certainly excellent. He was hungry, and called for solid food. His urine was examined and found free from albumin. On Friday all the visible part of the throat was free from exudate, the tongue was slightly coated, but moist at the edges, the breath was entirely free from odor, the temperature ranged from 97.6° to 99° .

The report on the cultures, taken Thursday, was that the "Klebs-Löffler bacilli were still present." On Saturday the child was, to all appearance, well; the throat was normal, and the nasal passages clear. All evidence of the disease had disappeared; and the temperature averaged normal. He had a royal appetite. On Sunday, one week from the date of the use of the antitoxin, the child would have been declared quite well if the report on the culture had not read "bacilli still present." I kept the child in bed and quarantined for the ensuing week, and on the eleventh day sent cultures to the laboratories of both the New York and Brooklyn Boards of Health to secure comparative tests. Reports from both read, "bacilli present." Persistent nutrition was kept up, and the throat sprayed with Seiler's solution and Mercuric chloride alternately.

Cultures made on the seventeenth day showed bacilli still present, but I had been unable to detect the slightest evidence of the disease since Saturday, October 13th, six days after the use of the antitoxin. Unfavorable reports from the Board of Health continued until the twenty-first day, when the cultures were declared free of bacilli. An intercurrent attack of follicular tonsillitis, however, again showed them present until the twenty-ninth day, when they had permanently disappeared.

No albumin was found during the course of the disease save on the eighth day, and then only a trace.

This case has been of great value as showing: first, the wonderful abortive power of the new remedy in dealing with this treacherous disease; and, second, as demonstrating its ability to limit the absorption of the diphtheric poison and so prevent the sequelæ so often seen and so fatal in a certain proportion of those recovering from the acute or primary stage of the disease. I refer especially to the cardiac and renal complications.

The presence of the true diphtheric bacilli for twenty-nine days in cultures made from the throat, three weeks after all distinctive symptoms had disappeared, and the child was apparently well, is very suggestive.

It certainly emphasizes the wisdom of making cultures and the need of quarantining patients as long as an unfavorable report comes back from the Board of Health. Doubtless this is one explanation of the spread of this direful disease in our great cities, where the children herd together in our ward schools and infect each other during the period of convalescence, when, if cultures had been made, they would still be in quarantine and the mischief prevented.—*Medical News*.

SCARLATINA AND VARIOLA.

TRANSLATED BY FREDERIC PRESTON, M. D., CHESTER, PA.

The cases observed of eruptive fevers following each other at near intervals are not exceptional; much more rare are those cases where the incubation seems to have been simultaneous. Such seems to have been the case of the patient of M. Wolberg, a little girl of six years and a half, vaccinated, who was attacked by a scarlatina, well characterized and not doubtful, since her brothers and sisters were attacked by it a short time after.

The scarlatina evolved regularly until the sixth day after the appearance of the eruption; fever and malaise showed themselves for the second time. Four days later there appeared, first on the face, and then on the body, an eruption of variola (or of varioloid, to judge by the description of the author), which eruption passed through the stage of desiccation, and the patient rapidly recovered.

If, with the greater number of French authors, we fix three or four days as the period of incubation for scarlatina, and about ten days for that of variola, one sees that the child must have contracted the two diseases at almost the same period.

It is curious to note that each disease proceeded regularly without any apparent reciprocal influence on their respective

duration or gravity. Unfortunately, it was impossible to find the origin of this double contagion.—From *La Semaine Médicale*, Paris, 27th October, 1894, p. 488.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

BULLETIN No. 2.

The several members of the Executive Committee for 1895 having signified their approval, the next session will be held in the First Baptist Meeting-house, of Newport, R. I., commencing Thursday, June 20th, at 3 P. M., subject to a special contingency hereinafter to be indicated. On Friday evening, date subject to same contingency, a promenade concert and reception by the residents of Newport will be given at the Ocean House, from eight to eleven. The music will be furnished by D. W. Reeves' famous American Band. Attendants upon the Institute may find satisfactory accommodations in some one of the following hostelries :

The New Cliffs Hotel, Louis P. Roberts, of the Mitchell House, Thomasville, Ga., proprietor. Rates, \$5.00 per day ; special for Institute session, \$4.50 per day. This is the only hotel overlooking the ocean ; it also commands the bathing beach. It is the resort of the *crème de la crème* of Newport tourists. Though somewhat retired the electric cars, which pass within a few steps of its portals, place its guests in a few minutes at the doors of the First Church and in close proximity to all other important points. It can furnish one hundred persons with elegant accommodations. It will open June 14th.

The Ocean House, on Bellevue Avenue, with its two hundred and seventy-five rooms, or more, was conducted last year by Mr. Warren F. Leland. Who will have charge of it next year, and when it will open, I have not the slightest idea, but unquestionably some decent gentleman will hold its management. This uncertainty is somewhat bothersome to me, but need not trouble others. The headquarters of the Institute will be at this hotel. Regular rate, \$5.00.

The Hotel Aquidneck, Thomas J. O'Neill, proprietor, has one hundred rooms, and can readily accommodate one hundred and fifty persons. It is the home of the Governor and Legislature the last week in May of each year. It is quiet, cozy, well-shaded, and perhaps seven minutes' walk from the Meeting-house. It is very centrally located, and its table is good. Regular rate \$5.00, which may be shaded, say from \$3.00 to \$5.00, according to circumstances.

The Perry House, on Washington Square, is less than five minutes' distant from the First Baptist, which is, in a sense, in the rear of the State House. This is open the entire year, under the management of William S. O'Brian, and can receive, without difficulty, one hundred members. Its bill-of-fare is ample and satisfactory. The hotel is headquarters for commercial travelers, which fact is ample indorsement. Rate, \$3.00 per day.

During the month of March, 1895, a list of suitable boarding-houses will be compiled, and applicants for rooms therein will be provided for in the order of the receipt of their requests, which may be sent at any time from now until June 8th, and should specify the size and character of the party, and the expected price. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Local Committee of Arrangements,

GEORGE B. PECK, M. D.,
Providence, R. I.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER III, AND HIS PHYSICIANS.

The death of Alexander III occurred on the 1st instant. It had long been expected, but the exact nature of the disease to which he succumbed is not known in this country, and probably will not be until the official report is received. There has been considerable speculation in this regard. Different physicians have had different opinions, but the accounts have been so meager that this is not to be wondered at.

We are told that he has been, successively, the victim of neu-

rasthenia supervening upon "Russian influenza," of tuberculosis—of the brain, according to one set of physicians; of the kidneys, according to another; of Bright's disease, of cerebral apoplexy, of paresis, of organic disease of the heart, of hereditary insanity, etc.

Aside from the high position which the distinguished patient occupied, more than usual interest has been excited by the reported eccentricities and actions of one of the medical attendants. The account runs:

Sacharjin, or Zacharin, is undoubtedly an eccentric. A native of Moscow, he adheres to the uncouth costume of the Russian peasant, and insisted on visiting the Emperor in a dressing-gown and big boots. On arriving at the palace he refused to occupy the apartments provided for him on the third story, because at home he lived on the ground floor, and required apartments to be provided for him there; he declined to lunch with the Czarina at the imperial table on the ground that he was not in the habit of eating with women; and one day, when the Czarina asked him to visit his patient, whose temperature alarmed her, he replied that he was tired, but would send his assistant; on the return of the latter with a reassuring report Sacharjin turned to the anxious wife and said: "You see I was right not to fuss; there is no danger." The sort of doctor thus portrayed would have suited the first Napoleon, who wanted the Empress to be treated in her accouchement as the wife of the veriest bourgeois.

Glimpses of this eccentric physician have come down to us from time to time through the dispatches. Here is a paragraph from *The Daily News* correspondent in Vienna, who says: "The gossip about the Czar's doctors threatens to become as painful as in the case of Emperor Frederick. *The Neue Freie Presse's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that while at Spain the Czar was feeling better one night and started playing the trombone. Dr. Zacharin, who was occupying a near-by chamber, sent a letter of request that his Majesty allow him to sleep. The Czar indignantly replied that the Professor need not remain a single night more, but might leave at once if he wished. Zacharin

left, and Prof. Leyden was summoned, but as the patient grew worse, Dr. Zacharin was recalled."

Dr. Leyden and Dr. Zacharin did not seem to fraternize, for under date of October 31st we find the following :

Dr. Zacharin and Prof. Leyden have had violent quarrels, each accusing the other of giving the Czar improper treatment. When Prof. Leyden's opinions were accepted Zacharin declared that he would return at once to Moscow. Gen. Ticherevin forbade his leaving Livadia, threatening to detain him by force if necessary.

Of course, at this great distance we cannot appreciate the cause of this disagreement. We only know that human nature is the same the world over, and we recall the violent professional bickerings during the sickness of the German Crown Prince Frederick. Doctors in Russia seem to occupy a peculiar position. —*Medical Examiner for November.*

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE HAIR AND SCALP. By George Thomas Jackson, M. D. New, revised and enlarged edition. New York : E. B. Treat, 5 Cooper Union. 1894. Price, \$2.75.

This book is, like some others of recent issue, a miniature encyclopædia of the subject of the hair and scalp. The present work is a new edition, the first having been issued in 1887.

The author was induced to write this volume because of the urgent need of some complete treatise on the hair and scalp that was scientific in character.

For this purpose he has scanned an immense mass of literature for his materials. His industry in this search is demonstrated by turning to the end of the book, where we find a catalogue of journals and books consulted that occupies forty-four pages of fine type.

The book opens with a chapter on the anatomy of the hair, a second chapter upon its physiology, and a third upon the hygiene of the hair.

These chapters constitute Part First.

Part Second concerns the essential diseases of the hair, Part Third the parasitic diseases, and Part Fourth diseases of the hair secondary to diseases of the skin.

The index is quite full, as an index ought always to be to make a book of any value.

The hygiene of the hair and scalp consists of the proper use of the shampoo, in brushing and combing, in arranging the hair, in exposure of the hair to air and light, in cutting and shaving it, and in the use of pomades.

For shampooing, the proper manner is to make a lather on the head with some good soap—several of which are mentioned—and then give the scalp a vigorous rubbing with the fingers or stiff, long-bristled brush.

The author also recommends Borax instead of soap, or a mixture of yolk of eggs and lime water. After thorough washing and drying, rub in some oily substance like sweet almond oil or vaseline.

The drying of the hair, especially of women, should be carefully done before a fire or in the direct sunlight.

Careful directions for the proper oiling of the scalp are given. The same with brushing and combing.

He objects to the whole procedure of curling irons, curl papers, singeing, squeezing between hot irons, and scorching.

In the cutting of men's hair he denounces the prevailing custom of shingling, as it tears the hair and roughens it.

The author objects to shaving, as depriving the throat and lungs of suitable protection.

He does not like pomades. Their use is uncalled for. They are dirty and soon become rancid, and so emit a foul odor.

As the hair sympathizes with the general health of the body, keeping the latter in good condition may postpone for years the advent of baldness.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. For Practitioners and Students. By William Blair Stewart, A. M., M. D., Lecturer on Therapeutics; late instructor on Practice of Medicine in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia; Demonstrator in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, etc. New York: E. B. Treat, Publisher, 5 Cooper Union. One large octavo volume, about 434 pages. Cloth, \$2.75.

This work has been undertaken after several years of experience by the author as instructor on the subject of the Practice of Medicine, his purpose being to prepare and present to the profession a brief synopsis of the subject, not with the view of replacing the expensive and elaborate publications, but to give to the busy practitioner and student, at a small cost, concise and accurate descriptions which will suggest outlines and practical thoughts upon etiology, symptomology, pathology, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment.

The author has used every endeavor to obtain the best material from every reliable source. All of the prominent authorities in the recently issued textbooks and systems, also the current medical literature, have been laid under contribution, and the most approved methods of treatment have been given prominence. Many drugs and methods have not been considered at length, not on account of their inutility, but from the fact that better forms of treatment have taken their place.

THE PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST for 1895 (Lindsay & Blackiston's). Forty-fourth year of its publication. Philadelphia: P. Blackiston, Son, & Co., 1012 Walnut Street. Prices: 25 patients a week, \$1.00; 50 patients a week, \$1.25; 75 patients a week, \$1.50; 100 patients a week, \$2.00.

This book has been repeatedly noticed in these pages and is the one used by the editor in his practice. The edition for the coming year contains among many other valuable things a list of new remedies; examination of urine; differential diagnosis of Bright's disease; diagnosis of the simpler diseases of the eye; table of eruptive fevers; and a new complete table for calculating the period of utero-gestation.

HEALTH CULTURE: A journal of Practical Hygiene. The Health Culture Co., No. 30 East Fourteenth Street, Room No. 20, New York. Terms, 50 cents a year; 15 cents a number.

This publication is a quarterly journal devoted to teaching hygiene to the laity. The second number is before us and among other things contains an article on the home treatment of fevers; an article advocating vegetarianism; the Swedish system of gymnastics; full deep breathing and its benefits, and various other articles of similar import.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

Is probably the best known scientific journal in the world. It is also quite an old journal, having been established in 1845. Coming out every week, it contains the latest news of a scientific character in every department of knowledge.

The number for November 17th is particularly interesting to physicians because of the elaborate article it contains upon the new method of treating croup and diphtheria, entitled "Serum-therapy."

The article is made more interesting by the illustrations representing the method of injecting the serum into the patient; of withdrawing the therapeutic serum from the horse, and of the preparation of the toxin.

There is in addition the usual miscellaneous scientific information that appeals to men of every pursuit.

THE PHILANTHROPIC INDEX AND REVIEW. Published monthly by Dr. C. T. Wilbur, Kalamazoo, Michigan. Price, fifty cents a year.

This four-page quarto is devoted to the interests of feeble-minded children. It is published at a select school and home for feeble-minded children in Kalamazoo, which is presided over by Dr. Wilbur, the editor of the journal.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY of Funk & Wagnalls.

It is remarkable to note the high testimonials the Standard Dictionary continues to receive from leading educational authorities in Europe and America, as Dr. John T. Duffield, of Princeton College, N. J., who writes: "It will be conspicuous among the enduring monuments of intellectual life at the close of the nineteenth century. * * * For comprehensiveness of vocabulary, accuracy of definition, judicious arrangement of material, instructive illustrations and admirable typography, it is superior to any other work of its class, and ere long will supersede them, and be recognized as the Standard Dictionary."

Nature, London, Eng., J. Norman Lockyer, the celebrated astronomer, editor, says: "It passes the wit of man to suggest anything which ought to have been done that has not been done to make the dictionary a success."

NOTES AND NOTICES.

THE METROPOLITAN POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—The demand for Post-Graduate instruction in Homœopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics has led to the establishment of the Metropolitan Post-Graduate School of Medicine, 245 East Eighty-fourth Street, New York city. It has been found expedient to add to the course in Therapeutics instruction in every branch of Medicine and Surgery by specialists of acknowledged skill and reputation.

The method to be pursued will comprise, first, a thorough examination of the patients by the several specialists in the various departments, who will explain to the class the methods to be followed to make a perfect diagnosis; an explanation of the etiology and pathology of the case, and, when necessary, an illustration of the Hygienic, Dietetic, Mechanical or surgical treatment required.

The specialists in Homœopathic Therapeutics will then select from the other departments such cases as will best illustrate the selection of and results from the exhibition of the homœopathic remedy in all forms of disease.

The Faculty comprises teachers connected with all the Homœopathic Colleges and Hospitals in New York city, and while the various institutions will be drawn upon for clinical material, a nucleus has already been formed by the acquisition of the large general Clinic of the Yorkville Homœopathic Dispensary.

The building is suitably located and well adapted for the purposes of the school.

The system of instruction will be clinical, diseased conditions being demonstrated by the actual examination of the patient, and text-books will not be required.

The fall and winter session will begin on November 15th, and continue until June 1st. The Summer Course will be given during the months of June, July, August, and September. During the Summer Course, the teaching in

many of the departments will be chiefly by the instructors, and the fees will be about one-half those of the Winter Session, as will be seen by reference to the fee list.

The Directors wish to emphasize the fact that there will be no private courses, with extra fees attached. No charges will be made for instruction in any branch other than those laid down in the schedule of fees.

The Faculty is very large. No less than sixty-eight professors are on the list. For circulars and special information apply to Charles Deady, M. D., Secretary of the Faculty, 110 West Forty-eighth Street, New York city.

THE LATE DR. LUCIEN B. WELLS left quite a large library of homœopathic books. A list of them has been published in the advertising pages of *THE HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN* for the last three months. Physicians and students would do well to secure these books. Address, Mr. E. H. Wells, 31 Summit Place, Utica, N. Y.

"THE HOMŒOPATHIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO," writes Dr. L. D. Rogers, of *The People's Health Journal*, "is the most flourishing society in Chicago. It represents all the homœopathic schools here. At the October meeting fully one hundred and fifty physicians were present. At the meeting last Wednesday night (November 7th) about seventy-five were present notwithstanding the weather was exceedingly unpleasant."

BILE PIGMENT.—A delicate test for the demonstration of bile pigment in the urine is described in the *Toledo Medical Journal*. After comparing the different tests for the demonstration of bile pigment in the urine, and showing their lack of delicacy in doubtful cases, Dr. Henry Rocin presents a method which has been tried by himself in Prof. Senator's clinic.

He adds ten parts of the official tincture of iodine to ninety parts of alcohol, which mixture is kept ready for use. A sample of urine to be examined is poured into a test-tube, which, being held inclined, has from 2-3 ccm. (30-45 min.) of the above dilute tincture poured upon it with great care, so that the same rests upon the urine without mingling with it. Almost instantly, at the plane of contact of the two fluids, a gross-green ring is developed, which oftentimes persists for hours. If there is no bile pigment present, the yellow urine has either only a light yellow or colorless ring formed at the meeting of the two solutions.

This test has been used for three-fourths of a year at Prof. Senator's clinic, and, after comparing it with a large variety of tests, it has been demonstrated as the most delicate, most reliable, and simplest test for the detection of bile pigment.—*Medical Examiner*.

MORBID CONDITIONS OF THE HEART.—Dr. W. C. Cahall mentions the morbid conditions of the heart and the evils to be feared in a recent number of the *American Medico-Surgical Journal*.

DISEASE

EVILS TO BE FEARED

Simple Dilatation,	{ Muscle weak and yielding from increased intra-ven- tricular pressure during diastole.
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Simple Hypertrophy,	{ Over-developed and over-acting muscle. Increased vigor and frequency of contraction, and increased arterial tension.
Aortic Stenosis,	{ Increased intra-ventricular pressure from excess of blood retained and inflowing from auricle during diastole, venous engorgement and lessened arterial tension.
Aortic Regurgitation,	{ Passive dilatation of left ventricle, the result of regurgitating blood during diastole. Lowered arterial tension resulting in ill-nourished heart muscles.
Mitral Stenosis,	{ Distention and dilatation of left auricle from inability to empty itself during diastole. Venous engorgement and lowered arterial tension.
Mitral Regurgitation,	{ do. do. do. together with a dilated hypertrophy of the left ventricle.
Tricuspid Regurgitation,	{ Distention and dilatation of right auricle from regurgitation of blood. Venous stasis.

—*Medical Examiner.*

FUN FOR DOCTORS.

CURE FOR CORNS.

Riley's charm for the cure of corns is a receipt well worth knowing, and it is perhaps interesting, too, as a bit of Hoosier folklore :

Prune your corn in the gray of the morn
 With a blade that's shaved the dead,
 And barefoot go, and hide it so
 The rain will rust it red
 Dip your foot in the dew, and put
 A print of it on the floor,
 And stew the fat of a brindle cat,
 And say this o'er and o'er :
 Corny ! mogny ! bad ! dead !
 Gorey ! sorey ! rusty ! red !
 Footsy ! putsy ! floory ! stew !
 Fatsy ! catsy !
 Mew !
 Mew !
 Come, grease my corn
 In the gray of the morn !
 Mew ! mew ! mew !

—*Philadelphia Times.*

